DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 054 277 UD 011 785

AUTHOR	Price, Daniel O.
TITLE	Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population. A 1960 Census Monograph.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md.
PUB DATE	69
NOTE	263p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 ($2.75)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF-$0.65 HC-$9.87
DESCRIPTORS	Career Change, *Census Figures, Demography, *Employment Patterns, Geographic Distribution, Marital Status, *Negro Employment, *Negroes, Population Distribution, *Population Trends, Racial Distribution, Rural Population, Urban Population

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this monograph is to examine the major changes that have taken place in the Negro population as they are reflected in census data since 1870. The 1960 Census of Population provides the most recent data used except in Chapter VII where data for 1965 were available. The distribution of the Negro population since 1870 by regions and by urban and rural areas is covered in Chapter I; Chapter II deals with the net migration of the Negro and white populations by urban and rural areas since the 1910 census. The changing employment patterns of Negroes by major occupational groups since 1920 are considered in Chapter III. Changes in eleven major occupational groups are examined by regions in Chapter IV for the periods 1940 to 1950, and 1950 to 1960. The index developed in Chapter IV is used in Chapter V to examine the gains or losses of Negro employment in detailed occupations at the national level during the two periods covered. Chapter VI deals with changes in the educational level of Negroes and whites. Changes in the marital status of the Negro population and family composition are covered in Chapter VII. The numerous demographic changes over the years are described and analyzed in detail using data in the form of charts and graphs. (Author/JW)

ED0 54277

A 1960 Census Monograph

Changing Characteristics of the NEGRO POPULATION

by

DANIEL O. PRICE

University of Texas

Prepared in cooperation with the

Social Science Research Council

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Maurice H. Stans, Secretary
Rocco C. Siciliano, Under Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
A. Ross Eckler, Director

UD011785

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
A. Ross Eckler, Director
Robert F. Drury, Deputy Director
Conrad Taeuber, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

Library of Congress Catalog No. A68-7969

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population,* by Daniel O. Price (A 1960 Census Monograph). U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1969.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price $2.75

FOREWORD

The Decennial Census of Population is the most important single source of information about social trends in the United States. Its data on the people and families who make up the population give an insight into the major social changes occurring in our country. Data on age, sex, color, and national origin provide the essential basis for determining the changes occurring in the composition of our population. The census results make it possible to learn much about the family organization, settlement patterns, education, work relationships, income, and other important characteristics of our people. Relationships such as that of age and education to occupation and industry, or of race and education to occupation and income, tell a great deal about how our society functions. The census provides an unequaled set of statistics to meet national and local needs. The advent of electronic computers has increased the availability of census results and the exploration of interrelationships which defied analysis previously.

The statistical reports resulting from a decennial census can supply only a fraction of the information and insights that are available from this important source. These reports present only those results which are believed to meet the general public needs. Comprehensive analyses of the results, and comparisons with other current data and with past censuses, open the door to many illuminating findings.

It has long been recognized that the public would reap additional benefits from its investment in the censuses if some of the analyses that are readily possible could be provided along with the basic data. A series of census monographs was issued by the Bureau of the Census after the 1920 census results had been published. A series of census monographs followed the 1950 census through the cooperation of the Social Science Research Council. These monographs filled a real need and were so well received that it was felt desirable to initiate plans for a similar series following the 1960 census.

The Council again took the lead in the formulation of these plans in 1958 when it appointed a Committee on Population Census Monographs. This Committee included:

Dudley Kirk, Stanford University
Robert W. Burgess, Bureau of the Census (deceased)
John D. Durand, University of Pennsylvania
Ronald Freedman, University of Michigan
Daniel O. Price, University of Texas
John W. Riley, Jr., Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
George J. Stolnitz, Indiana University

Paul Webbink, of the Social Science Research Council, and Conrad Taeuber, of the Census Bureau staff, met regularly with the Committee, which reviewed proposals for census monographs and aided in the selection of authors for specific publications.

The Council gratefully acknowledges a grant of funds from the Russell Sage Foundation for the planning and initiation of the program. The foundation had provided similar assistance in the 1950 program.

In 1960, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, because of its concern with the expansion in knowledge of the ever-changing structure and functioning of the larger society of the United States, began a program of basic social research. As one of the first steps in this development, it has joined in encouraging and supporting a series of studies of which this monograph is a part.

The assistance from the sources named above made it possible to arrange for the time of some of the authors and to provide special tabulations and statistical and research services which were essential to the preparation of the monographs.

Changing Characteristics of the Negro Population is the fourth in the 1960 Census Monograph Series. The three studies published earlier, and available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, are *Income Distribution in the United States,* by Herman P. Miller; *Education of the American Population,* by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam; and *People of Rural America,* by Dale E. Hathaway, J. Allan Beegle, and W. Keith Bryant. Tentatively scheduled for future publication are *The People of the United States in the 20th Century* and *The Metropolitan Community.*

The program has received the active encouragement of scholars in the Federal Government and a number of universities and we are glad to acknowledge the debt to these individuals and the institutions they represent. This cooperation was essential for the preparation of the monographs.

The monograph authors were asked to provide interpretations of census and related statistics that would illuminate major current problem areas. The authors were also asked to take a critical look at the data and to make any recommendations which in their opinion would contribute to better development and use of the data.

The views expressed in the monograph series are those of the individual authors, each of whom has been given the freedom to interpret available materials in the light of his technical knowledge and competence. These views are not necessarily those of the Bureau of the Census or the Social Science Research Council.

A. ROSS ECKLER, *Director*
Bureau of the Census

PENDLETON HERRING, *President*
Social Science Research Council

4

PREFACE

This study has as its purposes a description of changes in the demographic characteristics and economic status of the Negro population of the United States since 1870, with particular emphasis on the period, 1940–60. The analysis of these changes is based on data collected in the decennial censuses of population and other statistical materials.

In general, the monograph deals with the following questions: What have been the major trends in the internal migration of the Negro population? Has the Negro improved his employment and economic status relative to his white counterpart? To what degree has the Negro raised his level of educational attainment? What changes, if any, have altered the marital patterns and family composition of the American Negro?

Changes in the status of the Negro within the American society, already an important chapter in the history of the United States, have acquired even greater significance in recent years. Legislation on the national and local levels as well as the implementation of court decisions in the area of civil rights have focused international attention on the demographic and economic characteristics of this important segment of the population.

To understand and evaluate the advances of the Negro, it is necessary to know where he started and how far he has come in comparison with his white counterpart. To accomplish this an examination was made of the major changes in the Negro population reflected in census data since 1870. Since comparable data are not available on the various subjects covered, the time periods vary from chapter to chapter as discussed in the Introduction.

Insofar as possible cohort analysis has been used in analyzing trends and is thought to be used here for the first time in certain substantive areas such as marital patterns. Trends in population distribution, migration, occupational composition, marital patterns, income, and educational attainment are examined and evaluated.

Research on this project was conducted over several years and was supported in part by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Bureau of the Census, and the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

The data used in the monograph originated in the decennial censuses of population. Most of the data for chapters II and III were compiled by Janet May Jorgensen and Harriet Betty Presser, respectively. Jean Dulaney reviewed the entire manuscript and improved its readability by at least one order of magnitude. Appreciation is due to Sheldon M. Klein who conducted the final editorial review of the text and to Lillian W. Bentel who reviewed the tabular material and prepared all copy for the printer, both within the Bureau of the Census. The author, of course, is responsible for all remaining errors and misinterpretations.

Washington, D.C.
August 1969

Daniel O. Price

CONTENTS

Page

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY 1
  Data and time periods covered 1
  Selected substantive findings 3

Chapter

I. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 9
  Introduction 9

II. POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION 17
  Introduction 17
  The Secessionist South 22
  The Nonsecessionist South 28
  The Northeast Region 29
  The North Central Region 33
  The West 38
  Summary 38

III. OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE IN COHORTS, 1920 TO 1960 41
  Introduction 41
  Trends in cohorts—Male 42
  Trends in cohorts—Female 61
  Occupational groups—Male 78
  Occupational groups—Female 94
  Summary 107

IV. CHANGES IN BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS 111
  Introduction 111
  Income differential 111
  Occupational distribution 115
  Summary 130

V. CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION 133
  Introduction 133
  Detailed occupational categories —Male 133
  Summary 163
  Detailed occupational categories —Female 164
  Summary 183

VI. EDUCATION 185
  Introduction 185
  Years of school completed 185
  School enrollment 194

Chapter
VI. EDUCATION—Continued Page
Progress in school 198
Education and migration 208
Education and income 212
Summary 215

VII. MARITAL PATTERNS AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION 219
Introduction 219
Marital status by cohorts 219
Households with female heads 233
Size of families and households 235
Household composition 237
Summary 239

APPENDIX
A. INDEX OF OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE 241
B. STATISTICAL TABLES 245

INDEX 253

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The purpose of this monograph is to examine the major changes that have taken place in the Negro population as they are reflected in census data since 1870. Because of lack of comparable data, the time periods covered vary from chapter to chapter. The 1960 Census of Population provides the most recent data used except in chapter VII where data for 1965 were available. Some of the data needed were available only for nonwhites while other data were available only for Negroes. In tabular presentation these two terms are used distinctly, but in the textual discussion the terms are used interchangeably unless otherwise indicated since 92 percent of nonwhites are Negro. In Census Bureau usage, "nonwhite" includes persons classified as Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, part-Hawaiian, Aleut, Eskimo, and "other races." Many people feel that the changes taking place in the Negro population in the mid-1960's are so great that trends and conditions prior to 1960 are of historical interest only, with little relevance to the present and future. Although the importance of the changes generated by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the milieu that produced this legislation are not to be underrated, it is doubtful that these changes will be reflected in future census data except as minor accelerations of a few trends. In most areas of human behavior about which demographic data can be collected, the inertia of the past is such that it is unreasonable to expect rapid change. Thus, the best guide to a picture of the future is a careful look at the past.

Data and time periods covered

The distribution of the Negro population since 1870 by regions and by urban and rural areas is covered in chapter I. The census definition of "urban," though changing, has been used; however, the geographic region designated as the South in the census has been divided into two parts, the Secessionist South and the Nonsecessionist South. This chapter provides the documentation on the essentially rural nature of the Negro population in the South after the Civil War, the rapid urbanization of the Negro population in regions other than the South, and the reduction in the proportion of the Negro population remaining in the South in 1960.

Chapter II deals with the net migration of the Negro and white populations by urban and rural areas since the 1910 census, the first one in which adequate age, sex, color, and residence data were available as a basis for making estimates of net migration. Most of the computations of net migration were made separately for the rural-farm, rural-nonfarm, and urban portions of individual geographic regions. However, rural-nonfarm data are not available for 1910.

8

Between 1950 and 1960, the definition of "rural nonfarm" changed so much (with corresponding changes in the urban and rural-farm categories) that the data were not comparable with earlier periods. Therefore, for the entire period from 1910 to 1960, the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm categories were combined and data are given here only for urban and rural areas. The survival-rate method of estimating net migration automatically classes as migrants the residents of any area whose classification changed from rural to urban during the period.

The cohort approach is used in examining the net effects of migration. Starting with an initial group of 1,000 individuals 0 to 4 years of age in a particular color, sex, and residence group, the cumulative net effect of migration on this group has been estimated at intervals corresponding to each 10-year increase in their ages. Because of the cumulative nature of the data, such an approach emphasizes the stability of the trends and also makes it possible to see the changes in trends from older to younger cohorts.

The changing employment patterns of Negroes by major occupational groups since 1920 are considered in chapter III. The occupational data provided by censuses have changed over the years, and only by resorting to the detailed occupations and classifying these into a small number of major occupational categories was it possible to put together comparable occupational data by age, color, and sex for the period 1920 through 1960. The occupational categories used in this chapter differ from those of the 1960 census primarily in the combination into three groups of (1) the professional, managerial, and officials classes, (2) the clerical and sales occupations, and (3) the craftsmen and operatives.

The data in this chapter were examined on a cohort basis with the *total population* in age, color, and sex groups providing the basis for the cohort. Occupation not reported is included as an occupational group, and thus information is provided on the changing proportion in the labor force as well as occupational changes throughout the life of the cohort.

Changes in the 11 major occupational groups are examined by regions in chapter IV for the periods 1940 to 1950 and 1950 to 1960, the only periods for which reasonably comparable occupational data are available. An index of change was developed and used in this and the following chapter to indicate gains in Negro employment, relative to white employment, by regions and occupational groups. This index adjusts for the effect of changing proportions of Negroes in the populations of the regions and makes it possible to see those geographic and occupational areas in which there have been major gains in Negro employment as well as those in which there has been little or no gain, or an actual loss. In this chapter, efforts are also made to assess the proportion of the differences in median income between Negroes and whites due to differential income within occupational groups and the proportion of the differences due to the concentration of Negroes in low income occupational categories.

The index developed in chapter IV is used in chapter V to examine the gains or losses of Negro employment in detailed occupations at the national level during the two periods covered. Since the same statistics on detailed occupations are not available for all three census dates, information on changes is presented for more occupational categories between 1950 and 1960 than between 1940 and 1950. In addition to the changes in the relative employment of Negroes in detailed occupations, selected characteristics of all and of the nonwhite workers in these occupations are examined. These characteristics are median income, median years of school completed, percent employed by government, unemployment rates, and percent working 40 weeks or more in 1959.

Chapter VI deals with changes in the educational level of Negroes and whites. The data used are almost entirely from the 1960 census. Since there is virtually no change in years of school completed after age 25, the educational attainments of individuals over 25 reflect the educational achievement at earlier periods in time. No attempt is made to evaluate differentials in the quality of Negro and white education. Information is provided by age on median years of school completed, school enrollment, and educational advancement and retardation. Interregional migration between 1955 and 1960 by educational level is discussed and the differentials between the incomes of Negroes and whites by age and education as shown in the 1950 and 1960 censuses for the United States and for the South are examined.

Changes in the marital status of the Negro population and family composition are covered in chapter VII. The data on marital status are examined by cohorts for the period 1940 to 1965, with cross-sectional information on marital status for the period 1890 to 1960. The prevalence of households with female heads by age and residence is examined, as well as size of household by type of family. The composition of white and nonwhite households by relationship of members to the head of household is examined by place of residence for 1950 and 1960.

Wherever possible data on whites and Negroes have been utilized. Sometimes data for the total and the nonwhite populations have been all that were available, and in such cases these have been utilized. Where differences exist between the total and the nonwhite populations, the discussion frequently refers to differences between the white and nonwhite populations because the latter difference will be at least as large as the former.

Selected substantive findings

The proportion of the Negro population residing in the South declined from 90 percent to 60 percent between 1870 and 1960, with over half of the decline taking place since 1940 (chapter I). The outlook is for a continuing reduction, particularly in the rural South. In 1960, slightly less than 25 percent of the Negro population lived in the rural South, contrasted with 80 percent in 1870. In all regions except the South, the Negro population has been predominantly urban, and its urbanization is expected to continue. The proportion of the total population that is Negro declined from 1870 to 1940, and has remained approximately stable, increasing slightly since 1940. However, the proportion of the urban population that is Negro has been increasing steadily from 1870 to 1960.

The major movements that have contributed to the population redistribution are the heavy migrations of both whites and Negroes out of rural portions of the South, a heavy migration of whites out of the rural portions of the North Central Region, and heavy migration to the West (chapter II). The migration to the West has been primarily white, although there have been increasing proportions of nonwhites in recent decades. Not only has there been heavy outmigration of Negroes from the rural South, but the rate of outmigration has been increasing. For a cohort of Negro males 0 to 4 years of age in the rural South, the present rates of outmigration would indicate that approximately 700 out of every 1,000 members of the cohort will have left the rural South by age 35.

There is evidence of declining migration into urban areas of the South which implies that a larger proportion of Negroes moving out of rural areas of the South are moving directly to northern urban areas rather than first moving to urban areas in the South. There is also some evidence that, in this movement out of the South, whites are more likely to move with their families, whereas Negroes are more likely to move as single individuals or as couples without children.

The occupational distribution of cohorts between 1920 and 1960, using eight major occupational categories and two residual categories reveals that among males, nonwhites tend to have a smaller proportion in the labor force than whites, while among females, nonwhites have a larger proportion in the labor force than whites (chapter III). The occupational distribution of nonwhite males in the last 40 years has been characterized by a large-scale movement out of agricultural occupations, a movement into service occupations other than those in private households, and a movement into craftsmen and operatives occupations. There has been some increase in the proportion of nonwhite males employed in the white-collar occupations, but the proportion starts low and increases very slowly throughout the working life of the cohort. Among white males, the proportion of a cohort in white-collar occupations increases rapidly for the first 20 years of the labor force experience and then tends to level off.

The proportion of nonwhite females in the labor force has been declining while the proportion of white females in the labor force has been increasing and we can expect this trend to continue. There is a tendency for white females to drop out of the labor force, particularly from the clerical and sales occupations, during the child-bearing years, and to return to the labor force at older ages. Such a trend is not found among Negro females. There has been a movement of nonwhite females out of agricultural occupations and, in any given cohort, there is evidence of a large shift from agricultural laborers to private household work during the first 10 years in the labor force. Private household work is still the major employment category of nonwhite females, while clerical and sales occupations are the major category for white females. For the more recent cohorts of nonwhite females the proportion in the clerical and sales category has been increasing. Projections of employment of whites and nonwhites for 1970 by age and sex are shown in table III–1.

Between 1940 and 1960, there were significant improvements in the employment of Negroes from the economic point of view (chapter IV). These gains were made not only in absolute terms but also in terms of improved occupational status relative to whites. However, most of the gains made during this 20-year period were made in the decade from 1940 to 1950. During the 1950–60 period, while Negro females continued to show improvement in their occupational status relative to whites, Negro males showed few relative gains and in some areas actually regressed in terms of the status associated with their employment. The higher educational level of Negro females is undoubtedly a factor underlying these trends.

The North Central Region showed less relative gain in occupational status by Negroes than did any other region, although the Northeast was a close second with small relative gains. These two regions showed less gain in the median educational level of nonwhites than did the other two regions. The small gains in educational level in these regions were due to school dropouts and other factors inherent in these regions and perhaps more importantly to the inmigration of poorly educated nonwhites from the rural South.

In 1950 and in 1960 the South had higher proportions of Negro females employed in professional and technical occupations than did any other region. This was primarily due to the employment of Negro woman as teachers in segregated school systems. Thus, despite the many problems and unfortunate consequences of segregation, it provided in this and other situations, "sheltered employment" opportunites for educated Negroes, opportunities that apparently were not available in other regions.

It is important to point out that in two major occupational groups, sales and kindred occupations and private household workers, the median earnings of nonwhite females were higher than those of white females. Nonwhite males also had higher median earnings than white males in the occupational group of private household workers, but as this is a small occupational category, the differentials do not have much importance. Doubtless these differentials are due partly to a difference in the extent of full- and part-time work.

At least half of the differential in income between whites and nonwhites is due to the concentration of nonwhites in low-income occupational categories rather than to differential incomes between whites and nonwhites within occupational categories. However, these variations do exist between whites and nonwhites.

The relative changes in employment of Negro males and females in detailed occupations from 1940 to 1950 and from 1950 to 1960 are considered in chapter V. In the overall view, there is additional evidence of Negro females improving their occupational status much more rapidly than Negro males. In five out of seven of the occupations in the clerical and kindred group, as well as in other occupations, nonwhite females had higher median incomes than white females. In no occupation was this true for nonwhite males as compared with white males.

Examination of the characteristics of occupations reveals that in most, but by no means all, instances in which Negroes have made major employment gains, a significant proportion of the employment has been by government—local, State, and national. This fact underscores the importance of government employment in the improvement of the occupational and economic status of Negroes.

The gap in the level of educational achievement between whites and nonwhites is narrowing and can be expected to continue to narrow in the future (chapter VI). Relatively few people improve their level of education after the age of 25. Therefore, unless some new major programs of adult education are developed, the differences in educational level between whites and nonwhites who are now beyond the age of 25 will continue as long as these people live. It was pointed out earlier that Negro females had higher levels of education than Negro males, and the same situation is true for white females and males. However, while the differences between white males and white females are narrowing, among Negroes these differentials are remaining approximately constant or are widening. This doubtless contributes to the more rapidly improving occupational distribution of Negro females.

Between the ages of 8 and 12, approximately 96 percent of nonwhite children are enrolled in school as compared with about 98 percent of white children. Above the age of 12, however, the enrollment rate of nonwhites drops much more rapidly than that of whites, although the proportions enrolled converge again at about age 19—usually the time of high school graduation. At this age, approximately two-thirds of the nonwhites still in school are in high school, as compared with only 25 percent of the whites still enrolled. In order to improve the level of education of the nonwhite population, not only must the quality of education be improved, but the rate of school retardation (enrollment at a grade level below what would be expected on the basis of age), and the dropout rate between the ages of 13 and 18 must be reduced.

As indicated by the proportion of 19-year-olds enrolled in high school, nonwhites have a higher proportion at all ages up to 18 years classed as educationally retarded. Nonwhites also have a higher proportion at all ages up to 16 or 17 years classed as educationally advanced (that is, enrolled in grades beyond the grades one would expect on the basis of age). The major cause of this educational advancement is doubtless the higher enrollment rates at ages 5 and 6 among nonwhites, perhaps as a type of day care while the parents work. These students, enrolled at an earlier than usual age, continue to be in grades ahead of their age group until the time of high school graduation. Apparently during the senior year in high school more rigorous standards are imposed in preparation for graduation, and the proportion classed as educationally advanced drops sharply.

The general educational level of nonwhites in the South is lower than in other regions, and the heavy outmigration of nonwhites from this area has an effect upon the average educational level of both sending and receiving areas. Although Negroes leaving the South are better educated than those who do not leave, the educational level of the migrants is not high enough to raise the educational level of the receiving area. At the same time the outmigration of these better educated Negroes has a depressing effect on the educational level of the sending area. Thus, the average improvement in the educational level of nonwhites is greater for the United States as a whole than it is for any individual region emphasizing the importance of education as a national problem rather than as a local or even regional problem.

Data on the relative median income of nonwhites and whites within age and education groups, indicate that the income position of the younger, less well educated nonwhite males deteriorated between 1950 and 1960. For most age and education groups, the nonwhite males are relatively worse off in the South than elsewhere in the United States, although at the lowest and highest educational levels the reverse is true. The relative income position of nonwhite females improved between 1950 and 1960, with nonwhite females in several age-education groups having higher median incomes in 1960 than their white counterparts. In general, the younger and better educated nonwhite females had higher median incomes than comparable white females, in the South as well as in the rest of the country. On the basis of relative income by age and education for 1950 and 1960, the hypothesis was formulated: In the South, nonwhites face the greatest economic competition or discrimination when their educational level places them just slightly above the average of all nonwhites. However, they face less competition when they achieve a college degree or when their level of education is so low that they fit the old stereotype of the "uneducated Negro."

An examination of marital status and household composition of whites and nonwhites (chapter VII) shows that the proportion who are either divorced or married with spouse absent is much higher for nonwhites than it is for whites. When these characteristics are examined by cohorts, there is evidence that this proportion will continue to increase. However, the proportion of nonwhites with "broken marriages" is no higher in the South than it is in the rest of the country.

One of the consequences of this situation is a higher proportion of nonwhite families with female heads. Households with female heads are primarily an urban phenomenon among both whites and nonwhites, and in 1960 over 25 percent of urban nonwhite households had female heads, while the corresponding percentage for whites was only about 10 percent.

Between 1950 and 1960, the average size of nonwhite families increased more than did the average size of white families. Among nonwhites, families with female heads showed nearly as large a percentage increase in average size as did husband-and-wife families, while white families with female heads showed a decrease in average size during this period. The proportion of families having individuals other than members of the immediate family living in the household was approximately twice as large for nonwhite families as it was for white families. The nonwhite household is more likely than the white household to be made up of three generations and also more likely to have nonrelatives present. Three-generation nonwhite households are more likely to include grandchildren of the head, while three-generation white households are more likely to have a parent of the husband or wife present.

The more rapid improvement in the status of females as compared with males is probably the most significant finding of any review of the characteristics of the Negro population. The improved situation of the Negro female stems from her role as head of the household, her gains in educational attainment, and her rising occupational and economic status. The matriarchal family undoubtedly fosters a more rapid upward movement for the Negro female, and this, in turn, provides a strong economic base for continuation of her role as head of the family. Another important factor in the more rapid gains by the Negro female is the fact that the white population has shown less resistance to the improved status of the Negro female than to that of the Negro male. If the Negro is to be integrated as an equal member of the American society, greater effort must be made to improve the status of the Negro male.

CHAPTER I

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Introduction

This study of the changing position of the Negro in the American population begins with a brief appraisal of the changing geographic distribution of the Negro population. The early concentration of the Negro population in the South is a familiar fact, as is the increasing movement of the Negro population out of the South, first to the North and in more recent years to the West. Table I-1 shows the actual distribution of the Negro population by census regions by decade. The region traditionally designated by the Census Bureau as the South has in this study been subdivided into the Secessionist South and the Nonsecessionist South (fig. I-1). This subdivision was made because of the differences in the cultural backgrounds and other characteristics of these two groups of States.

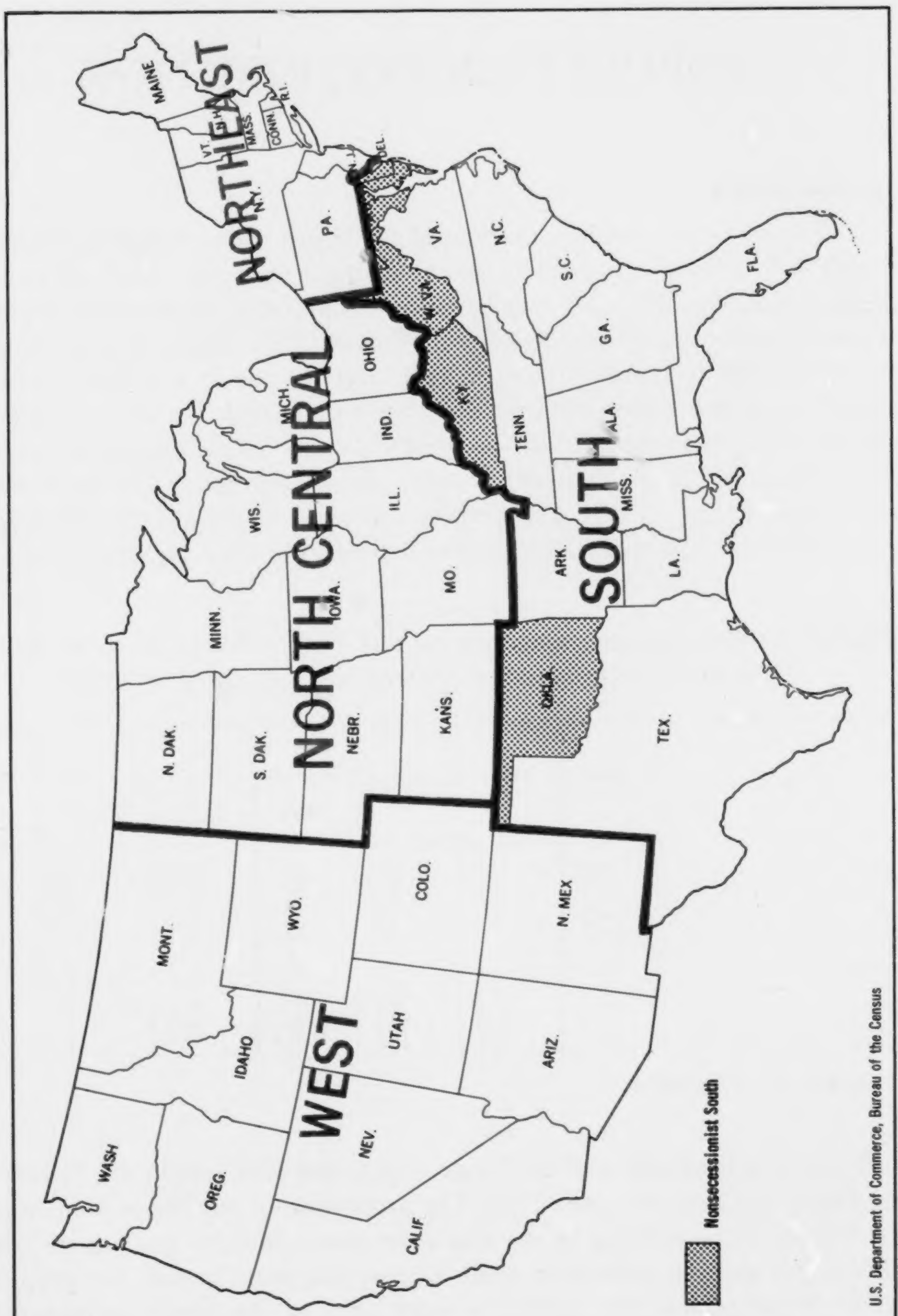
Table I-1.—Percent Distribution of the Negro Population, by Regions of the Conterminous United States: 1870 to 1960

Year	United States	Northeast	North Central	South			West
				Total	Secessionist	Nonsecessionist	
1870	100.0	3.7	5.6	90.6	80.7	9.9	0.1
1880	100.0	3.5	5.8	90.6	80.8	9.8	0.2
1890	100.0	3.6	5.8	90.3	81.7	8.6	0.4
1900	100.0	4.4	5.6	89.7	81.4	8.3	0.3
1910	100.0	4.9	5.5	89.0	80.7	8.4	0.5
1920	100.0	6.5	7.6	85.2	77.0	8.2	0.8
1930	100.0	9.6	10.6	78.7	70.7	8.0	1.0
1940	100.0	10.6	11.0	77.0	69.0	8.0	1.3
1950	100.0	13.4	14.8	68.0	60.2	7.8	3.8
1960	100.0	16.0	18.3	59.9	52.3	7.7	5.8

Source: Appendix table B-1.

A major redistribution of the Negro population both within the Nation and the South, has occurred since 1940. The proportion of the Negro population of the United States residing in the South decreased from 77 percent in 1940 to slightly less than 60 percent in 1960. During this same period, the proportion of the Negro population residing in rural areas of the South decreased from approximately 50 percent to 25 percent.[1] Also it was during this period that the West first gained an appreciable number of Negroes.[2]

Figure I-1.—Regions of the United States Showing the Nonsecessionist Areas of the South


NORTHEAST
NORTH CENTRAL
SOUTH
WEST
MAINE
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.Y.
N.J.
PA.
DEL.
MD.
VA.
W. VA.
N.C.
S.C.
GA.
FLA.
OHIO
MICH.
IND.
KY.
TENN.
ALA.
MISS.
WIS.
ILL.
ARK.
LA.
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
OKLA.
TEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
MONT.
WYO.
COLO.
N. MEX
IDAHO
UTAH
ARIZ.
WASH
OREG.
NEV.
CALIF
▨ Nonsecessionist South

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

There was no large-scale migration of the Negro population out of the South until after 1910, since the proportion of the Negro population in the South in 1910 was virtually the same as in 1870, approximately 90 percent (table I–1). However, the distribution of the Negro population in the South between urban and rural areas (table I–2) shows significant change prior to 1910. The proportion in urban areas of the South more than doubled during this period, changing from 9 percent to nearly 19 percent of the total Negro population; while the percent in rural areas of the South declined from 81 to 70 during the same period. However, this was a period of urbanization throughout the country for both the Negro and white populations (table I–3).

Table **I–2.**—PERCENT OF THE NEGRO POPULATION OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES IN THE SOUTH, BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE: 1870 TO 1960

Year	United States	The South		
		Total	Urban	Rural
1870	100.0	90.6	9.3	81.3
1880	100.0	90.6	9.7	80.9
1890	100.0	90.3	13.8	76.5
1900	100.0	89.7	15.4	74.2
1910	100.0	89.0	18.8	70.2
1920	100.0	85.2	21.5	63.7
1930	100.0	78.7	24.8	53.8
1940	100.0	77.0	28.1	48.9
1950	100.0	68.0	32.5	35.5
1960	100.0	59.9	35.0	24.9

Source: Appendix table B–1.

Table **I–3.**—PERCENT OF THE POPULATION RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS, BY REGION AND RACE: 1870 TO 1960

Region and race	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Conterminous United States:										
White	27.5	30.3	38.4	43.0	48.7	53.4	57.6	57.4	64.3	68.5
Negro	13.4	14.3	19.8	22.7	27.4	34.0	43.7	48.6	62.4	73.2
Northeast:										
White	44.2	50.6	62.5	69.0	74.0	75.7	76.9	76.1	78.7	79.
Negro	54.0	62.7	71.5	78.3	82.6	86.7	89.0	90.1	94.0	95.6
North Central:										
White	20.5	23.8	32.7	38.2	44.7	51.6	56.9	57.3	62.6	66.8
Negro	37.2	42.5	55.8	64.4	72.6	83.4	87.8	88.8	93.8	95.7
West:										
White	25.3	30.7	37.9	41.2	49.2	53.0	59.6	58.8	69.7	77.6
Negro	44.6	50.8	54.0	67.4	78.6	74.0	82.5	83.1	90.3	92.7
South:										
White	13.3	13.1	16.9	18.5	23.2	29.6	33.4	36.8	48.9	58.6
Negro	10.3	10.6	15.3	17.2	21.2	25.3	31.7	36.5	47.7	58.5
Secessionist:										
White	8.8	8.8	12.8	14.9	20.4	26.4	33.0	35.5	48.7	59.2
Negro	8.3	8.5	12.9	14.7	18.8	22.7	29.1	33.7	44.6	55.4
Nonsecessionist:										
White	23.8	24.3	27.6	27.4	29.9	35.8	39.2	40.2	49.7	56.5
Negro	26.2	29.4	38.4	42.1	44.3	49.4	54.7	60.8	71.6	79.3

Source: Appendix table B–1.

In regard to this urbanization it is interesting to note that, except in the Secessionist South, the Negro population has been more urban than the white population in every region in every decade. In the Secessionist South, it has been only slightly less urban than the white population, and the urbanization of the Negro population has increased along with that of the white population. In the other regions, the Negro population was more urban than the white population in 1870 and has continued to become concentrated in urban areas at a much higher rate than has the white population. In 1960, the Negro population outside the Secessionist South was 92.7 percent urban. However, since over half of the Negro population still resided in the States of the Secessionist South in 1960, only 73 percent of the total Negro population was urban. However, this figure is still higher than the 68 percent of the white population living in urban areas at that time.

For the population as a whole, table I–3 shows that the extent of urbanization has increased steadily for the total population and for both whites and Negroes. From 1870 through 1910 the total population and the white population showed greater increases in the percent urban than did the Negro population, but beginning in the decade 1910–20, Negroes showed greater increases in the percent urban than did the white population. Between 1930 and 1940 when the percent of the white population which was urban was decreasing slightly, the Negro urban population increased by 4.9 percentage points. This took place in spite of the depression, or perhaps because of it, since we must consider the possibility of differences in relief programs and the problems of tenant farmers during the period. There was some evidence that "welfare" was more available in urban areas. Also, the beginnings of crop control, with resultant acreage reductions, forced many tenants out of agriculture. By 1950 the percent of the total Negro population in urban areas closely approached the percent for the white population, and, as mentioned above, in 1960 the Negro population as a whole was more urban than the white population.

Looking specifically at the South, it is clear that it has been and still is the most rural region of the Nation for both whites and Negroes. Whereas the Nation as a whole and each of the other regions had passed the 50-percent urban mark between 1910 and 1920 at the latest, in 1950 in the South the urban population still was less than 50 percent of the total. Increases in the percent urban have been similar in the South for whites and Negroes. The appreciable increase in urbanization of both whites and Negroes in the South during the depression decade, 1930–40, was different from the pattern found in other regions during that decade and to a considerable extent reflects the consequences of crop-control programs on the patterns of farm tenancy in the South at that time.

Thus, by 1960 nearly three out of every four Negroes lived in urban areas. If urbanization continues at the present rate, by 1980 nearly all Negroes will live in urban areas, as is the case now in the Northeast, the North Central, and the West Regions.

Table I–4.—Negro Population as Percent of Total Population, by Urban and Rural Residence, for Regions of the Conterminous United States: 1870 to 1960

Region and year	Total	Urban	Rural
UNITED STATES			
1870	12.7	6.6	14.8
1880	13.2	6.7	15.7
1890	11.9	6.5	14.9
1900	11.6	6.5	15.1
1910	10.7	6.3	14.5
1920	9.9	6.6	13.4
1930	9.7	7.5	12.4
1940	9.8	8.4	11.6
1950	10.0	9.7	10.4
1960	10.6	11.1	9.4
NORTHEAST			
1870	1.5	1.8	1.2
1880	1.6	2.0	1.2
1890	1.6	1.8	1.1
1900	1.8	2.1	1.3
1910	1.9	2.1	1.3
1920	2.3	2.6	1.3
1930	3.3	3.8	1.6
1940	3.8	4.5	1.7
1950	5.1	6.0	1.5
1960	6.8	8.1	1.5
NORTH CENTRAL			
1870	2.1	3.8	1.7
1880	2.2	3.9	1.7
1890	1.9	3.2	1.3
1900	1.9	3.1	1.1
1910	1.8	2.9	0.9
1920	2.3	3.7	0.8
1930	3.3	5.0	0.9
1940	3.5	5.4	1.0
1950	5.0	7.3	0.9
1960	6.7	9.3	0.9
WEST			
1870	0.7	1.2	0.5
1880	0.7	1.1	0.5
1890	0.9	1.3	0.6
1900	0.7	1.2	0.4
1910	0.7	1.2	0.3
WEST--Continued			
1920	0.9	1.2	0.5
1930	1.0	1.4	0.4
1940	1.2	1.7	0.5
1950	2.9	3.8	0.9
1960	3.9	4.7	1.2
SOUTH			
1870	36.0	30.3	36.8
1880	36.0	31.2	36.7
1890	33.3	31.7	34.2
1900	32.3	30.9	32.6
1910	29.8	29.2	30.3
1920	26.8	24.2	28.0
1930	25.0	23.9	25.6
1940	23.8	23.6	24.0
1950	21.7	21.3	22.1
1960	20.6	20.5	20.6
Secessionist South			
1870	41.5	40.1	41.7
1880	41.3	40.4	41.4
1890	38.0	39.0	38.9
1900	37.9	37.5	37.9
1910	35.4	33.6	35.8
1920	32.1	28.9	33.2
1930	29.2	26.5	30.1
1940	27.9	26.9	28.5
1950	24.8	23.2	26.2
1960	22.7	21.6	24.3
Nonsecessionist South			
1870	17.2	18.6	16.8
1880	16.8	19.6	15.9
1890	14.9	19.8	12.8
1900	13.3	19.3	10.8
1910	10.8	16.6	9.5
1920	10.7	14.2	8.6
1930	11.0	16.3	7.9
1940	10.4	15.0	7.1
1950	11.0	15.2	6.5
1960	12.6	16.8	6.4

Source: Appendix table B–1.

The social effects of the redistribution of the Negro population from rural to urban areas and out of the South are apparent in the changing status of the American Negro, or perhaps the changing status is responsible for the population redistribution of the Negro. The phenomena are inextricably interrelated. Changes in one will determine changes in the other, and it is impossible to identify one variable as cause and one as effect. It is known that the number of Negroes in relation to the number of whites in an area will have an effect on the status of the Negro, just as the status of the Negro in an area will affect migration patterns. Table I–4 shows the percentage of the total population that was Negro for the United States and regions for urban and rural residence at each census date since 1870. The proportion of the total population of the United States that was Negro has decreased fairly consistently from 1870 to 1920 (from 13 percent to 10 percent) and has been relatively stable since 1920, at approximately 10 percent. However, the figures for the urban and rural parts of the United States reveal a different picture. The proportion of Negroes in the urban population was fairly stable, at about 6.5 percent, until 1920 when it started to increase, and by 1960, 11 percent of the urban population of the United States was Negro. In the rural population, about 15 percent was Negro between 1870 and 1910. In 1910 the percentage of Negroes in the rural population began to decrease as the urban movement of Negroes gained momentum, and by 1960 only 9.4 percent of the rural population was Negro.

The proportion of Negroes in the population has varied considerably from one region to another. In the Northeast less than 2 percent of the total population was Negro in 1870, and the proportion did not rise above 2 percent until 1920, when the effects of Negro migration during the decade of World War I were being felt. The increase has been unremitting since 1920, and by 1960 nearly 7 percent of the total population of the Northeast was Negro.

In the urban areas of the Northeast 2 percent of the population was Negro as early as 1880 and over 8 percent of the urban population was Negro by 1960. In the Northeast, as in every region except the secessionist portion of the South, the proportion of Negroes in the urban population has exceeded the proportion of Negroes in the rural population in each decade. In 1870 the proportion of Negroes in the rural population of the Northeast was slightly over 1 percent; by 1960 it was still only 1.5 percent.

The population of the North Central Region contained a slightly higher proportion of Negroes in 1870 than did the Northeast, but this proportion declined slightly so that by 1910 the proportion of Negroes in the two regions was approximately the same, slightly less than 2 percent. Since 1910 the proportion of Negroes in the total population of these two regions has increased in parallel fashion, with a slightly higher proportion in the Northeast. However, trends in the proportion of Negroes in the urban and rural parts of these two regions follow different patterns. In 1870 the proportion of Negroes in the urban areas of the North Central Region was nearly 4 percent, a figure not reached by the urban areas of the Northeast until 1930, or 60 years later. Since 1930 the proportion of Negroes in urban areas increased more rapidly in the Northeast than in the North Central Region.

In the rural areas of the North Central Region the proportion of Negroes in the population declined slightly between 1870 and 1910 but has remained relatively constant at slightly less than 1 percent since 1910, whereas the rural population of the Northeast showed a slight gain in the proportion of Negroes during this period.

The proportion of Negroes in the population of the West was less than 1 percent until 1930, when it reached the 1 percent level. A much greater increase has occurred since 1940, and by 1960 approximately 4 percent of the population of the West was Negro. However, slightly over 1 percent of the urban population of the West was Negro in 1870, and this figure remained relatively unchanged until 1930. By 1960 nearly 5 percent of the urban population of the region was Negro. The proportion of Negroes in the rural population of the West remained at a very low level until 1940 and had risen slightly over the 1 percent level by 1960.

In the Nonsecessionist South slightly over 17 percent of the population was Negro in 1870. This proportion declined to a low level of slightly over 10 percent in 1940 but then began increasing to reach nearly 13 percent by 1960. The rural portion of this region showed a consistent decline from nearly 17 percent Negro in 1870 to slightly over 6 percent Negro in 1960, a consequence of the movement of Negroes out of rural areas and also out of the region.

The proportion of Negroes in the urban areas of the nonsecessionist States shows different trends at different periods of time. From 1870 to 1890 the proportion of Negroes increased slightly, although this apparent increase could be a consequence of improved enumeration. From a high level of nearly 20 percent Negro in 1890, the proportion declined to about 14 percent in 1920, and then increased to nearly 17 percent by 1960. These changing trends are doubtless due in part to the changing importance of two movements, one a general movement out of the South and the other a movement out of the States of the Secessionist South that frequently carried no further than the border States. The growth of the Negro population of Washington, D.C., is also an important factor. The lack of contiguity and the differences between the nonsecessionist States make these trends difficult to interpret. However, this grouping of States makes it possible to consider separately the States with by far the highest concentration of Negro population, namely those of the Secessionist South.

The census of 1870 indicated that 41.5 percent of the population of the Secessionist South was Negro. However, underenumeration of Negroes in that census probably justifies the conclusion that the proportion of the Negro population was higher than the figure cited. The proportion of Negroes in the population has declined steadily to approximately 23 percent in 1960. This is the only area with a consistent decline in the proportion of the population Negro.

The Secessionist South is the only area in which the proportion of Negroes in the rural population exceeds the proportion of Negroes in the urban population in each decade. While the proportion of Negroes in both the urban and rural areas has declined, the decline has tended to be slightly greater in urban areas than in rural areas. Thus in 1960 in the Secessionist South the proportion of Negroes in urban areas was slightly less than 22 percent but in rural areas was slightly over 24 percent.

To summarize: In 1870 over 90 percent of the United States Negro population lived in the South; by 1960, less than 60 percent lived there. More than half of this decline took place since 1940. In 1870 over 80 percent of the Negroes in the United States lived in the rural South, but in 1960 less than 25 percent of them lived in this area, with approximately half of this shift having taken place since 1930. From 1870 to 1960, the Negro population has consistently been more concentrated in urban areas than has the white population in all regions except the Secessionist South. Despite the declining proportion of Negroes in the rural areas of the South, in the Secessionist South a larger proportion of Negroes than whites were still rural in 1960, although in 1870 over half of both groups in the area was urban. The proportion of the total urban population that is Negro has been increasing steadily, especially since 1940, in all regions except the South. In the South, the proportion of the population that is Negro has been declining steadily in both urban and rural areas since 1870.

The patterns of migration of the Negro population, by age, between the rural and urban parts of the several regions will be considered in the next chapter.

NOTES

[1] Part of the decline in the rural and the gain in the urban Negro population between 1940 and 1950 was due to changes in the definitions of rural and urban instituted during this period. For the total population in the United States in 1950, the changes resulting from the new definitions were an 8.5 percent increase in the urban population and a 12.2 percent decrease in the rural population. In the South these changes resulted in an increase of 10.5 percent in the urban population and a decrease of 8.2 percent in the rural population.

[2] The data given are for the conterminous United States, that is, with Alaska and Hawaii excluded in 1960. Actually, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii makes practically no difference in the percentage figures for Negroes and whites in the United States or in the West shown in tables I–1, I–3, and I–4.

CHAPTER II

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION

Introduction

The rapid redistribution of the Negro population throughout the United States during the last 20 to 30 years after its earlier concentration in the Southeast, is one of the outstanding facts in the delineation of the changing position of the American Negro. Mentioned in the preceding chapter, this redistribution will now be considered in detail with special reference to the four geographic regions and to rural and urban residence.[1]

The examination of internal migration that follows covers the period 1910 to 1960. The examination differs from previous studies on two counts: (1) the present study uses data for both urban and rural areas while this urban-rural difference was largely ignored in earlier considerations, and (2) the present study presents data to show the cumulative effects of migration on a specific cohort in the urban and rural sectors of each region.

Estimates of net migration were obtained by the use of the forward-survival-rate method, i.e., by applying census survival rates to the age-sex-color groups for urban and rural areas. The data from 1910 to 1940 are for whites and nonwhites. In all regions except the West, the terms "nonwhites" and "Negroes" describe almost identical groups. Since some of the data are for Negroes and some for nonwhites, the two terms are used interchangeably except in the discussion of migration patterns in the West. In addition, the use of rates rather than absolute numbers further minimizes over time the lack of comparability between the two classifications.

The results have the usual shortcomings of the forward-survival-rate method of estimating migration,[2] plus the additional disadvantage stemming from the fact that the application of the same set of survival rates to both urban and rural populations introduces other errors. The Census definition of urban was used, and in order to get even rough comparability throughout the period 1910 to 1960, it was necessary to combine data on the rural-nonfarm population with those on the rural-farm population. The old urban definition was used through the decade 1940 to 1950, and the new urban definition was used for the decade 1950 to 1960, so that the individuals reclassified from rural to urban residence by the change in definition would not be counted as migrants.

When the boundaries of a city expand or when an area changes in classification from rural to urban, the forward-survival-rate method classes the residents as migrants. There was a change, of course, from rural to urban residence and for many people there was also a gradual change in their way of living. Since most of the relevant comparisons are between whites and nonwhites, rather than between absolute measures or estimates of net migration, it is not felt that this is a serious shortcoming of the data. The patterns derived from examination of these data should be very similar to patterns that would be derived from data computed by other methods.

To ascertain the cumulative effects of migration on cohorts, estimates of net migration by age, color, sex, and place of residence were made for each of the five decades between 1910 and 1960. Any given cohort is identified by the year in which the group was 0 to 4 years of age. For example, the 1910 cohort is that population group that was 0 to 4 years old in 1910.

The figure for the net migration of a specific cohort during a particular decade was then divided by the number in that group at the beginning of the decade and the result is called the rate of change in population due to migration (hereafter referred to as the CPDM rate). This is not exactly a migration rate since the numerator is not the number of migrants but is the net change in population due to migration, and the denominator is not the number exposed to the possibility of migrating. These CPDM rates were utilized in order to determine the effect of migration upon an initial 1,000 members of the cohort. For example, if a cohort had a CPDM rate of −.05 during the first decade, 950 members out of the original 1,000 would remain at the end of the decade. If the CPDM rate for this cohort was −.1 during the second decade, then 10 percent of the survivors, or 95 additional members of the cohort, would have migrated leaving 855 out of the initial 1,000. By accumulating the number of migrants in successive decades and plotting the cumulative totals against the age of the cohort, it is possible to see the effect of migration on a particular cohort as the age of the cohort increases.

This procedure ignores the effect of death since it assumes that the initial 1,000 members of the cohort are reduced each decade only by migration. In any given cohort in any given decade, not only will a certain number migrate from the area but an additional number will die. The CPDM rate for the subsequent decade should be applied to the survivors of both these elements, but the method used actually classes a proportion of those dying in one decade as migrants in the next decade. This error is cumulative and therefore overestimates the number of migrants, especially at the older ages. However, as uniform death rates are assumed in all areas, the differences in patterns shown for various areas are affected relatively little by this bias. Since the survival rates for Negroes are lower than those for whites, the estimating procedure does give a relatively higher bias to the estimates of cumulative Negro migrants than to the estimates of cumulative white migrants. In any event, the effects are not large and the patterns shown are doubtless realistic.

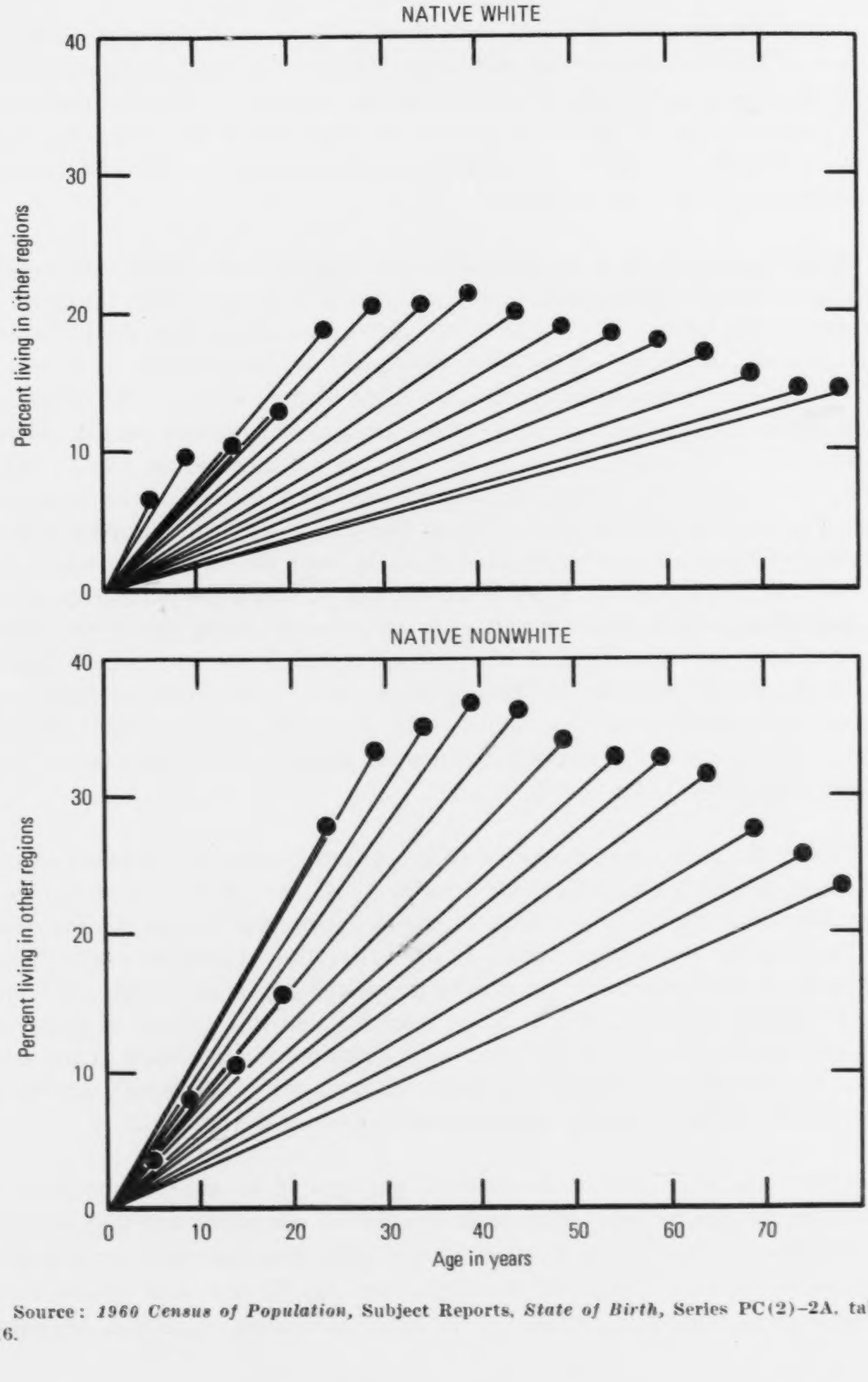
An alternative method would have been to begin with the number in the cohort at ages 0 to 4 years and add to or subtract from this base figure the net migrants, decade by decade, in order to see the cumulative effects of migration. This approach would also have ignored the depletion of the cohort by death and in addition would have introduced variations caused by differential under-enumeration of the 0 to 4 age group.

Before turning to the cumulative effects of migration on cohorts with increasing age of cohorts, some similar census data should be noted, namely the place-of-birth statistics tabulated by age from the 1960 census. From these data it is seen, for example, that of the whites 40 to 45 years of age in 1960 who were born in the South, 20 percent lived in regions outside of the South in 1960. This is a cumulative effect of outmigration (rather than *net* migration) on the residual part of the 1920 cohort. Moreover, the data do not indicate the way in which the percentage of the cohort living outside the South increased with increasing age. For example, of those persons 0 to 4 years old in 1920, what proportion lived outside of the South when they were 30 to 34 years old in 1950, or when they were 20 to 24 years old in 1940? Since the way in which the percentage of the cohort living outside the South changed with the increasing age of the cohort is not known, extrapolations of what to expect during the next decade cannot be made. For all of those 35 years old and over in 1960, each successive age group has a smaller proportion living outside the South, but this almost certainly indicates higher rates of outmigration among more recent cohorts rather than a return migration to the South.

Figure II–1 shows the cumulative effects of outmigration on successive cohorts of white and nonwhite individuals born in the South. (Data in these instances are shown only for the South since the primary interest at this point is the redistribution of the Negro population.) In this figure straight lines have been drawn from the point representing age zero to the percentage living outside the South at the specified age in 1960. It is not intended that this method of graphical representation indicate that the percentage living outside the South at the specified age in 1960 was reached by a linear increase; the graphs simply emphasize the cohort—rather than the cross-sectional—aspect of the data.

Since most migration occurs between the ages of 15 and 30, the slope of these lines should probably increase sharply during this period and then increase gradually after that to the level shown for 1960. It is interesting to note that for each cohort of whites and nonwhites over age 35, the older cohorts have smaller proportions living outside of the South, indicating either that successive

Figure II–1.—PERCENT OF NATIVE POPULATION BORN IN THE SOUTH AND LIVING IN OTHER REGIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *State of Birth*, Series PC(2)–2A, table 16.

cohorts have a higher rate of outmigration or that there is a general pattern of return migration at older ages that reduces the percent living outside the region. While there is certainly some return migration at older ages, it is not likely to be great enough to offset continued outmigration. More information on this point is given later in the chapter.

It is significant that white and nonwhite cohorts aged 10 to 14 years in 1960 had approximately the same proportion living outside the South. Among all older cohorts a much larger proportion of the nonwhites than whites was living outside the South while in both younger cohorts the reverse was true. From this may be drawn the tentative conclusion that nonwhites are leaving the South in much larger proportions than whites but they do not start migrating at so early an age. Another possible interpretation might be that there has been a slackening of outmigration among the younger, more recent cohorts. However, since these are persons under 10 years of age who are unlikely to migrate on their own, this is not a reasonable explanation. It would be more reasonable to conclude that nonwhites tend to move out of the South in larger proportions than do whites but that white outmigration is more likely to take place in family groups than is the nonwhite migration.

It must be remembered that this outmigration is total outmigration from the South, both male and female, from both urban and rural areas. Much of the migration of the nonwhites has been from rural to urban areas, so that the outmigration from rural areas would be considerably higher than that shown for the South as a whole. Even for the combined urban and rural portions of the South, however, only one nonwhite cohort over 20 years of age had less than 25 percent outmigration. This cohort was the group 75 years old and over in 1960. Not a single white cohort had as much as 22 percent living outside the South.

For purposes of statistical presentation, the Bureau of the Census divides the South into three geographical divisions: The East South Central, the West South Central, and the South Atlantic. Table II–1 shows the proportions, by age of whites and nonwhites, from each of these divisions living in 1960 outside their division of birth. The proportion living outside the division of birth is higher than that for the region of birth because a person might be living outside his division of birth but still within the same region. The area which had the highest proportion of both whites and nonwhites living outside the division of birth was the East South Central Division (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee). More than 50 percent of the nonwhites between 25 and 44 years old who were born in the division lived in another division in 1960. In each of the three divisions the general pattern was the same as for the South as a whole, that is, a larger proportion of nonwhites than of whites living outside the area of birth except for those at the very youngest ages.

Table **II-1.**—Percent of Native Population Living Outside Area of Birth, by Age and Color, for the South and its Constituent Divisions: 1960

Age	The South		South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
All ages	15.5	22.9	14.9	21.0	29.7	34.9	21.9	23.6
Under 5 years	6.7	3.7	8.8	3.3	11.2	6.7	9.2	4.8
5 to 9 years	9.9	8.1	12.2	6.3	17.2	14.9	13.3	9.5
10 to 14 years	10.4	10.6	11.5	7.9	19.0	18.9	14.2	12.0
15 to 19 years	13.1	15.7	13.7	12.5	22.7	25.6	19.3	19.3
20 to 24 years	18.9	27.8	18.0	24.8	35.4	42.9	27.0	31.0
25 to 29 years	20.8	33.2	18.6	29.2	38.3	50.5	29.2	34.9
30 to 34 years	20.8	35.0	18.6	31.0	37.9	51.6	29.6	37.0
35 to 39 years	21.3	36.9	19.1	33.6	38.1	52.4	30.9	39.5
40 to 44 years	20.0	36.2	17.3	33.4	36.4	50.6	29.7	38.3
45 to 49 years	19.0	34.1	16.0	32.3	34.7	47.9	28.2	34.9
50 to 54 years	18.6	32.9	15.9	32.5	34.7	45.7	27.0	32.3
55 to 59 years	18.0	32.8	16.0	33.4	35.3	45.4	25.1	30.8
60 to 64 years	17.0	31.5	16.1	33.1	35.3	43.9	23.1	28.2
65 to 69 years	15.5	27.3	15.9	29.9	34.6	39.5	20.7	23.6
70 to 74 years	14.6	25.5	16.3	28.7	34.5	38.5	19.0	20.7
75 years and over	14.3	23.2	18.2	28.2	36.6	35.7	17.0	17.7

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *State of Birth*, Series PC(2)-2A, tables 16 and 17.

When over 50 percent of a cohort has moved out of the area of birth by age 25, the consequences of migration differentials are likely to be important even if the differentials are very small. One of the best established migration differentials is the tendency of migrants to have more education than nonmigrants. This differential will be examined in more detail in chapter VI.

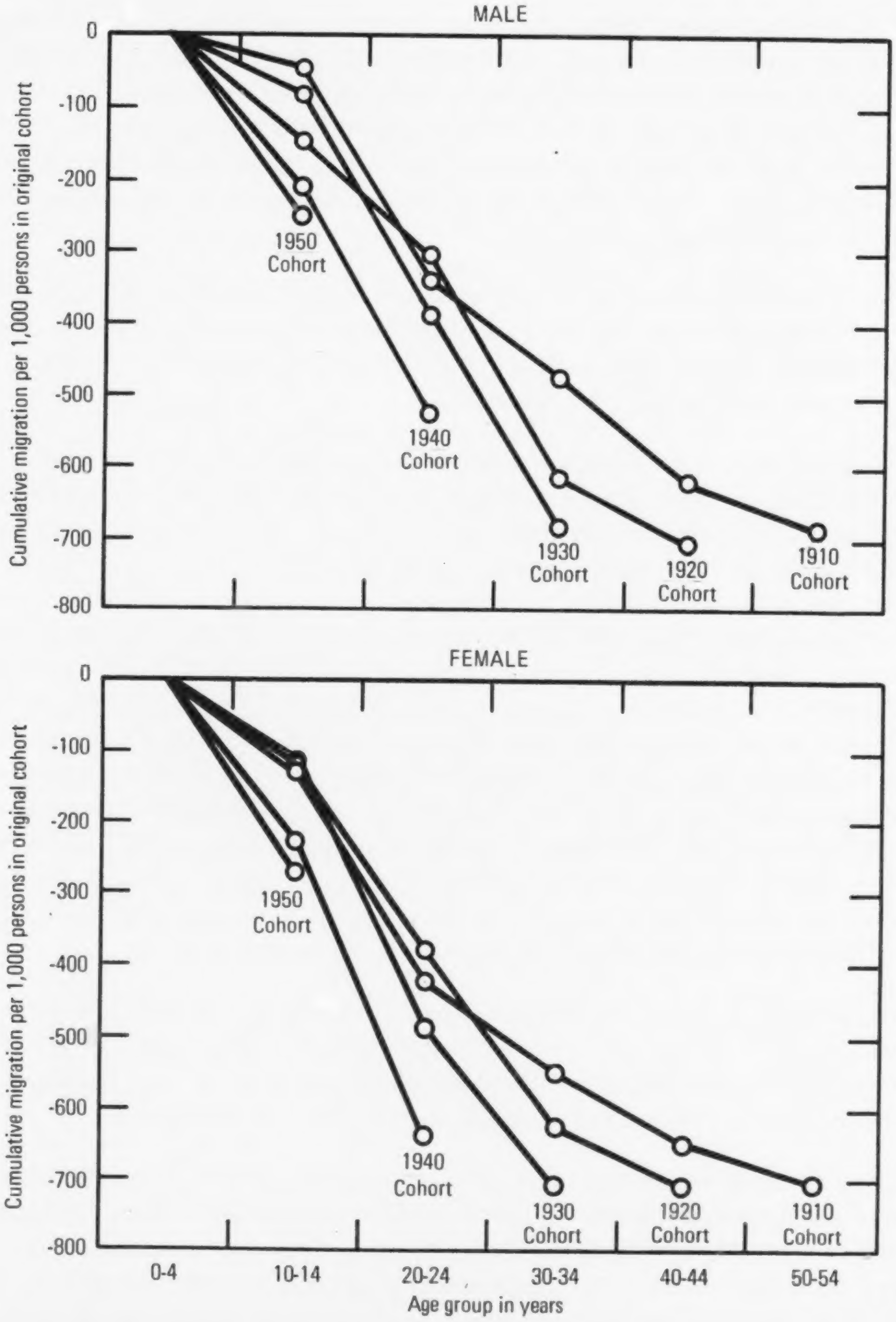
The Secessionist South

A review of the cumulative effects of migration on rural Negro males in the Secessionist South (see fig. I-1 for boundaries) reveals that by 1960 each cohort studied had had a larger proportion leave the rural Secessionist South than had the preceding cohort at the same age (fig. II-2). For example, the cohort of 1920 (40 to 44 years old in 1960) had a larger proportion which had left than did the cohort of 1910 (aged 40 to 44). Similarly, the cohort of 1930 (30 to 34 years old in 1960) had a larger proportion already gone than did the cohort of 1920 when it was the same age.

Thus there is a trend: Each succeeding cohort has a larger proportion which moved out of the rural Secessionist South than did the preceding cohort. Of the three cohorts that were 30 years or older in 1960, approximately 700 out of every 1,000 members had left the rural areas. If this trend continues, the cohorts of 1940 and 1950 will have even larger proportions moving. It does not seem unreasonable to expect that the 1930 cohort will have lost a total of about 750 out of every 1,000 members by 1970. Since 680 out of every 1,000 have already left the area this would mean a CPDM rate of approximately −.22 for the rural Negro males who were 30 to 34 years in 1960. The cohort of 1940 possibly will

Figure **II–2.**—Estimated Cumulative Migration per 1,000 Original Members of Cohorts of the Nonwhite Population in the Rural Portions of the Secessionist South, by Age and Sex: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source : For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

have lost 750 out of every 1,000 members by 1970, when it will be 30 to 34 years of age. This would imply a CPDM rate of approximately −.45 for those Negro males who were 20 to 24 years in 1960. The cohort of 1950 probably will have lost 600 out of every 1,000 members by 1970, which implies a CPDM rate of approximately −.50 for those Negro males who were aged 10 to 14 in 1960.

It is important to remember that these are estimated effects of net migration, that is, the combined effects of out- and in-migration, not outmigration alone. With these cohorts of rural Negro males being depleted by as much as 60 to 75 percent by age 30, it might be well to give thought to the consequences of selective migration. It should also be remembered that all the outmigrants from the rural Secessionist South did not move out of the region; many of them moved into urban areas of the South.

The cumulative effects of outmigration on Negro females in the rural areas of the Secessionist South (fig. II–2) are almost identical to those of Negro males. Negro females seem to have slightly higher outmigration rates but the differences have become less in more recent cohorts.

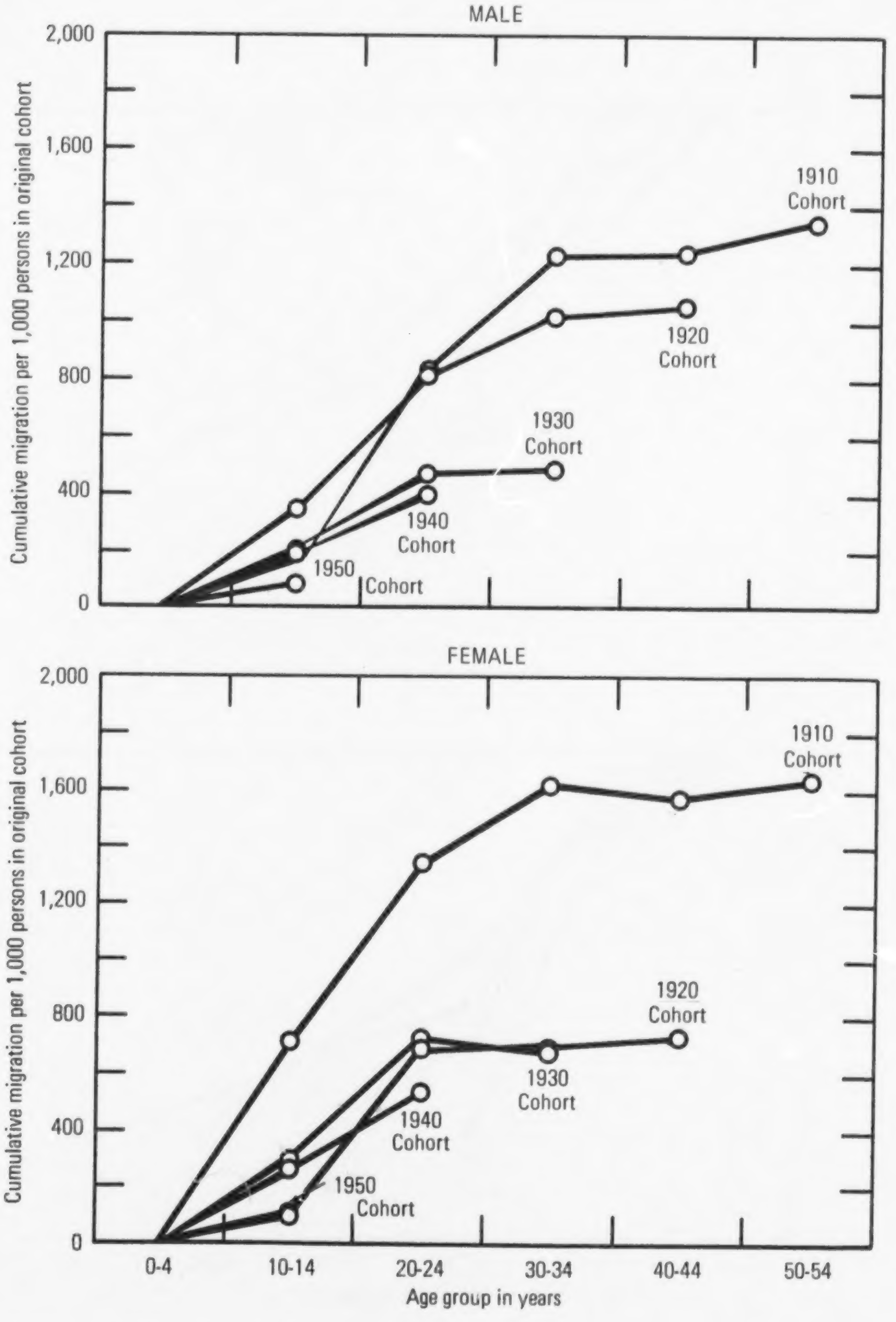
In urban areas of the Secessionist South, there has been a consistent net inmigration of Negro males. The data plotted in figure II–3 represent the number of Negro males of similar age who have joined an initial 1,000 living in urban areas at the beginning of the cohort period. For example, by the time that the urban cohort aged 0 to 4 years in 1910 was 30 to 34 years of age in 1940 it had been joined by approximately 1,200 Negro migrant males of the same age. Only about 150 more joined the group between 1940 and 1960. It can be seen from figure II–3 that in each succeeding cohort a smaller number of Negro males has moved into urban areas. A small portion of this trend toward decreasing inmigration of Negro males to urban areas is a statistical artifact due to the increasing size of the base population. That is, the increasing number of Negro males in urban areas of the Secessionist South has meant that the additional increase per 1,000 would tend to decline even if the absolute number of migrants remained constant. Most of the decrease, however, is due to an actual decrease in migration to urban areas of the Secessionist South rather than to this statistical artifact.

The pattern of migration of Negro females into urban areas of the Secessionist South (fig. II–3) is similar to that for Negro males except that the female cohort of 1910 had a much higher rate, perhaps indicative of the greater employment opportunities for females in urban areas as private household workers.

The pattern of white migration in the Secessionist South generally parallels that of the nonwhite migration. The migration of white males from rural areas, shown in figure II–4, exhibits the same general pattern of outmigration that was shown for Negro males, with outmigration tending to increase for each successive cohort. However, the extent of outmigration for white males is much less than that for Negro males. No cohort of white males has reached the point of losing

Figure II-3.—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION IN THE URBAN PORTIONS OF THE SECESSIONIST SOUTH, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

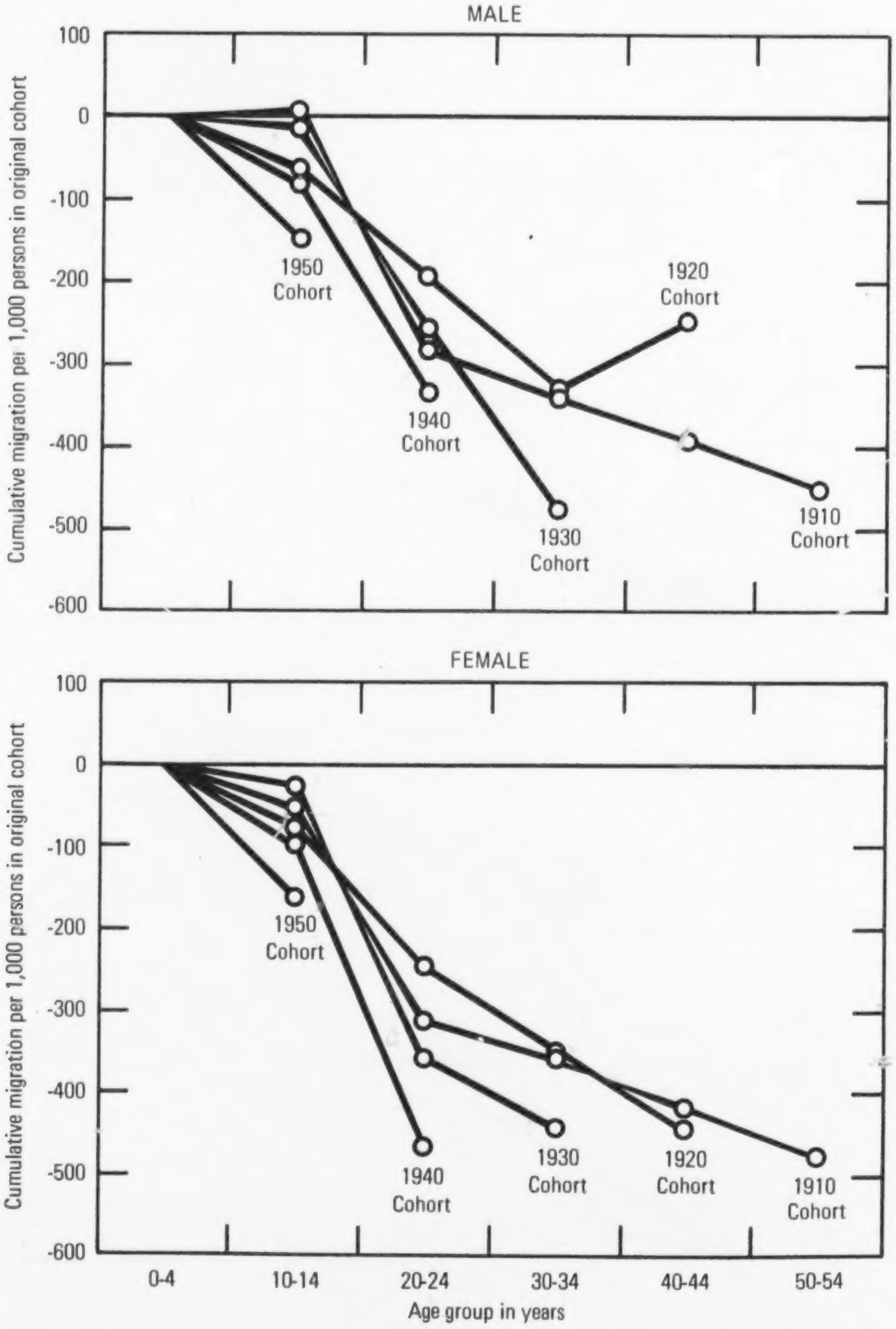
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure **II-4.**—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THE RURAL PORTIONS OF THE SECESSIONIST SOUTH, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

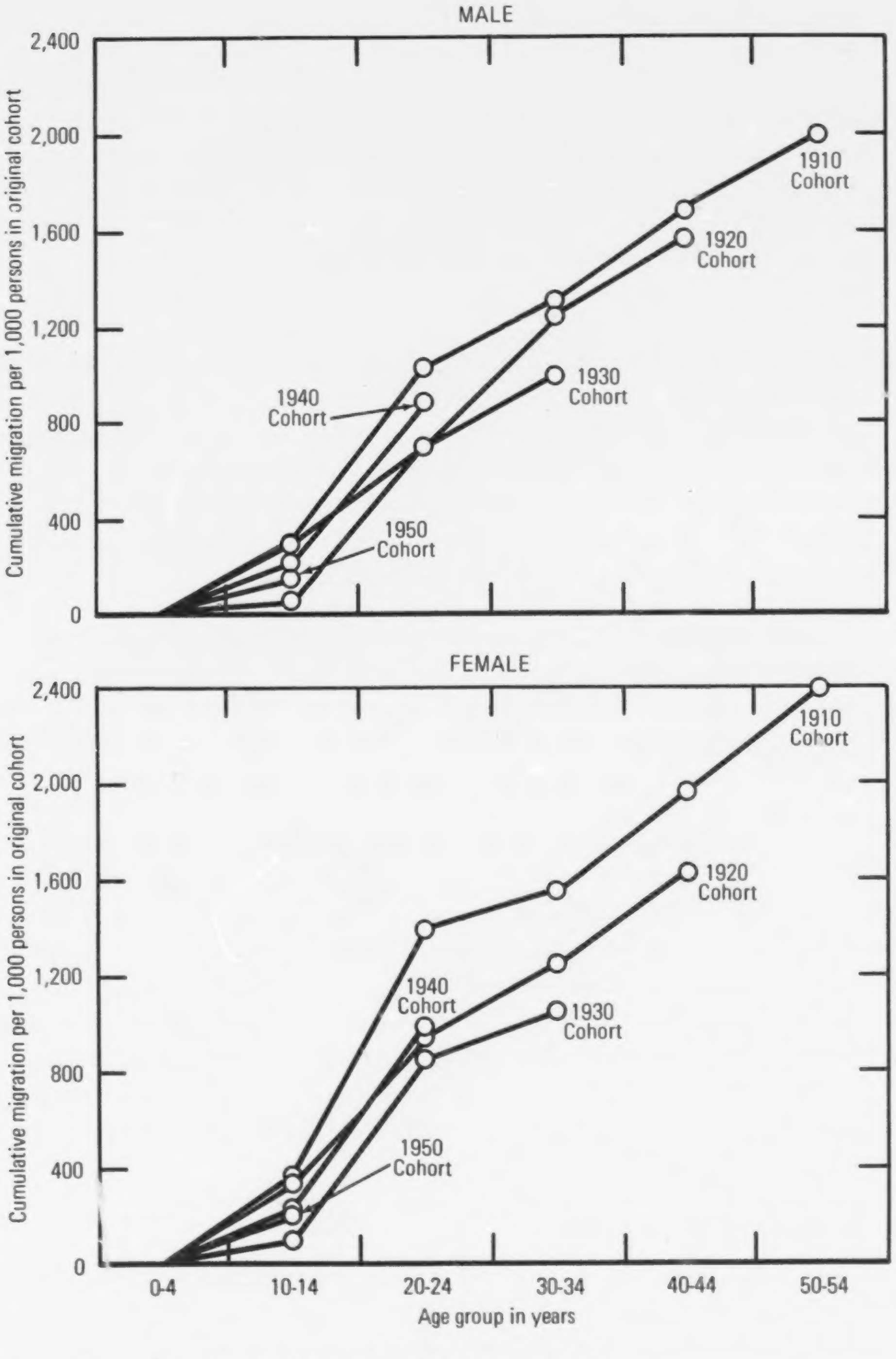
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure II–5.—Estimated Cumulative Migration per 1,000 Original Members of Cohorts of the White Population in the Urban Portions of the Secessionist South, by Age and Sex: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

500 out of each 1,000 members, but four cohorts of Negro males had exceeded this level by 1960. Even the cohort of 1940 had lost more than 500 out of each 1,000 members by age 20 to 24. Among white males the cohort of 1920 showed a net inmigration to rural areas between 1950 and 1960. It is not clear why this should occur since the age group just older and the age group just younger continued their previous trends of outmigration. Perhaps it is a consequence of suburbanization.

The outmigration of white females from rural areas of the Secessionist South shows the same general pattern as does the outmigration of white males except that white females have tended to move out in slightly higher proportions (fig. II–4). It will be recalled that the same sex differential existed among Negroes. This slightly higher rate of outmigration of females from rural areas is to be expected because of the smaller number of employment opportunities in rural areas for females.

The pattern of migration of white males to the urban areas of the Secessionist South (fig. II–5) shows the same generally decreasing rates of inmigration for successive cohorts that were seen for Negro males, but there are several exceptions for white males. The levels of inmigration of white males to urban areas are much higher than for Negro males. Also the inmigration of Negro males in each cohort shows a tendency to level off slightly after the cohort reaches the age 20 to 25, whereas no such tendencies are seen for white males.

The rates of migration of white females in the urban areas of the Secessionist South (fig. II–5) are very similar to those for white males except that they are at slightly higher levels. Among Negroes, the females also showed a higher rate of inmigration to urban areas than did the males, and differences in rates between male and female Negroes are in general larger than those for whites.

For the Secessionist South the data show an increasing rate of outmigration in rural areas for successive cohorts with much higher outmigration rates for Negroes than for whites, and slightly higher rates for females than for males. In the urban areas of the Secessionist South there has been greater inmigration of whites than of Negroes, and of females than of males. In general, the cumulative effects of inmigration to urban areas are decreasing with successive cohorts, more so for Negroes than for whites. If these trends continue, it is possible that some of the future cohorts of Negroes may turn out to have a net outmigration from urban areas of the Secessionist South, but this does not seem likely for white cohorts.

The Nonsecessionist South

The Nonsecessionist South is made up of Oklahoma, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The components of the Nonsecessionist South are quite different from each other and do not even form a contiguous area. Because of their heterogeneity, figures similar to those for the Secessionist South are not shown.

Despite the diversity of the Nonsecessionist South, patterns of migration in the rural and urban portions are often similar to the patterns of the Secessionist South for both whites and Negroes—with the effects of migration less pronounced. The inmigration of Negroes to urban areas in the Nonsecessionist South shows even more leveling off with increasing age of the cohort than was true for the Secessionist South. White migration to urban areas not only shows this leveling off but actually decreases somewhat in the cumulative totals for cohorts beyond age 35.

The rural portions of the Nonsecessionist South show patterns of outmigration similar to those of the Secessionist South. The levels of outmigration for both whites and Negroes are about the same as for whites in rural areas of the Secessionist South.

Thus the main differences between the Secessionist South and the Nonsecessionist South in patterns of migration are: (1) Negroes are moving out of rural areas of the Secessionist South at much higher rates than out of rural areas of the Nonsecessionist South, and (2) rates of movement of white migrants to the urban areas of the Nonsecessionist South actually level off with increasing age and even show a decline at about age 35.

The Northeast Region

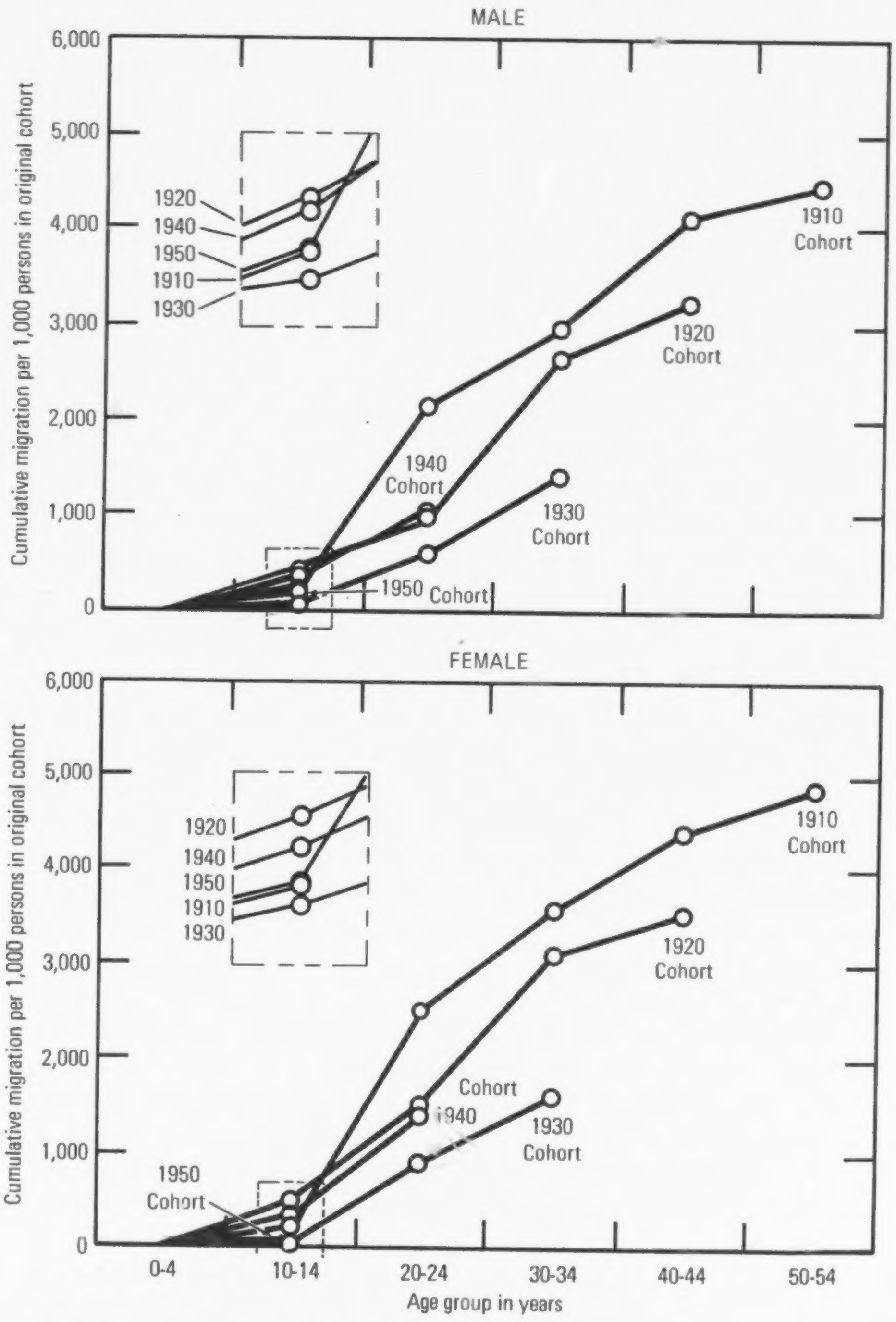
The Northeast Region has relatively few Negroes in rural areas; for this reason no figures have been prepared for presentation here on the migration of Negroes in the rural part of this region. Although the population involved is relatively small, the data do reveal a fairly consistent pattern of inmigration, most of which has taken place at relatively young ages. At older ages, in each cohort, the direction of migration has been outward, but not to so great an extent as to equal the inmigration occurring in each cohort at younger ages.

The general pattern of Negro net migration in the rural parts of the Northeast Region is much the same for males and females, although the levels of migration are lower for the females, and the change from net inmigration to net outmigration tends to occur at an earlier age in the male cohorts. The most important difference to be noted is that the last three cohorts of Negro women, namely those of 1930, 1940, and 1950, have shown a net outmigration. The cohort of 1950 had virtually no net migration between 1950 and 1960.

White migrants in the rural areas of the Northeast tend to show net outmigration, but the 1930 cohort of males has maintained a positive net balance. Not one of the female cohorts has maintained a positive net balance, although the

Figure II–6.—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION IN THE URBAN PORTIONS OF THE NORTHEAST REGION, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

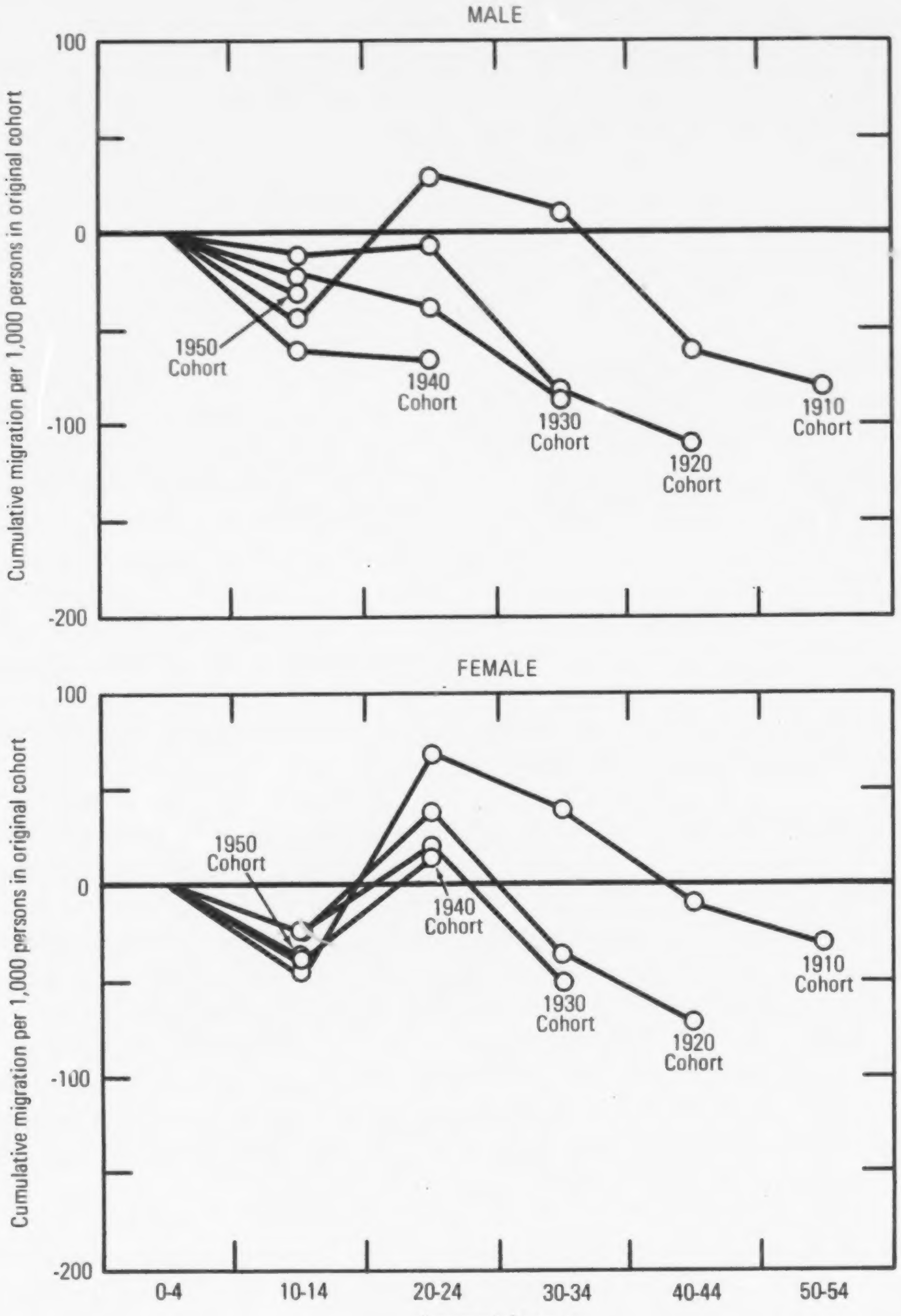
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure II-7.—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THE URBAN PORTIONS OF THE NORTHEAST REGION, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

1930 cohort had a net balance of almost zero in 1960. Again, we see the familiar pattern of females moving out of rural areas in greater proportions than males.

The cumulative effects of migration on cohorts of Negro males in urban areas of the Northeast Region may be seen in figure II–6. (The scale for this figure has been changed from that used on previous figures because of the large number of inmigrants.) There is a clear general trend of increasing net inmigration rates with increasing age in each cohort, but with decreasing levels for each subsequent cohort. Much of the decrease in the level of inmigration rates for each succeeding cohort is due to the increasing size of the base upon which the computations are made.

The inmigration of Negro females in urban areas of the Northeast Region shows the same general pattern as that of the males (fig. II–6) except that the levels of inmigration are higher for females than for males.

The patterns of migration of white males and females in urban areas in the Northeast (fig. II–7) are quite different from the patterns for Negroes. There is a general net outmigration up to ages 10 to 14, followed by a slackening of the net outmigration up to ages 20 to 24. The cohort of 1910 actually showed a cumulative net inmigration at ages 20 to 24 and also at ages 30 to 34, but all other cohorts showed cumulative net outmigration at all ages. The cumulative net outmigration increases again after ages 20 to 24, and then appears to level off somewhat around age 50. Since the rural-nonfarm areas had to be included in the rural population, the trends shown here are doubtless a consequence of an increasing rate of suburban movement of families with young children whose parents are 30 years old or over, but a migration into the city of couples and individuals around ages 20 to 24.

In general, the pattern of white female net migration into the urban areas of the Northeast is much the same as that for males, except that the levels are all slightly higher. At ages 20 to 24, all cohorts of white females show a cumulative net inmigration in urban areas, whereas for males only the cohort of 1910 showed a net inmigration at these ages. This doubtless reflects the greater attraction of urban areas for women because of job opportunities. For females as for males, however, the general trend seems to be toward lower cumulative levels of net migration for each succeeding cohort. For both white males and females, the cohort of 1950 is not in line with this trend, but this is probably a consequence of the increased birth rate following World War II, since this cohort was born just after the war ended.

The patterns of cumulative migration of Negroes into urban areas of the Northeast do not indicate any tendency to approach the migration patterns of whites in the urban Northeast. However, as the economic status of the Negro population improves, it is reasonable to conjecture that Negroes will develop similar patterns of migration into urban areas, although present trends indicate that this may be quite some time in the future.

The North Central Region

Although the rural Negro population of the North Central Region exceeds that of the Northeast it is still a relatively small group, and no clear patterns in trends of cumulative net migration may be discerned. (See fig. II–8.) Recent cohorts have shown a cumulative net inmigration of Negro males to rural areas, but earlier cohorts show decreasing amounts of cumulative net migration beyond age 25 and the cohort of 1930 shows a cumulative net outmigration at about ages 30 to 34.

The cohorts of Negro females have shown a consistent net outmigration from rural areas of the North Central Region, except for the cohort of 1920 which had a net inmigration at ages 10 to 14. The cohort of 1950 showed a higher net outmigration at ages 10 to 14 in 1960 than did the cohorts of 1930 or 1940 at the same ages. Thus, it seems reasonable to expect a continued net outmigration of Negro females from rural areas.

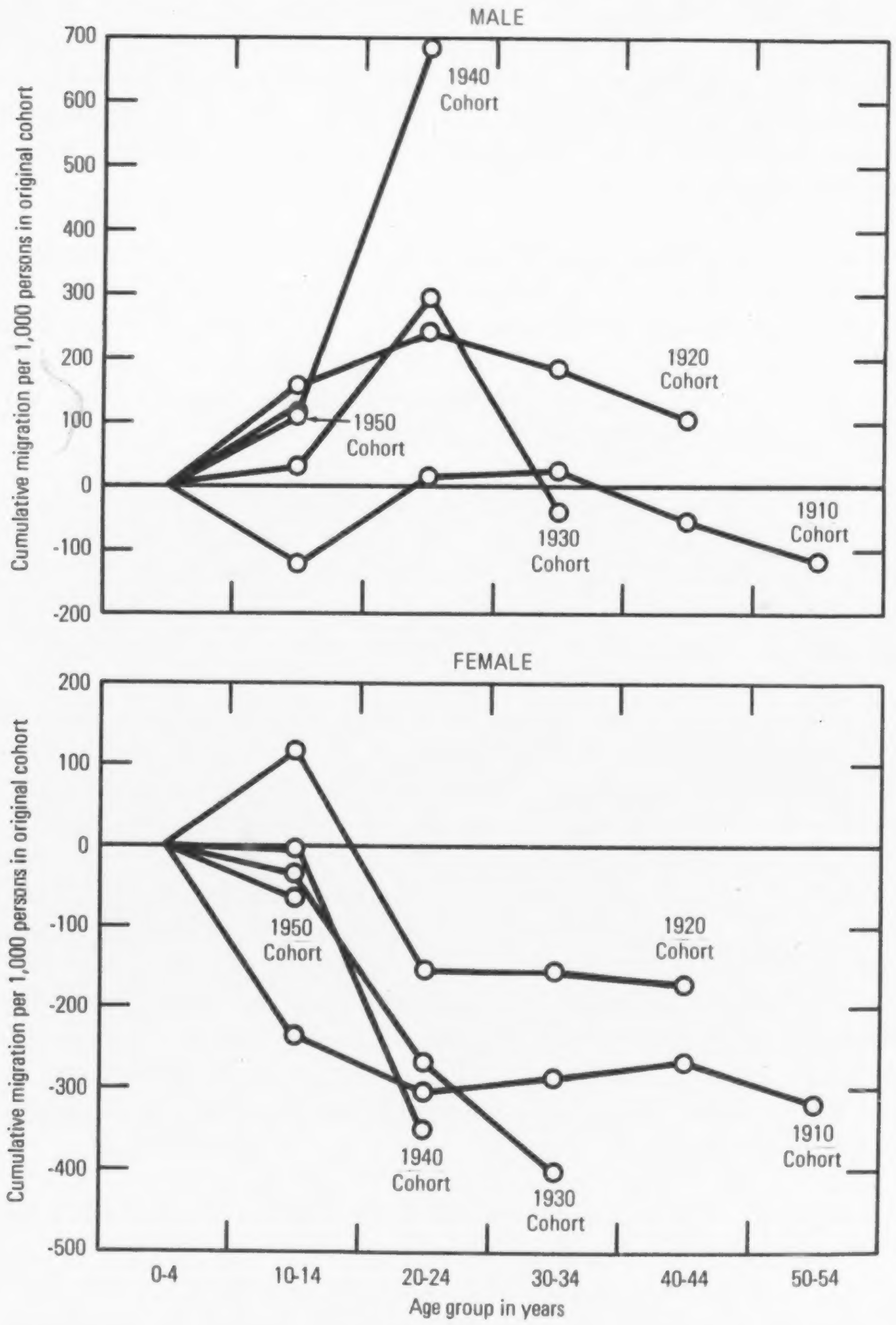
Figure II–9 shows consistent patterns of cumulative net outmigration of white males and females from rural areas of the North Central Region, with females having slightly higher rates of outmigration than males. Among both males and females there is some tendency for the outmigration to level off beyond age 25.

The patterns of migration of Negro males and females in urban areas in the North Central States are quite similar to the patterns shown for urban areas in the Northeast Region, except that the levels of migration are higher in the North Central Region (fig. II–10). However, the pattern of migration of white males and females in the urban areas of the North Central Region is quite different from the patterns shown in the Northeastern urban areas. The pattern for white males shows consistent cumulative net inmigration, although the most recent cohorts have had a net outmigration at ages 10 to 14. The level of inmigration has been decreasing with successive cohorts and there is a tendency toward leveling off or even decreasing slightly beyond ages 30 to 34. Thus, migration patterns of white males in urban areas of the North Central Region seem to be moving toward the patterns observed in urban areas of the Northeast.

The migration of urban white females in the North Central Region follows the same pattern as that shown for white males. However, the peaks of cumulative net inmigration at ages 20 to 24 are considerably higher than the high points for males, and the data for females show declines in cumulative net inmigration after the ages of 20 to 24. The cohort of 1950 showed virtually

Figure **II–8.**—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION IN THE RURAL PORTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

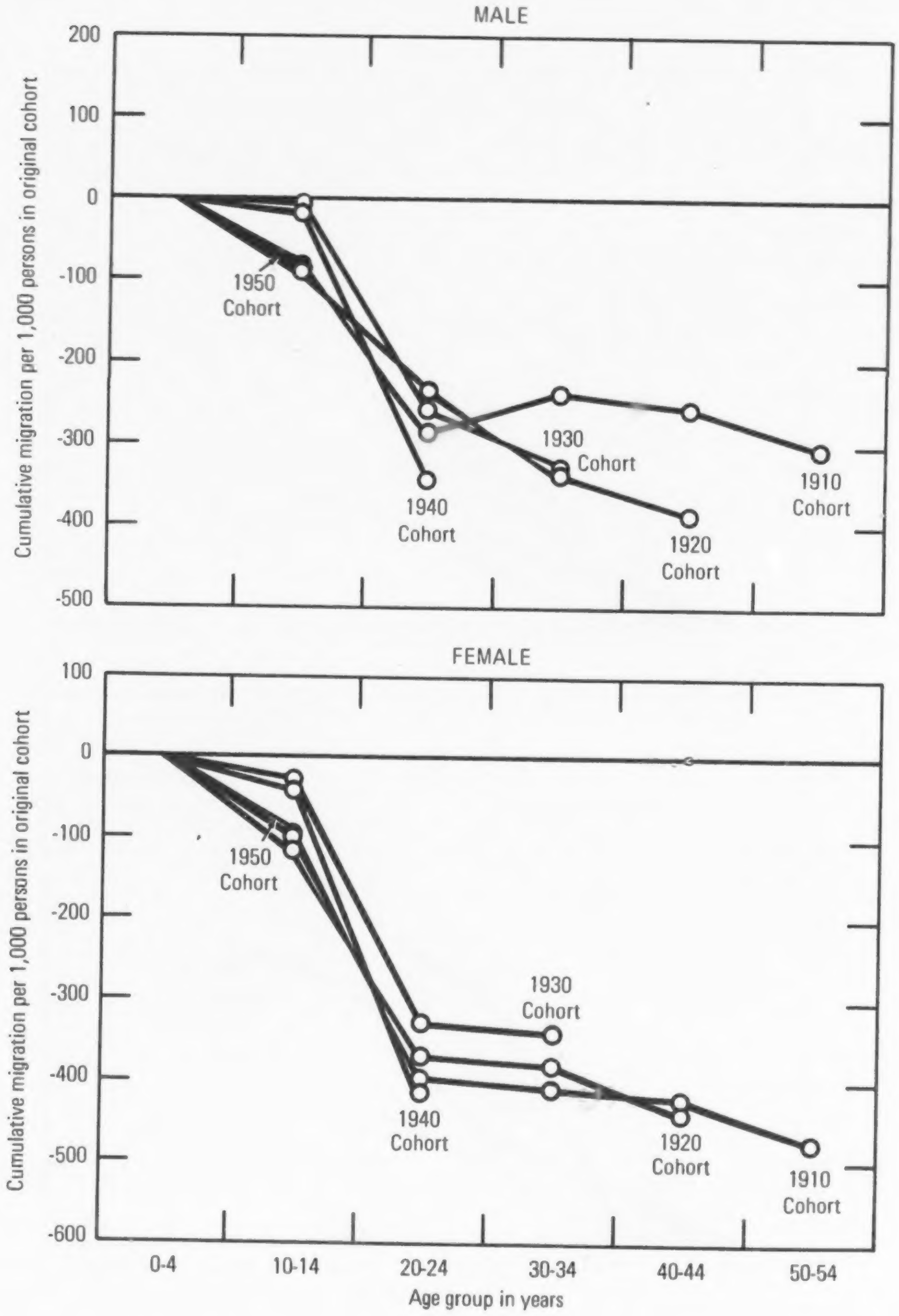
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure II-9.—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THE RURAL PORTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

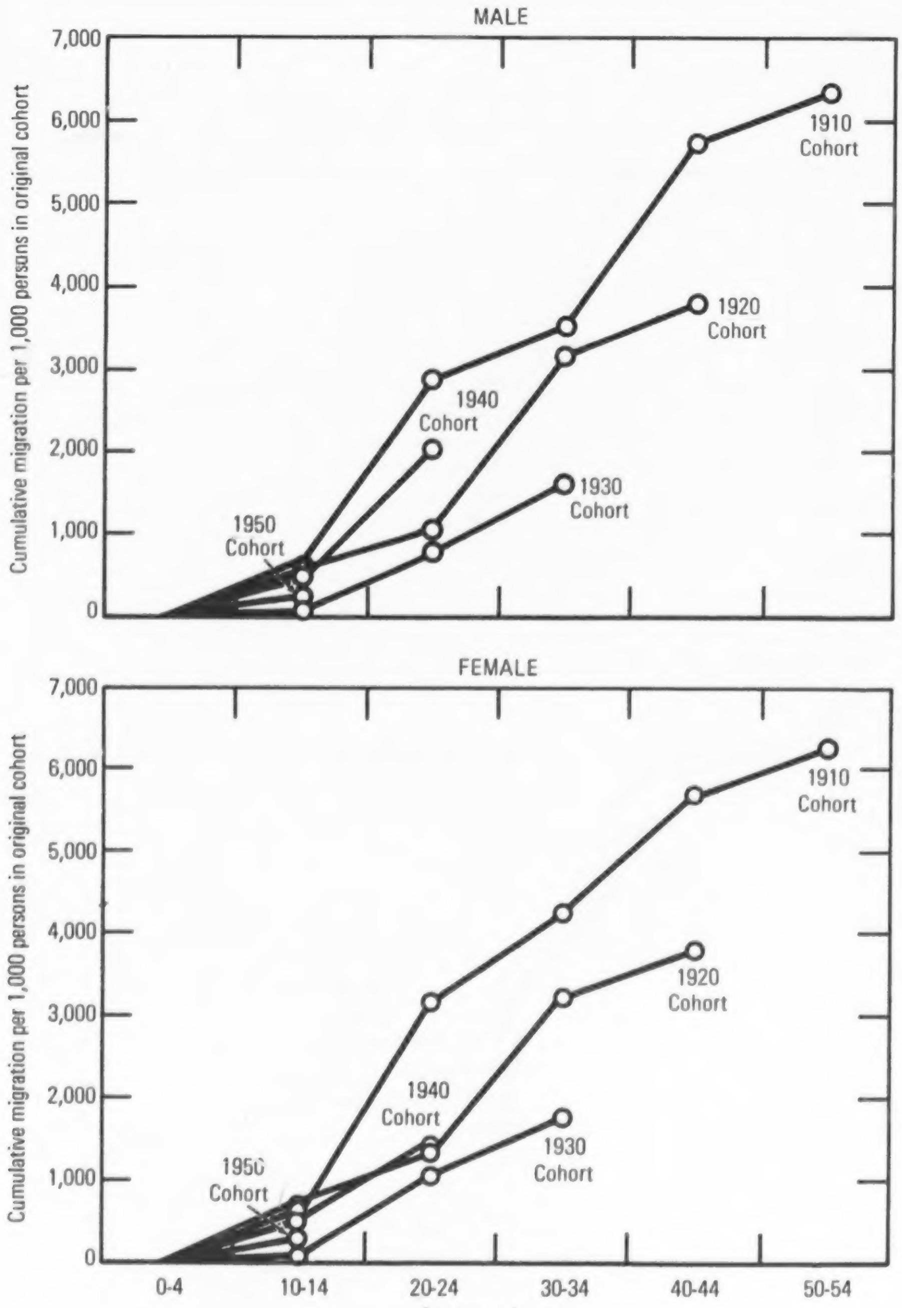
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure II–10.—ESTIMATED CUMULATIVE MIGRATION PER 1,000 ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF COHORTS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION IN THE URBAN PORTIONS OF THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION, BY AGE AND SEX: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

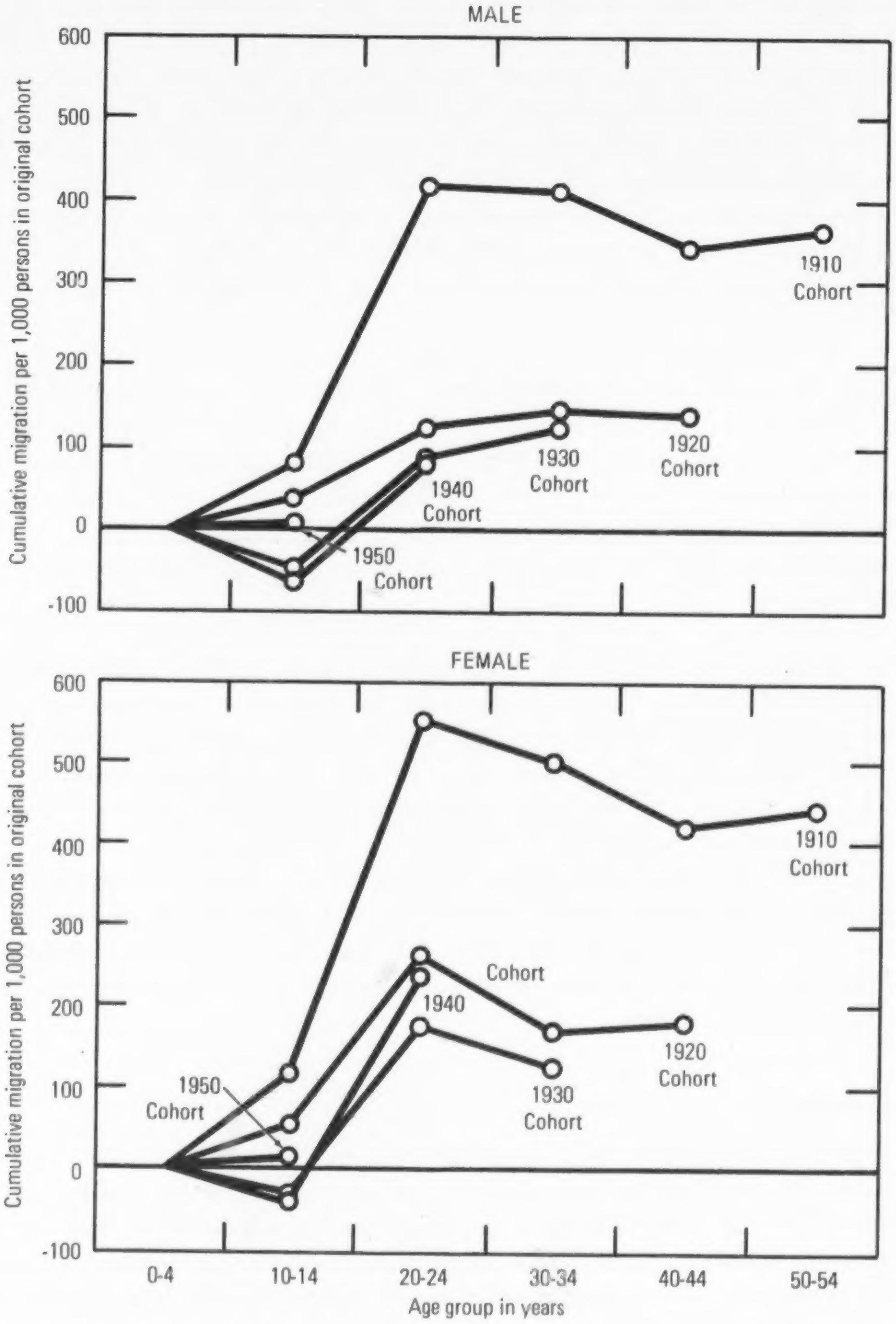
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

Figure **II–11.**—Estimated Cumulative Migration per 1,000 Original Members of Cohorts of the White Population in the Urban Portions of the North Central Region, by Age and Sex: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 0 to 4 years old]



Source: For explanation of estimating methodology, see text.

no net migration by age 10 to 14 in 1960, which represented a reversal of the trend characterizing the two preceding cohorts.

The West

Available data on cumulative net migration in the West are inadequate. This is due to the fact that the necessary census data for making estimates of net migration by the survival-rate method were published in 1950 and 1960 for the white and nonwhite populations with no separate breakdown for Negroes. While the nonwhite and Negro populations are virtually the same in other regions, in the West nonwhites other than Negroes comprise an appreciable proportion of the total nonwhite population. Since there is no assurance that Negroes and the other elements in the nonwhite category had similar patterns of migration, the combination of these groups in the West is not acceptable. As a matter of fact, the available evidence indicates the patterns of the groups are different.

The data available—inadequate as they are—indicate net inmigration of nonwhite males and females to rural areas, with a level of cumulative net migration decreasing with successive cohorts, and with the 1950 cohort showing actual net outmigration at ages 10 to 14 in 1960. The data also indicate cumulative net inmigration to urban areas by nonwhites, with a level of inmigration increasing with age of the cohort. There is no evidence of increasing or decreasing levels of migration for more recent cohorts, and the cohorts all seem to follow very similar patterns.

The inadequacies of data for nonwhites, mentioned above, precluded the preparation of charts comparable to those presented for other regions. The cumulative net migration of white males and females in rural areas of the West does not follow a consistent pattern, although the data for white males seem to show a fluctuating net inmigration. Data on white females also tend to show net inmigration, but most of the cohorts show a cumulative net outmigration at ages 20 to 24. In urban areas, there is a consistent pattern of cumulative net inmigration of males and females, with the level of migration increasing almost linearly with increasing age of the cohort. The patterns of successive cohorts are very close, giving little evidence of any change in the overall pattern of white inmigration to urban areas.

Summary

Table II–2 summarizes the overall effects of migration on population redistribution within the urban and rural parts of the regions of the United States between 1910 and 1960. The data depict the heavy migration of both whites and Negroes out of the rural portion of the Secessionist South, the heavy migration of whites out of the rural portion of the North Central Region, and the heavy migration to the West.

Table II-2.—ESTIMATES OF INTERCENSAL NET MIGRATION FOR URBAN AND RURAL PORTIONS OF REGIONS, BY RACE OR COLOR OF MIGRANTS: 1910 TO 1960

[Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (—) represents net outmigration]

Year, race or color, and residence	Northeast	North Central	The South		West
			Secessionist	Non-secessionist	
1910 to 1920					
White:					
Urban	29	1,600	860	426	694
Rural	-299	-1,773	-1,139	-478	73
Negro:					
Urban	167	247	528	60	18
Rural	3	-17	-958	-55	8
1920 to 1930					
White:					
Urban	128	1,352	1,279	268	1,299
Rural	-348	-1,794	-1,592	-560	-31
Negro:					
Urban	342	366	188	81	38
Rural	24	16	-1,013	-42	1
1930 to 1940					
White:					
Urban	-277	85	747	158	794
Rural	115	-755	-824	-375	333
Negro:					
Urban	167	125	412	87	42
Rural	4	2	-793	-53	7
1940 to 1950					
White:					
Urban	-1,052	171	2,111	158	1,874
Rural	229	-1,498	-1,988	-837	831
Nonwhite:					
Urban	412	547	307	99	263
Rural	16	-2	-1,577	-99	33
1950 to 1960					
White:					
Urban	-533	875	2,874	168	3,221
Rural	-481	-1,960	-2,332	-978	-854
Nonwhite:					
Urban	449	479	289	91	249
Rural	-7	-6	-1,476	-75	7

Earlier in this chapter it was shown how these migrations took place by age. One of the most significant trends is the increasing rate of outmigration of Negroes from the rural areas of the Secessionist South. The net migration of Negroes into urban areas of the South is declining, an indication that an increasing proportion of rural Southern Negroes is moving directly to urban areas outside of the South. The evidence presented indicates that in this movement out of the South, whites are more likely to move as families than are Negroes, who tend to move as individuals or as couples without children.

It should be pointed out that even though the rate of outmigration of Negroes from the rural South shows evidence of continuing to increase, the actual number of Negroes in the rural South is declining and therefore the total number of outmigrants may also decline despite the increasing rate.

NOTES

[1] Grateful acknowledgement is made of the work of Janet May Jorgensen, who prepared the estimates of net migration for the urban and rural parts of regions for the period 1910 through 1950. For a somewhat different discussion of these data, see "Negro Internal Migration in the United States: 1870–1960," by Janet May Jorgensen (a master's thesis in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1962). The methodological problems are discussed on pages 32–46 of this thesis.

[2] See C. Horace Hamilton and F. M. Henderson, "Use of the Survival Rate Method in Measuring Net Migration," *Journal of the American Statistical Association,* vol. 39, pp. 197–206; Daniel O. Price, "Examination of Two Sources of Error in the Estimation of Net Internal Migration," *Journal of the American Statistical Association,* vol. 50, pp. 689–700; Jacob S. Siegal and C. Horace Hamilton, "Some Considerations in the Use of the Residual Method of Estimating Net Migration," *Journal of the American Statistical Association,* vol. 47, pp. 475–500.

CHAPTER III

OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE IN COHORTS, 1920 TO 1960

Introduction

The importance of occupation as an indicator of an individual's position in society is too well known to need documentation. In an effort to achieve some perspective on the subject it was decided to look at occupational changes within cohorts to see the changes within groups of people as they grow older. Data for this purpose are not readily available and had to be assembled with considerable effort.[1] Complete comparability from one decade to another for the occupational classes used in this chapter is not available. However, it is believed that they are sufficiently comparable to permit analysis of the patterns of change.

In order to study occupation by age, color, and sex for the period 1920 to 1960, it was necessary to utilize the eight major occupational and two residual groups listed below:

1. Professional and managerial
2. Clerical and sales
3. Craftsmen and operatives
4. Private household workers
5. Service workers, except private household
6. Laborers, except farm and mine
7. Farmers and farm managers
8. Farm laborers and foremen
9. Occupation not reported
10. Not in the experienced civilian labor force

To obtain the occupational classes for 1920 and 1930, the detailed occupations for these years were regrouped into classes as nearly comparable as possible with those used for 1940, 1950, and 1960.

Individuals whose occupations were not reported formed an appreciable category in 1960. Some of this increase was doubtless due to the self-enumeration used for the 1960 census and some to the fact that in previous years many—or all—of these people were allocated to the category of "not in the labor force."

Although the term "nonwhite" is used throughout this chapter, the figures for 1920 and 1930 are for Negroes, while those for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are for all nonwhites. The data for 1920 and 1930 are based on the concept of gainful workers; those for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are based on the experienced civilian labor force. Estimates of the age, color, and sex distribution of the experienced civilian labor force are based on the age, color, and sex distribution of the employed, the age and sex distribution of the experienced civilian labor force, and the color and sex distribution of the experienced civilian labor force.

In this analysis members of the Armed Forces have been excluded from the specific occupational classes in the earlier decades because they are not included in the "experienced civilian labor force" in the more recent decades. "Public emergency workers" were excluded from the specific occupational categories in 1940.

Because of the changing definitions, the shortcomings of occupational data in general, and the need to make estimates, detailed information and small differences must be utilized with caution. However, it is felt that the patterns shown by the data are meaningful.

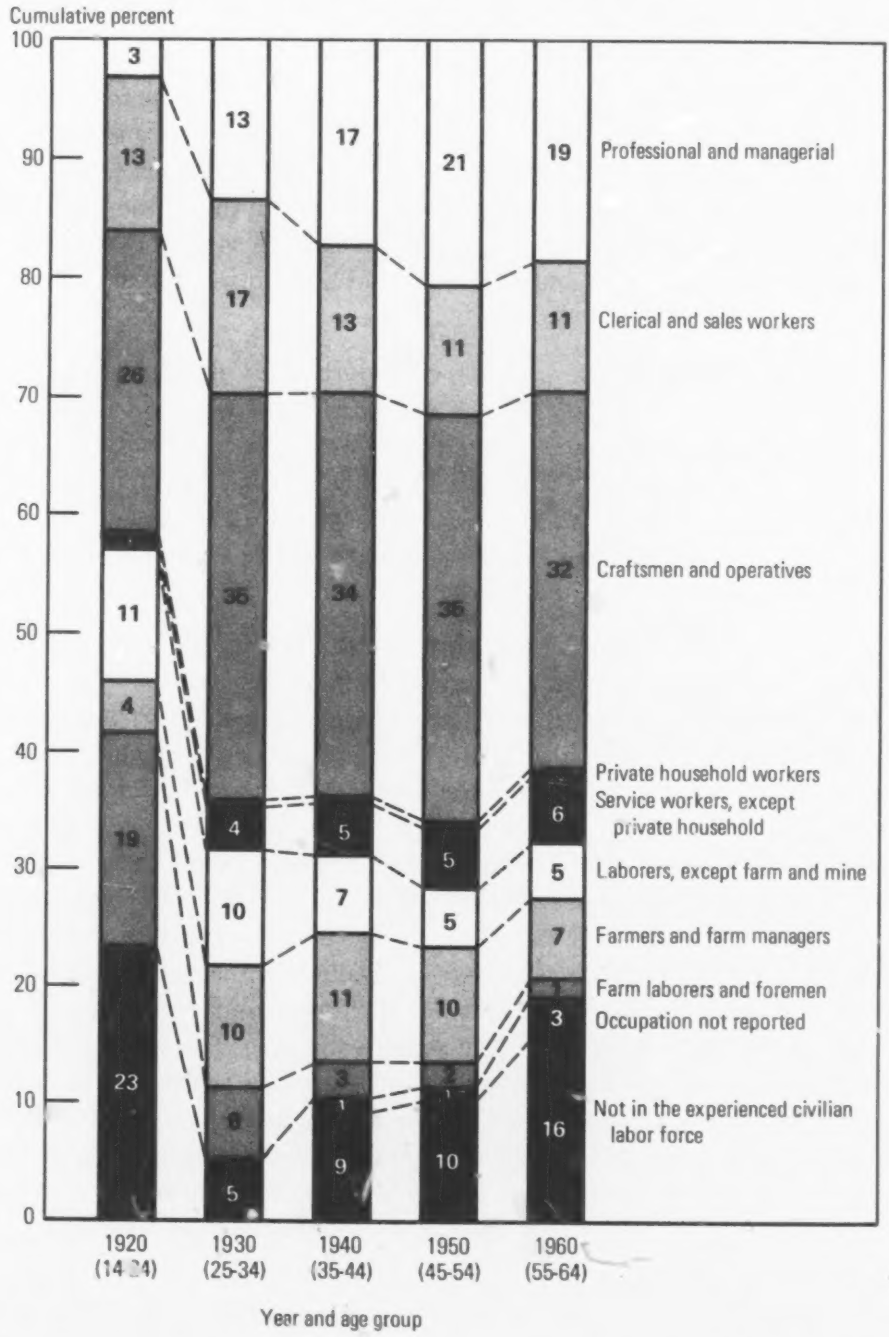
Trends in cohorts—Male

In deriving cohort data, the entire population of the specified age, sex, and color was used as the base for computing percentages in a given census period. Basing percentages on the total population of a specified age, sex, and color, rather than just the gainful workers or the experienced civilian labor force, makes it possible to see the consequences of some of the movement of individuals in and out of the labor force with changing age. This is particularly important for females.

In the discussions that follow, cohorts are identified by the year in which their members were 14 to 24 years old, the age level at which individuals enter the labor force.

Cohorts of 1920. The occupational changes that took place in the cohorts entering the labor force about 1920 are the first to be examined. White males who were 14 to 24 years old in 1920 started out with about 22 percent not in the labor force, about 25 percent employed as craftsmen and operatives, and nearly 20 percent employed as farm laborers (fig. III–1). By 1930, when these white males were 25 to 34 years old, only about 5 percent were not in labor force (the unemployed were classed according to their usual occupations), the proportion in professional and managerial occupations had increased to about 13 percent, and the proportion working as craftsmen and operatives comprised nearly one-third of the total group. The proportion working as farmers and farm managers had increased, but was offset by a large decrease among farm laborers, leaving the proportion engaged in farming occupations slightly lower. Thus there is evidence of some movement up the agricultural ladder, and also a movement

Figure **III–1.**—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE MALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1920, BY AGE



Source: Derived from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920*, Vol. IV, *Population, Occupations*, tables 7, 8, 9, and 10; *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Vol. V. *Population, General Report on Occupations*, tables 7, 8, and 9; *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Population, The Labor Force, Occupational Characteristics*, table 1; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, chapter A, table 1 and chapter B, table 11; *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7.

out of agriculture, during the group's first 10 years in the labor force. It is reasonable to assume that much of the increase in the professional and managerial occupations came from those members of the cohort who were not in the labor force in 1920 because they were still in school.

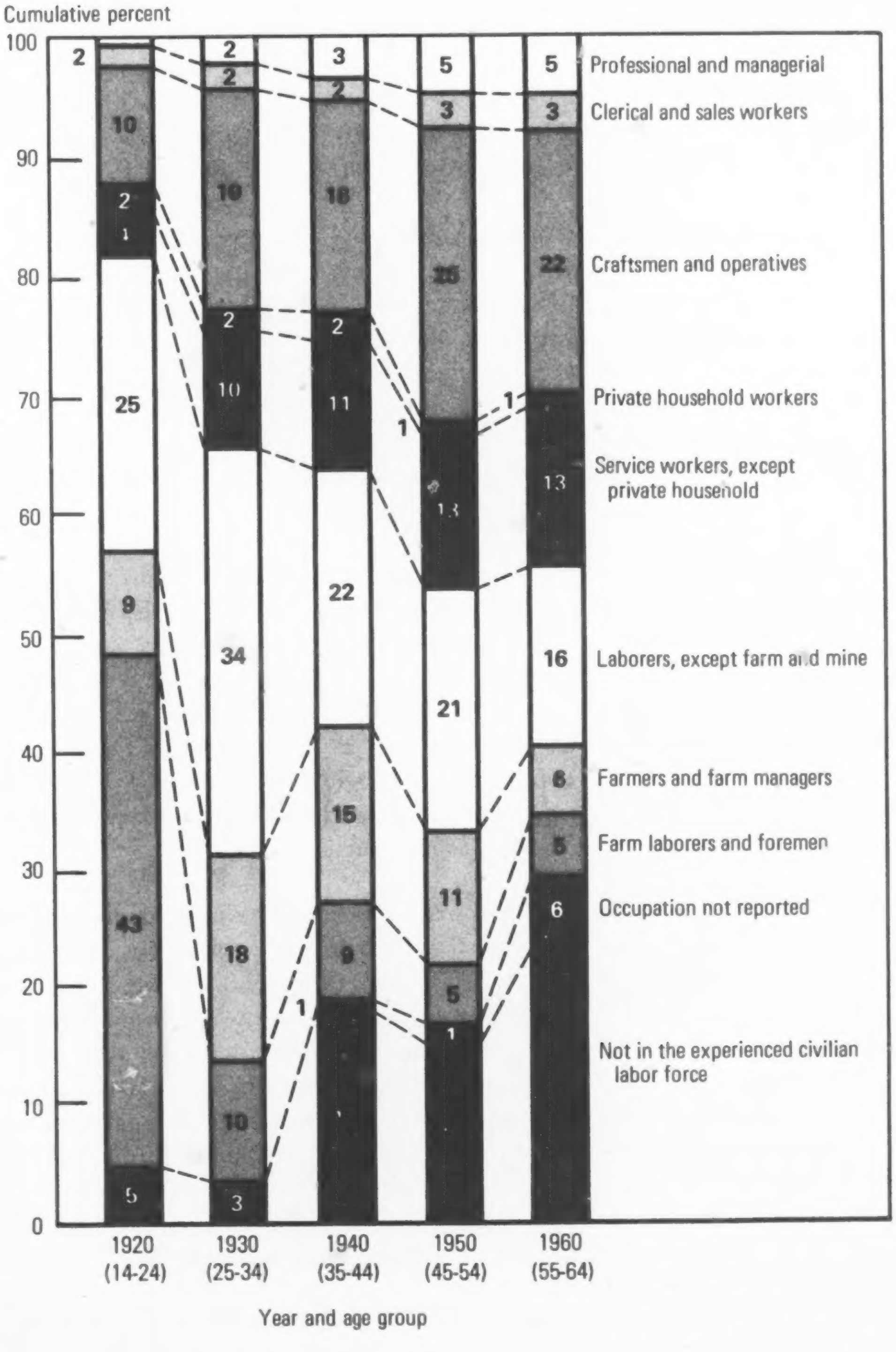
After the 25 to 34 year level, the proportion not in the labor force increased steadily and consistently through 1960, when the cohort was in the 55 to 64 year group. This increase was due to disability, early retirement, etc. Any increase in the number in military service would also be in this group since military service is not included in any of the occupational categories. It is unlikely, however, that there would be much increase in proportion in military service with increasing age of the group.

In the 1920 cohort of white males, the proportion employed as farm laborers continued to decline, so that by 1960 when the group was 55 to 64 years of age, less than 2 percent was in this category. However, the proportion classed as farmers and farm managers continued to increase from the time they entered the labor force until 1940, when they were in the 35 to 44 year group. After this age level the proportion classed as farmers and farm managers decreased slightly but steadily.

Data on the 1920 cohort of nonwhite males (fig. III–2) indicate that for 1920 and 1930 the proportion of nonwhite males who were not in the labor force was considerably smaller than the corresponding proportion of white males. Two factors are probably involved here. One is that fewer nonwhite males continued in school during these ages; the second is the possible effect of underenumeration of nonwhites, with males not in the labor force less likely to be enumerated than those who were in the labor force. Despite the smaller proportion of nonwhite males not in the labor force at ages 25 to 34, beginning with the next age group, 35 to 44 years, the proportion of nonwhite males outside the labor force exceeded by a considerable amount the proportion of white males in this category. For the 55 to 64 year group nearly 23 percent of the nonwhite males was classified as being outside the labor force, while the corresponding proportion for the white males was about 15 percent. The reduction between 1940 and 1950 was doubtlessly a consequence of the labor shortage during and immediately following World War II. This conclusion is given support by the fact that between 1940 and 1950 this cohort showed a rather large relative increase in the proportion employed as craftsmen and operatives.

In 1920 when the members of this cohort were in the 14 to 24 year group, approximately 43 percent was employed as farm laborers. By 1930 only 10 percent was so employed. While the proportion employed as farmers and farm managers had almost doubled during this period, the total number employed in agriculture decreased sharply. The proportion employed as farmers and farm managers and as farm laborers continued to decline through 1960, but most of the members of this cohort who were going to leave agricultural occupations had done so during their first 10 years in the labor force.

Figure III-2.—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1920, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

The proportion of the cohort classed as nonfarm laborers reached a peak in 1930, when the members of the cohort were in the 25 to 34 year group, and declined consistently throughout the working life of the cohort. The proportion classed as "other service workers" (excludes those in private household) showed a steady increase throughout the period from 1920 to 1960.

While the proportion of nonwhite males classed as private household workers was larger than the proportion of white males in this category, it was relatively small and experienced slight decreases during the working life of the cohort.

For the classification of craftsmen and operatives the proportion of the cohort alternately increased and decreased. Approximately 10 percent of the cohort was in this classification when its members were in the 14 to 24 year group, and this proportion increased in 1930 as the members reached the 25 to 34 year level. In 1940 the proportion declined, doubtlessly as a result of the depression. The proportion increased again in 1950, as a probable consequence of World War II. At no point was the proportion of the nonwhite male cohort classed as craftsmen and operatives as large as the corresponding proportion of the white male cohort.

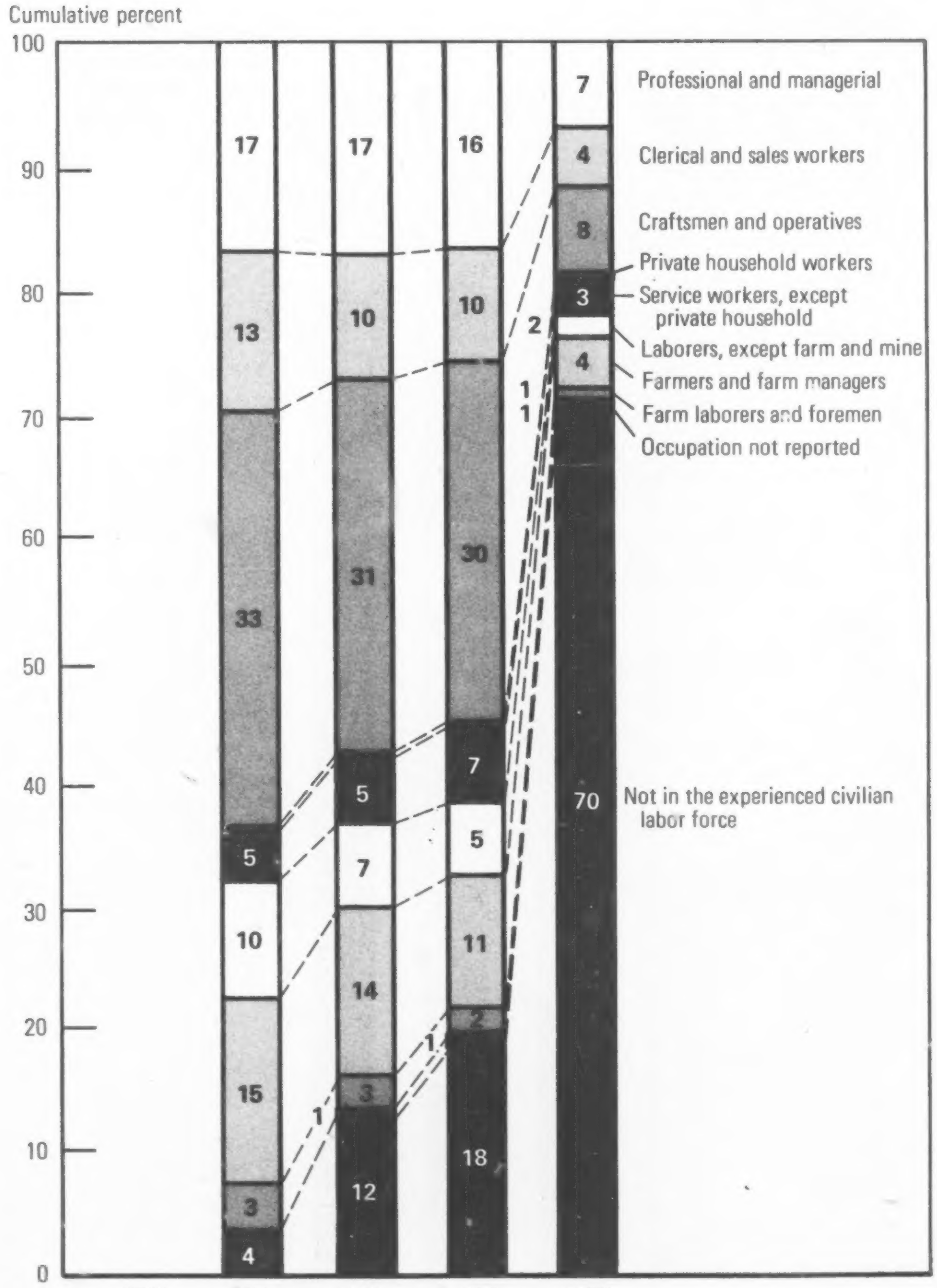
The contrast in patterns between the white and nonwhite cohorts in regard to the two white-collar occupational groups studied is noteworthy. While the proportion of nonwhites in these groups—professional and managerial and clerical and sales—never exceeded 10 percent, the corresponding proportion for whites accounted for about 30 percent for the 25 to 34 year group and remained at this level. The proportion of the nonwhites in professional and managerial occupations increased fairly consistently throughout the working life of the cohort. However, the proportion classed as clerical and sales workers remained approximately constant, showing only a slight increase.

Cohorts of 1910. Data for the 1910 male cohorts for years prior to 1930 are not suitable for analysis. The discussion that follows starts with a consideration of occupational distributions starting in 1930, when these cohorts were in the 35 to 44 year group. Except for laborers and farm occupations, the overall occupational distribution of the 35 to 44 year group was almost identical with that of the cohort that came along 10 years later in 1920. However, the 1910 cohort had larger proportions classed as farm laborers, farmers and farm managers, and as other laborers than did the succeeding cohort that became 35 to 44 in 1940. From this one might surmise that the effects of the depression had been to decrease the proportion not in the labor force by forcing these people into agricultural and laborer occupations with perhaps many of them being unemployed.

In the 45 to 54 age interval these two white male cohorts had very similar occupational distributions although one group reached this age bracket in 1940 and the other in 1950. The 1920 cohort (aged 45 to 54 in 1950) had slightly

Figure III-3.—Occupational Distribution of the White Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1910, by Age

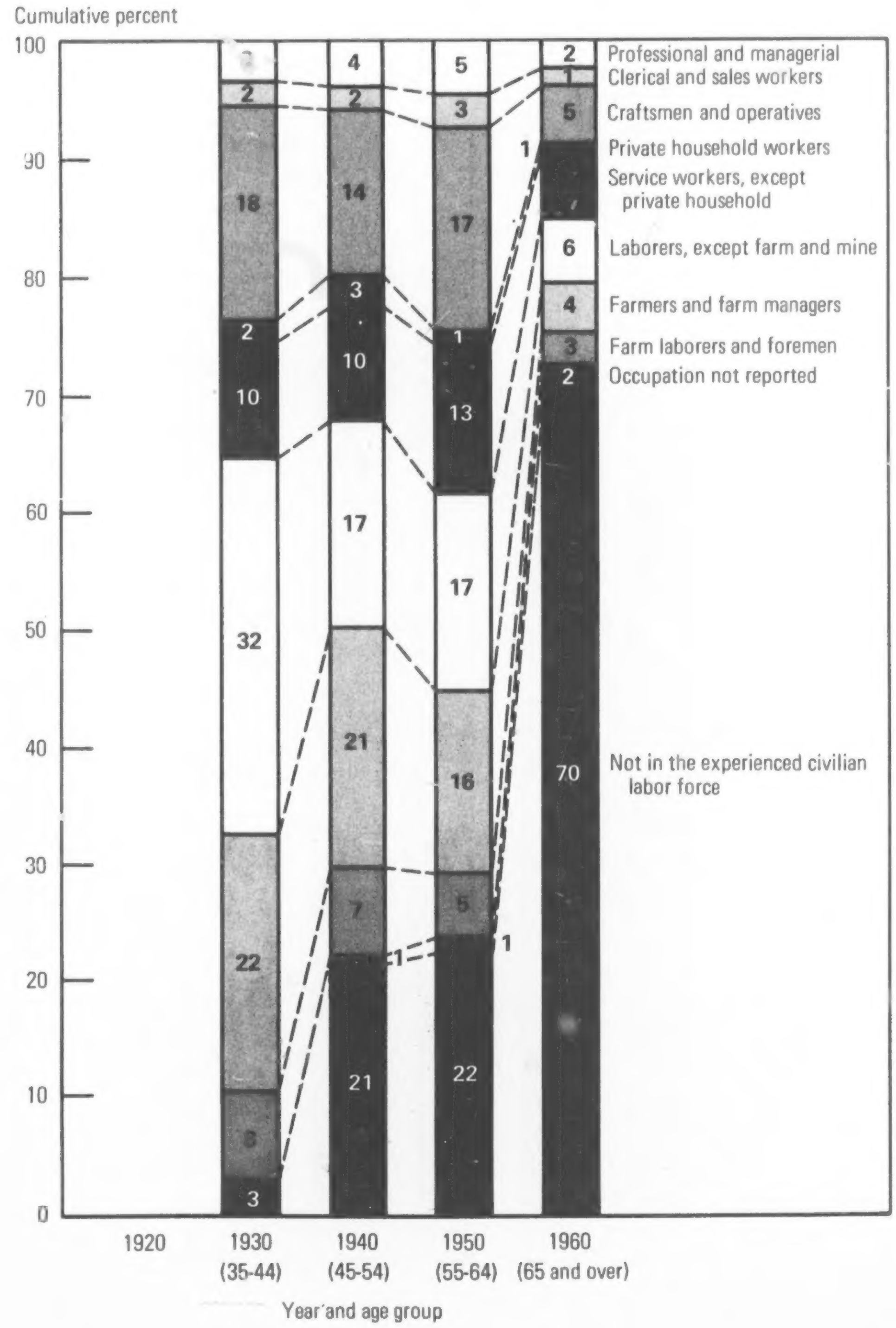
[35 to 44 years old in 1930]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure **III–4.**—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1910, by Age

[35 to 44 years old in 1930]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

higher proportions in the white-collar occupations and in the craftsmen and operatives classification, with smaller proportions in the other occupational groups, particularly in agriculture. The same range of differences continued to exist when the two groups were 55 to 64.

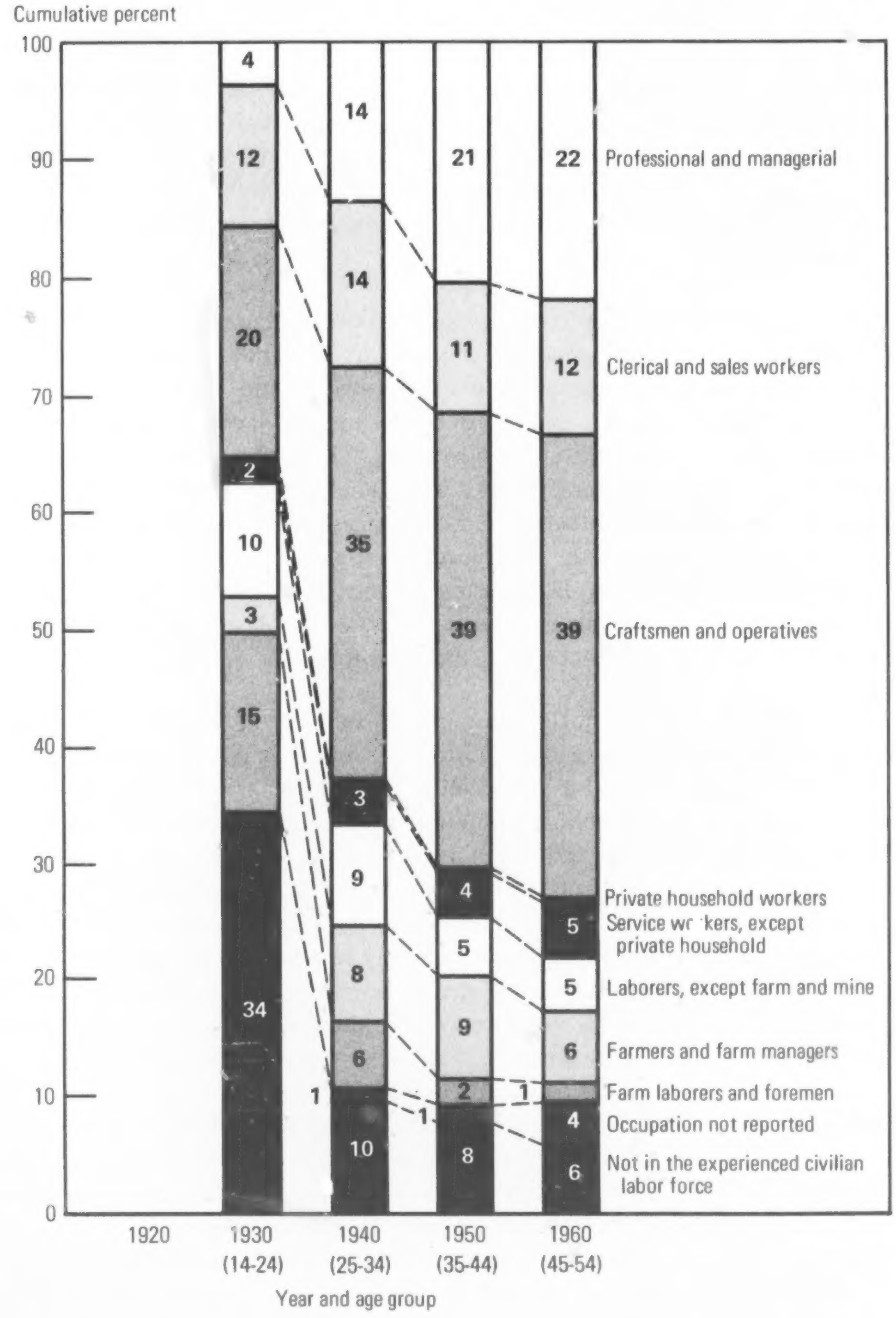
A comparison of the 1910 and 1920 cohorts of nonwhite males reveals the same sorts of differences as those between the corresponding cohorts of white males. The occupational distributions of the nonwhite cohorts were similar except for laborers and for the agricultural occupations. These occupational groups were much larger for the older cohort and for this older cohort there was a corresponding decrease of those who would otherwise have been classed as not in the labor force.

These two nonwhite male cohorts show striking differences at the 45 to 54 year level. The older cohort, reaching this level in 1940, had a much smaller proportion classed as craftsmen and operatives than it did 10 years previously, whereas the younger cohort reaching this level in 1950 had a sharply increased proportion classed as craftsmen and operatives. These trends were undoubtedly the effects of the depression and the war. The increased proportion of the younger group classed as craftsmen and operatives resulted in an increased proportion of the total cohort in the labor force. In the older cohort, where there was a decrease in the proportion classed as craftsmen and operatives, there was also a decrease in the proportion classed as laborers, with a resulting sharp increase in the proportion classed as not being in the labor force.

By the time these two cohorts were aged 55 to 64 in 1950 and 1960, respectively, they had almost identical proportions reported as not in the labor force. The younger group still had a significantly larger proportion classed as craftsmen and operatives and the older group had a much larger proportion classed as farmers and farm managers and as laborers, reflecting the fact that in 1950 this group had not yet felt the effects of the sharp decline in agricultural employment that was to be felt in the decade that followed. By 1960, when this cohort was in the 65 years and over group (not a completely comparable age group), it still had nearly as large a proportion employed as farmers and farm managers as the younger group did at the 55 to 64 year level although only 30 percent of the cohort was still in the labor force.

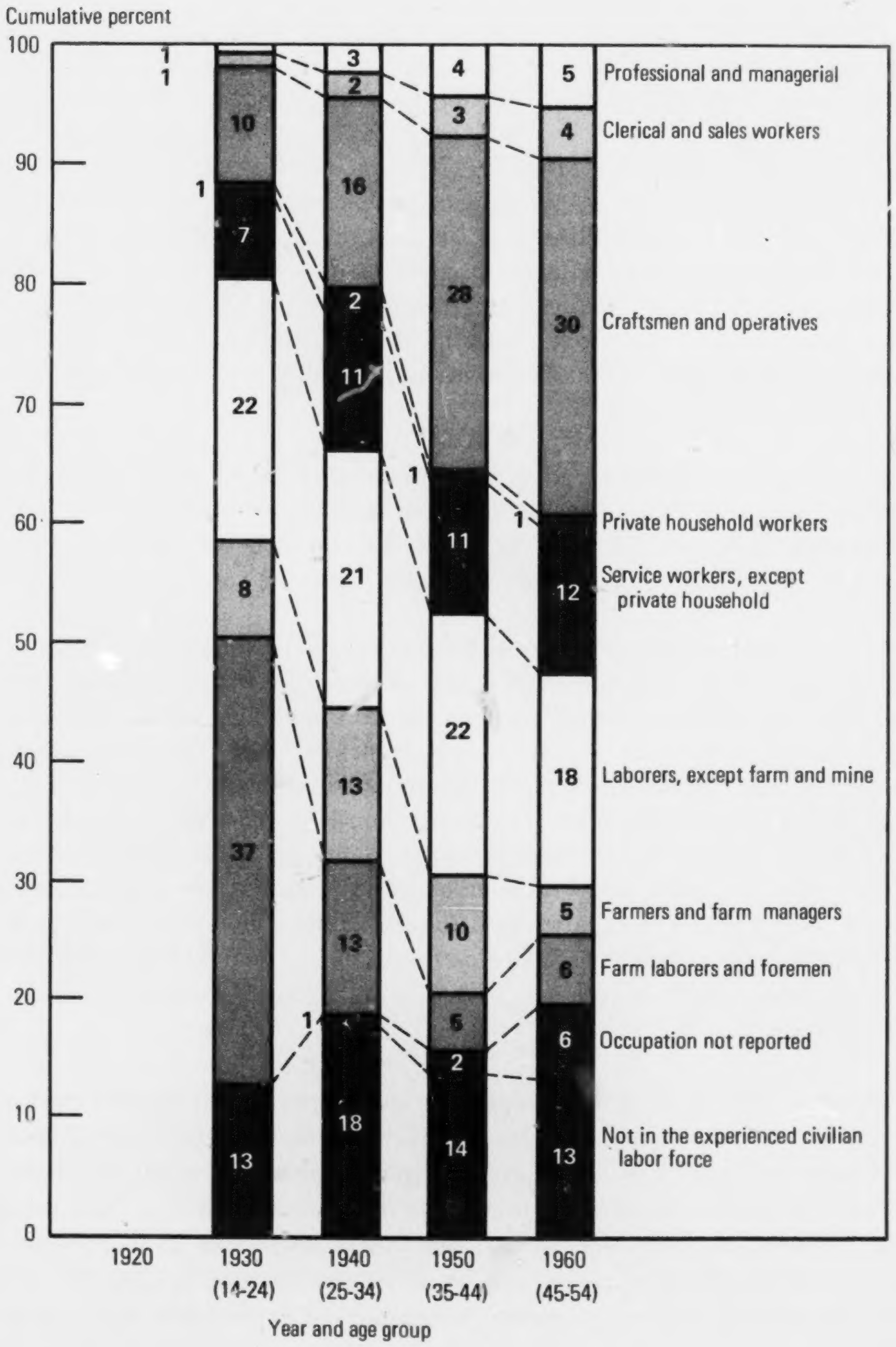
Cohorts of 1930. The 1930 white male cohort had 34 percent not in the labor force when it began its labor force experience (fig. III–5). This high proportion is partly accounted for by the fact that with very few jobs available a large proportion of young people stayed in school. An additional partial explanation probably lies in the fact that even though many of these young people were not in school, they had not been successful in finding a job and entering the labor force, and, having no usual occupation, were classed as being not in the labor force. This cohort also had approximately the same proportions starting out in

Figure III-5.—Occupational Distribution of the White Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1930, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III-6.—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1930, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

white-collar jobs as did the cohort 10 years earlier. However, with the exception of the white-collar workers, the proportions employed in the other occupational categories were considerably smaller in this cohort than in the older group.

A comparison of the white male cohorts of 1920 and 1930 at ages 25 to 34 shows surprising similarities except that the depression had forced larger proportions of the older cohort into the categories of laborers and agricultural workers. By ages 35 to 44, however, the occupational distributions of the two cohorts were considerably different. The younger cohort, reaching this age level in 1950, had shown a continued decline in the proportion not in the labor force. The major differences were in three occupational groups: (1) The younger cohort had a larger proportion in professional and managerial occupations; (2) it had an even larger proportion classified as craftsmen and operatives; and (3) it showed a drop in the classification of farmers and farm managers. Both cohorts had approximately identical proportions classified as farm laborers and foremen.

These differences continued as the groups reached 45 to 54 years of age. The proportion of the younger cohort not in the labor force declined still further, while that of the older cohort increased. In addition, the proportion of the younger cohort classed as farmers and farm managers continued to decline.

A comparison of the occupational distribution of the 1930 cohort of nonwhite males (fig. III–6) with the 1920 cohort of nonwhite males indicates some of the same differences observed between the corresponding white male cohorts. In 1930, at the 14 to 24 year level, approximately 12 percent of the nonwhite males were not in the labor force, as compared with about 5 percent of the 1920 cohort at the same level. This proportion is considerably lower, however, than the 34 percent not in the labor force among the white males of the 1930 cohort. The increased proportion of nonwhite males in the 1930 cohort not in the labor force as compared with the preceding cohort is partially a result of the decreased proportion classed as farm laborers and foremen. Except for this category, the two cohorts started with almost identical occupational distributions.

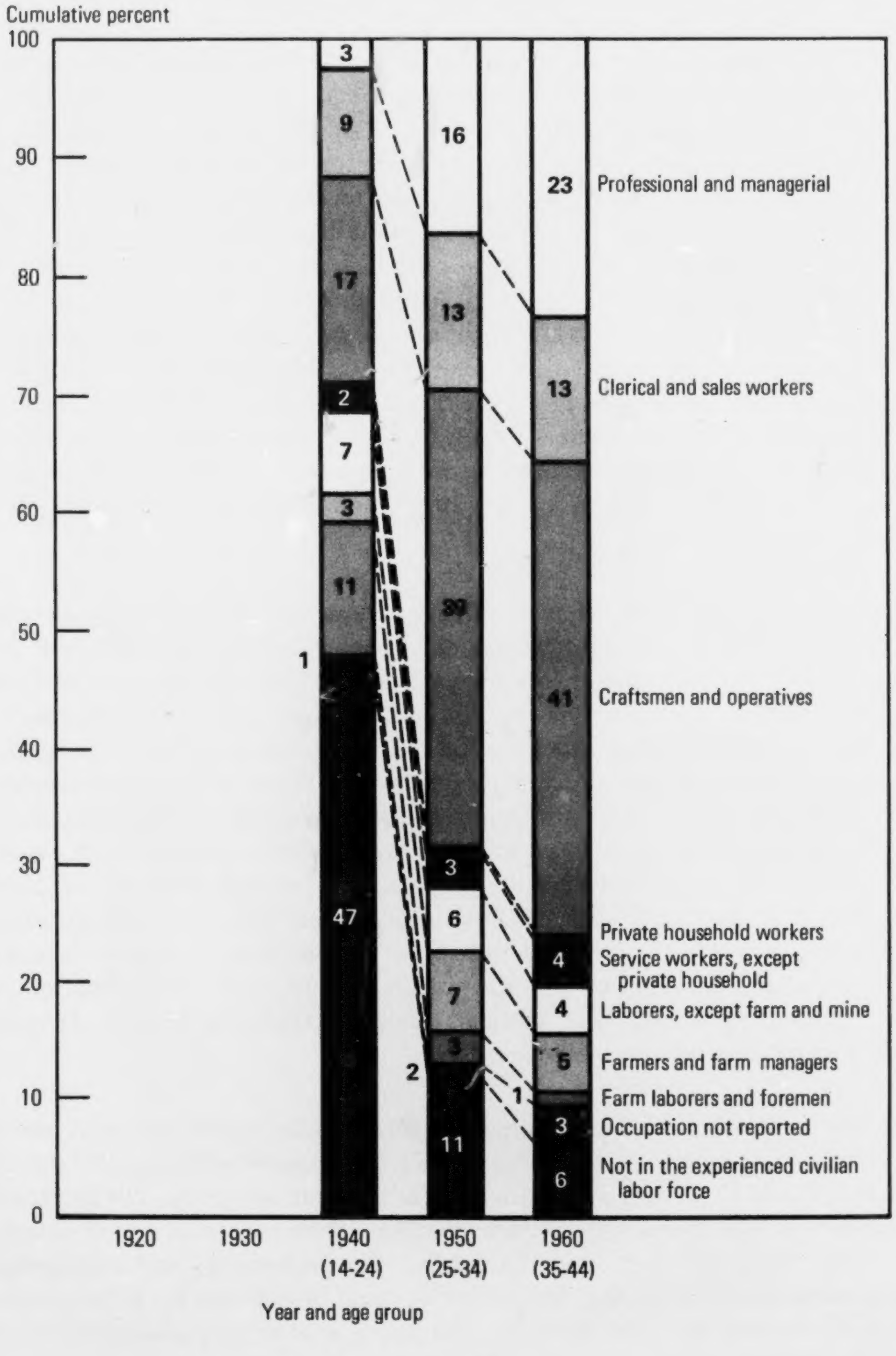
By ages 25 to 34, the younger nonwhite cohort had slightly larger proportions in the white-collar occupations but considerably smaller proportions classed as craftsmen and operatives. A much smaller proportion of this cohort was classed as farmers and farm managers. However, the proportion classed as farm laborers and foremen was larger for the younger cohort which was 25 to 34 years old in 1940 than for the older cohort which reached this age span in 1930. The difference between the two cohorts in the proportion not in the labor force increased still further during the first 10 years in the labor force, since the proportion of the younger cohort not in the labor force increased while in the older cohort this proportion decreased. This was largely the consequence of the depression on the older cohort which reached ages 25 to 34 in 1930.

For the 35 to 44 year group the differences between these nonwhite cohorts were even greater than they had been at the previous age level. The proportion of the younger cohort in both groups of white-collar occupations (professional and managerial as well as clerical and sales workers) had increased still further. At ages 25 to 34 the younger group had a smaller proportion classified as craftsmen and foremen than did the older group; but at ages 35 to 44 it had approximately half again as large a proportion in this category as did the older group. However, it must be remembered that this older group reached the 35 to 44 year age level in 1940, before the war and postwar labor shortages, while the younger group reached this level in 1950. Nevertheless, even in 1950 the older cohort (aged 45 to 54) did not have as large a proportion of craftsmen and operatives as did the younger cohort (aged 35 to 44 years). The cohorts had almost identical proportions classed as private household workers, as other service workers, and as laborers except farm and mine. The younger cohort had a smaller proportion classed as farmers and farm managers, and as farm laborers and foremen. It had a larger proportion of the total cohort classified as being in the labor force.

By 1960, at ages 45 to 54, the younger cohort had not shown an increase in its proportion in the professional and managerial occupations while the proportion of the older cohort, reaching this age in 1950, did continue to share gains in these occupations. Thus for the 45 to 54 year age group both cohorts had almost identical proportions classified in the professional and managerial category. At this age level the younger group had larger proportions classified as clerical and sales workers and as craftsmen and operatives. The proportion of private household workers and other service workers continued to be almost identical for the two cohorts, but the proportion of laborers, farmers, and farm managers declined in the younger group to points well below the corresponding proportions in the older group at the 45 to 54 year level. The large increase in "occupation not reported" in the younger group makes interpretation of small differences invalid. The younger cohort continued to show a decrease in the proportion not in the labor force.

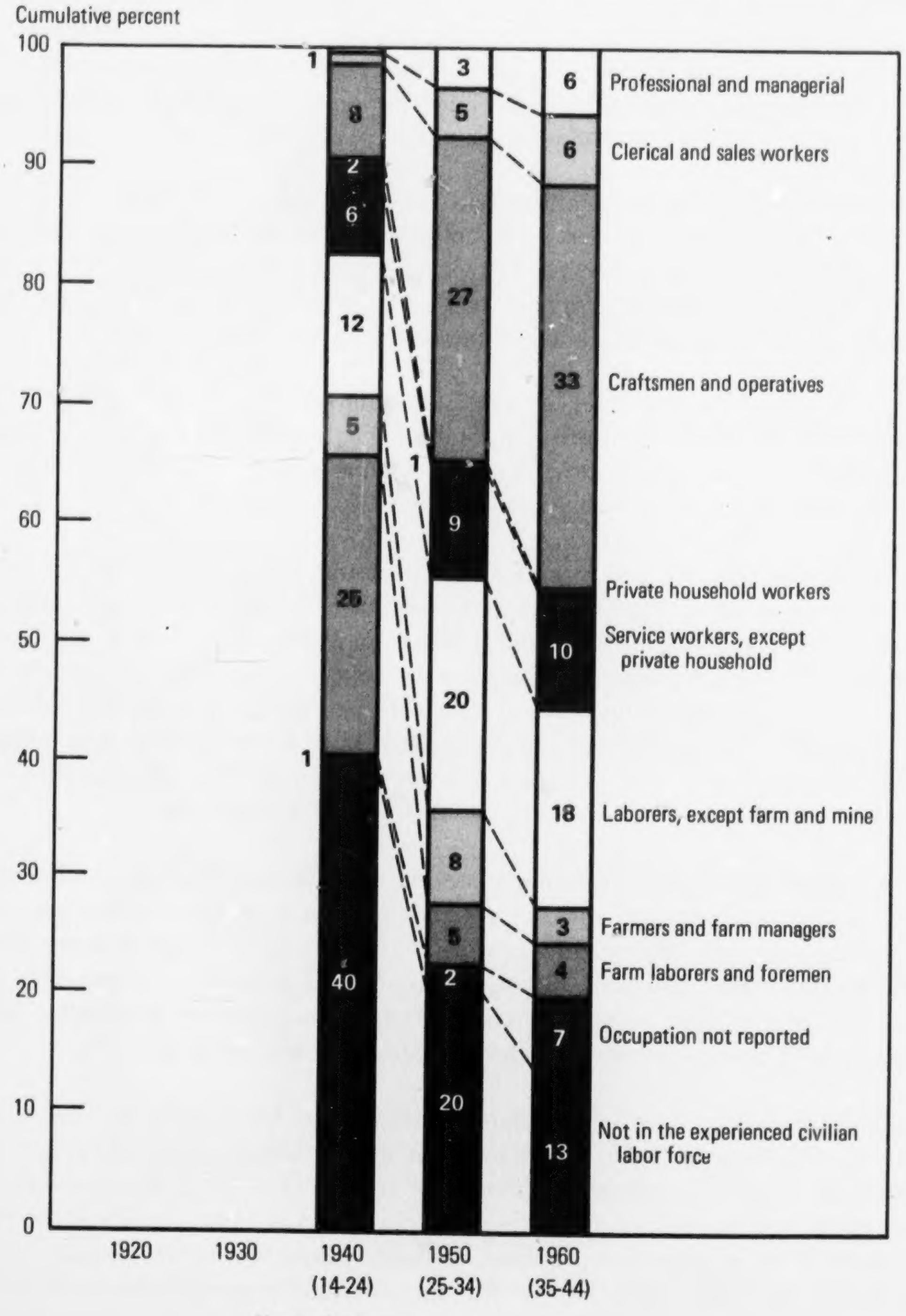
Cohorts of 1940. The 1940 cohort of white males started out with about 48 percent not in the labor force (fig. III-7) as compared with the 1920 cohort which had only 22 percent in this category for the same age group. The increased proportion of men at this age level who continued their education is undoubtedly the main factor involved here. Except for the professional and managerial occupations, which accounted for almost identical proportions for both cohorts, the men entering the labor force in 1940 had a smaller proportion in each of the occupational groups than the 1920 cohort.

Figure III-7.—Occupational Distribution of the White Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1940, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III–8.—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1940, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

In 1950 a large proportion of the 1940 white male cohort then in the 25 to 34 year age group was classified as craftsmen and operatives—an obvious consequence of the labor shortage during and after World War II. This cohort had almost the same proportion of white-collar workers as did the cohort entering the labor force in 1920 at the corresponding age. However, the white-collar group in the younger cohort was made up of a larger proportion of professional and managerial workers and a smaller proportion of clerical and sales workers than was the white-collar group in the older cohort.

At ages 25 to 34 the two cohorts had almost identical proportions of service workers, but the younger cohort had considerably smaller proportions working as laborers and engaged in agriculture. The younger cohort also had a higher proportion not in the labor force at ages 25 to 34; this was almost entirely due to the reduced number of laborers and agricultural workers.

At the 35 to 44 year level, in 1960, the younger cohort continued its high proportion employed as craftsmen and operatives and had a considerably higher proportion engaged in white-collar occupations than did the 1920 cohort which reached the comparable age level in 1940.

The proportion engaged in agricultural operations was small in the younger cohort at ages 35 to 44. The proportion of the older cohort engaged in these occupations continued to decline, but even at ages 55 to 64, in 1960, it was much larger than the proportion of the younger cohort engaged in agriculture at ages 35 to 44. This might be taken as some evidence for the occupational stability of the group—that is—having started in agriculture it continued in agriculture. Similarly it is not surprising to find that the younger (1940) cohort continued to have a high proportion working as craftsmen and operatives.

A comparison of the white male cohorts of 1930 and 1940 shows that the younger cohort continued to have a higher proportion in white-collar occupations and craftsmen and operatives work. At ages 35 to 44 it had a larger total proportion in the labor force. These differences are probably a consequence of the increased number getting more education, as indicated by the smaller proportion of the younger cohort in the labor force at ages 14 to 24.

Comparing nonwhite male cohorts entering the labor force in 1940 (fig. III–8) with earlier cohorts, it is noteworthy that each succeeding cohort had an increased proportion not in the labor force at ages 14 to 24. This trend follows the pattern of the white males. The nonwhite cohort of 1940 (fig. III–8) began its labor-force experience with about the same proportion in white-collar work as that of the 1920 cohort. However, there were smaller proportions in all other occupational groups except service workers, other than those in private households. Most of the increase in the proportion not in the labor force seems to have come from the laborer and farm categories.

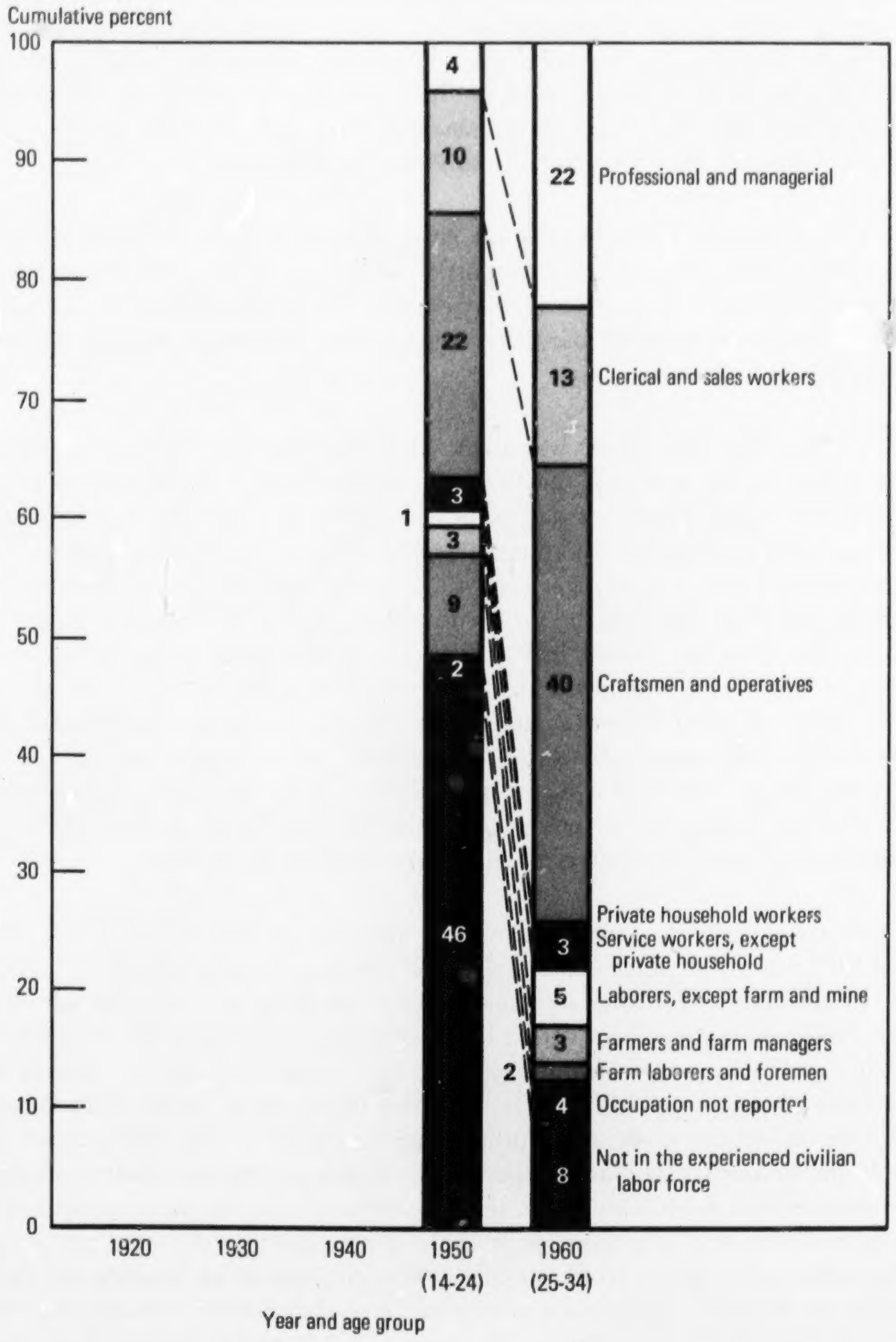
At ages 25 to 34, in 1950, this cohort had twice as large a proportion in white-collar occupations as did the 1920 cohort at the same age level in 1930. This younger cohort also had a larger proportion in the craftsmen and operatives category and had about the same proportion in the other service occupations as did the 1920 cohort. The categories of laborers, farmers and farm managers, and farm laborers and foremen were much reduced in the younger cohort, leaving a larger proportion not in the labor force at ages 25 to 34. It must be remembered that the older cohort reached these ages in 1930, a time when most cohorts had their maximum number in the labor force.

On reaching the 35 to 44 year age group the 1940 cohort was characterized by a still further increase in the proportion in the two white-collar occupational groups and craftsmen and operatives category. The proportion engaged in agriculture declined somewhat, but there was a continued increase in the proportion of the cohort in the labor force.

In 1960, when this cohort was at the 35 to 44 year level occupational distribution was similar to that of the 1920 cohort which was in the 55 to 64 year age group. The major difference was the much larger proportion of the younger cohort engaged as craftsmen and operatives and with a resulting higher proportion in the labor force. The younger cohort also had a smaller proportion employed as farm laborers, although the proportion was small for both groups. At the 35 to 44 year level this cohort had achieved a higher occupational status in 20 years of labor force experience than had the older cohort at the 55 to 64 year level—after 40 years. However, the white group to which its occupational distribution is most comparable is the 1920 cohort and even here the white 14 to 24 year olds in 1920 had a higher proportion in the white-collar occupations. On the basis of this comparison one may conclude that the nonwhite cohort is 60 years behind its white counterpart in occupational characteristics.

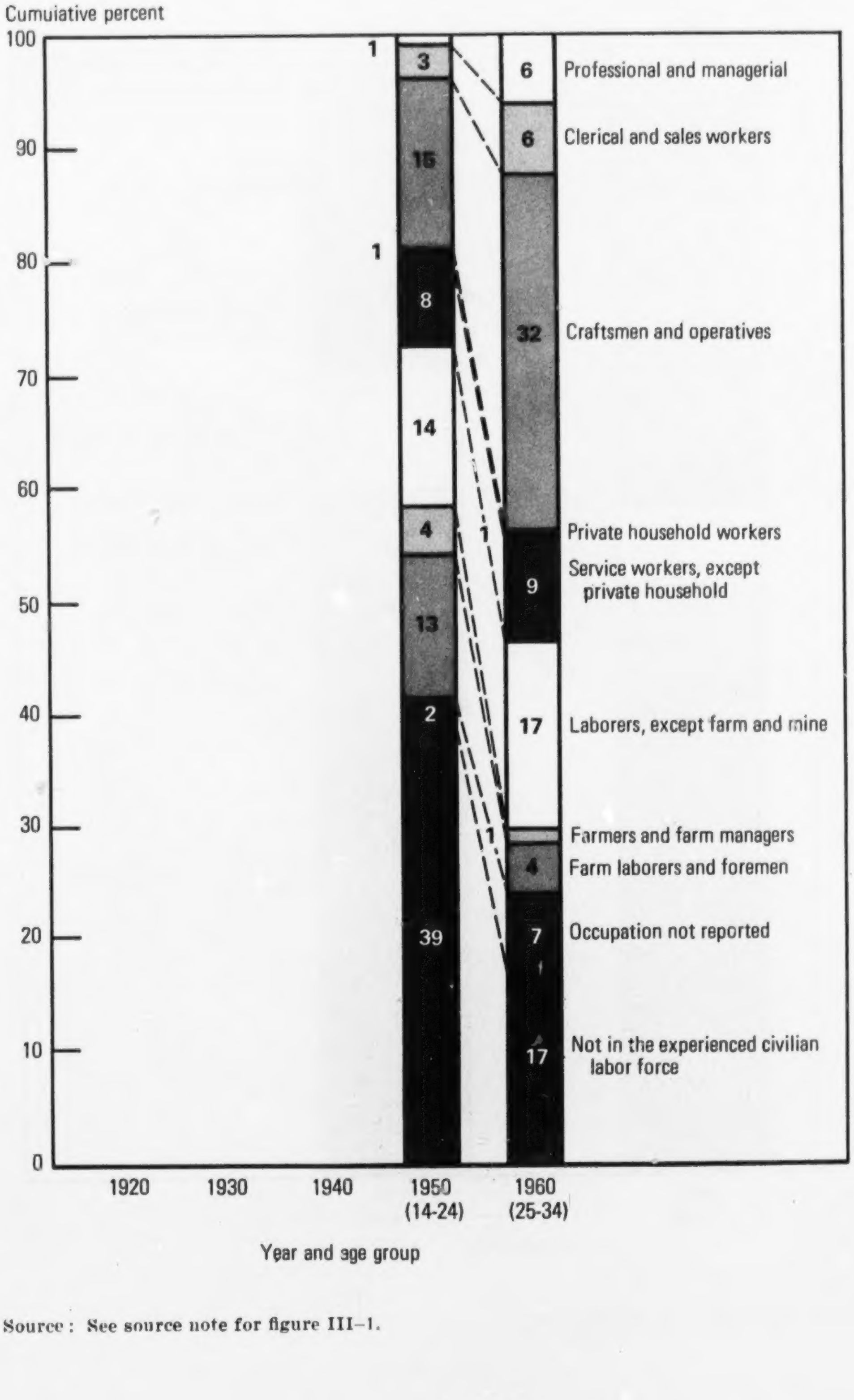
Cohorts of 1950. A comparison of the occupational distribution of the 1940 and 1950 cohorts of white males (fig. III–9) reveals the same proportion classified as not in the labor force when each group was at the 14 to 24 year age level. The 1950 cohort started out with a larger proportion in both of the white-collar occupational groups and in the craftsmen and operatives category. Except for the farm laborer group (fig. III–9) for which there was no appreciable change, all other categories had smaller proportions that those of the older cohort. In 1960, the proportion of this younger cohort in the professional and managerial occupations had further increased, but the proportions in the other occupational categories were similar to those found in the older cohort for the same age group. The more recent group had a smaller proportion classed as farmers and farm managers and had a larger total proportion in the labor force. Actually the 1960 occupational distribution of the 1950 cohort (aged 25 to 34) was strikingly similar to that of the 1940 cohort (aged 35 to 44).

Figure III-9.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE MALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1950, BY AGE



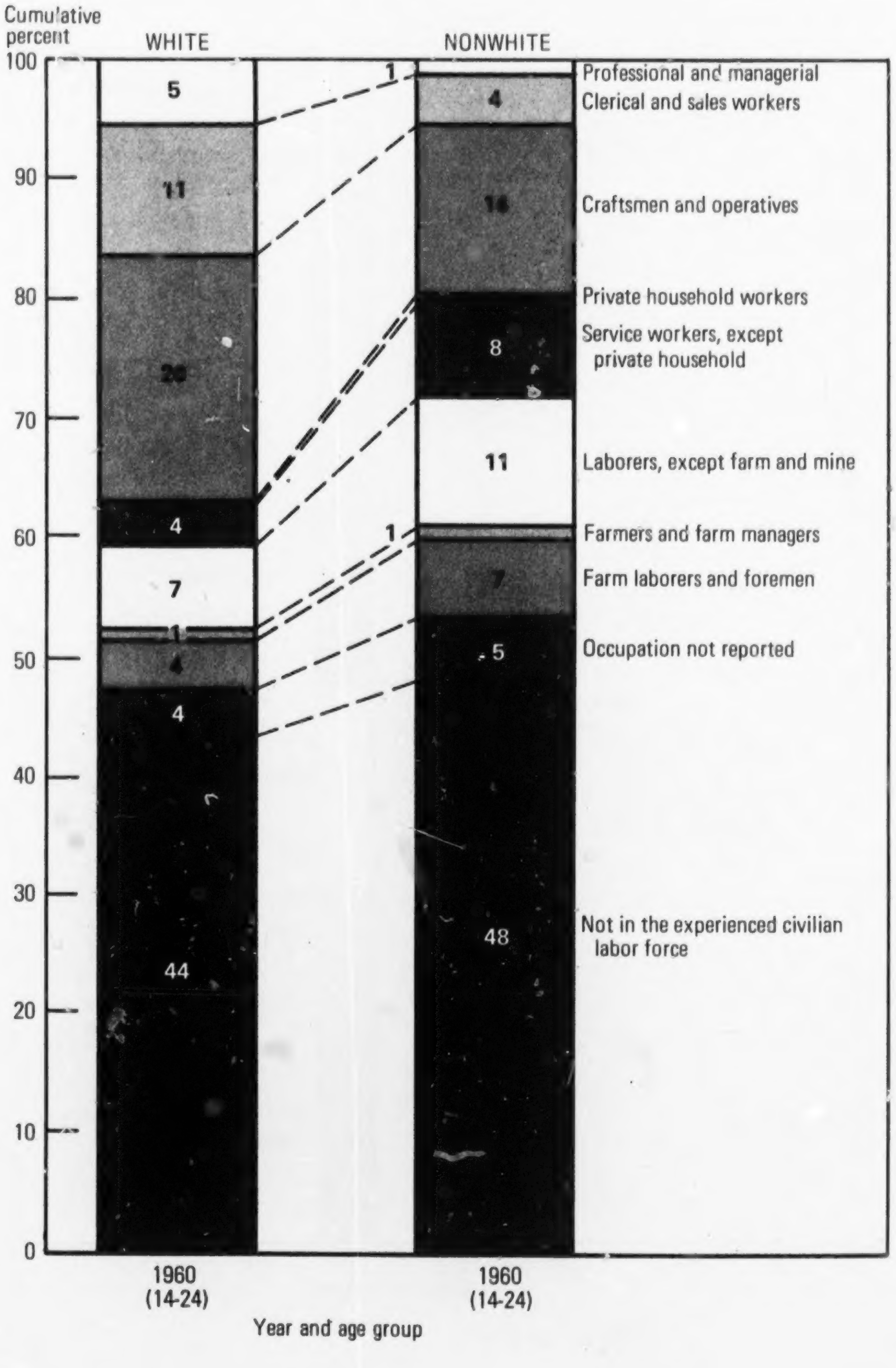
Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure **III-10.**—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE NONWHITE MALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1950, BY AGE



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III-11.—Occupational Distribution of the Male Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1960, by Color and Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

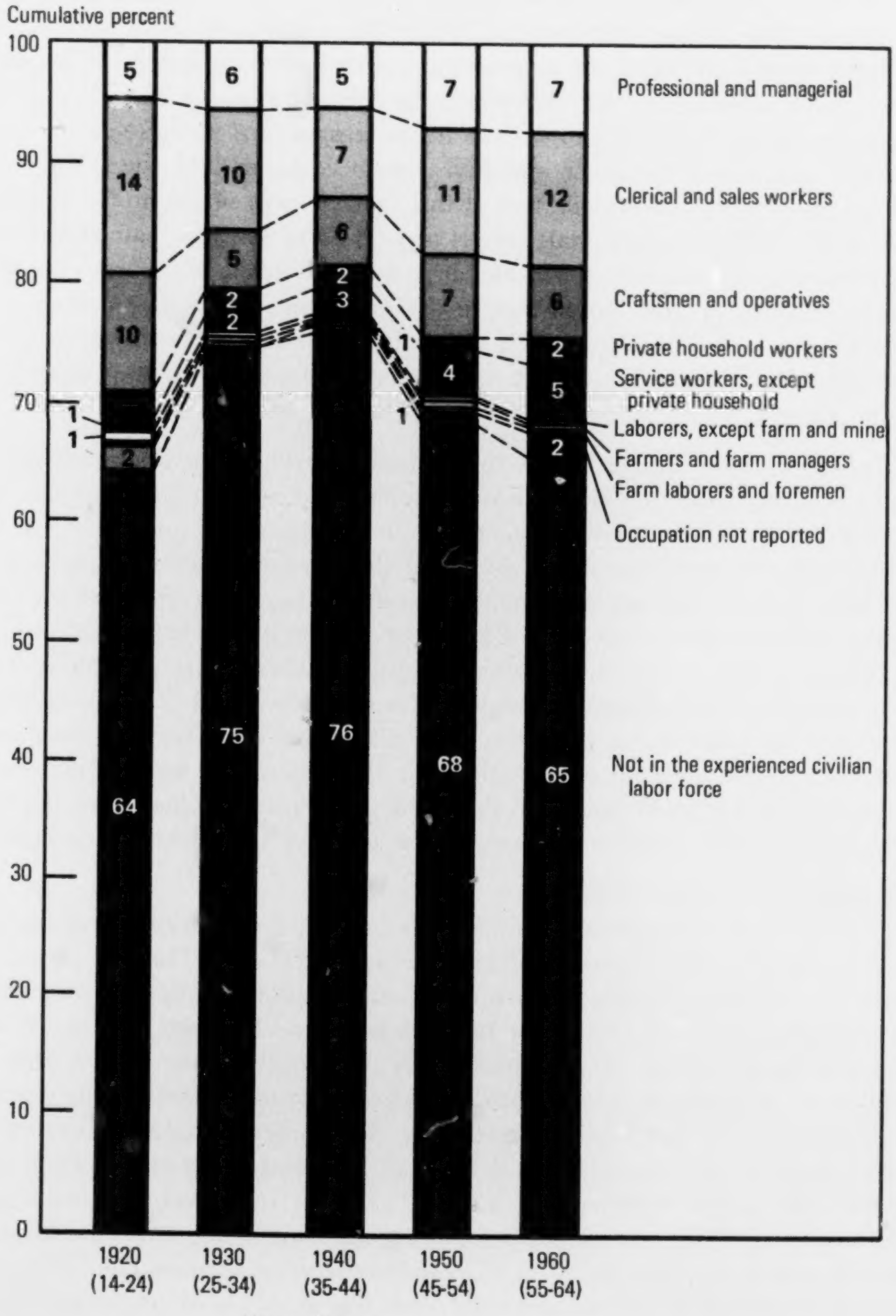
The 1950 cohort of nonwhite males (fig. III–10), started out with approximately the same proportion in the labor force as did the nonwhite male cohort of 1940. However, the younger group began with a higher proportion in the white-collar occupations and those classed as craftsmen and operatives. While it also had higher proportions than the 1940 cohort classed as service workers and laborers its proportions in the agricultural occupations were much smaller than those in the older cohort. In 1960, when the cohort was in the 25 to 34 year age group it showed still further increases in the proportions in white-collar occupations and in the craftsmen-operative category. Again, like the white male cohort, its occupational distribution at this age level was similar to the distribution of the 1940 nonwhite male cohort at ages 35 to 44. The main differences were that the younger cohort had higher proportions in the white-collar occupations, a slightly smaller proportion in the craftsmen-operatives category (the younger group had been too young to be affected by the labor shortage during and after World War II), and a much smaller proportion in the category of farm laborers.

Cohorts of 1960. Figure III–11 shows the occupational distribution of white and nonwhite males in 1960. The white cohort had a larger proportion in the labor force than had any white male cohort in that age group since 1930. On the other hand, the nonwhite males continued the trend of smaller proportions in the labor force for this age level. While it is difficult to predict trends on the basis of the characteristics of the 14 to 24 year age group, if "not in the labor force" at this age indicates that the persons who are not working are continuing their education, then the occupational outlook for nonwhite males is relatively better than that for white males. However, if the differences in proportions are due to a shortage of employment opportunities for all males of this age and nonwhites are being discriminated against in the employment opportunities, then the outlook for nonwhite males is relatively worse than for their white counterparts.

Trends in cohorts—Female

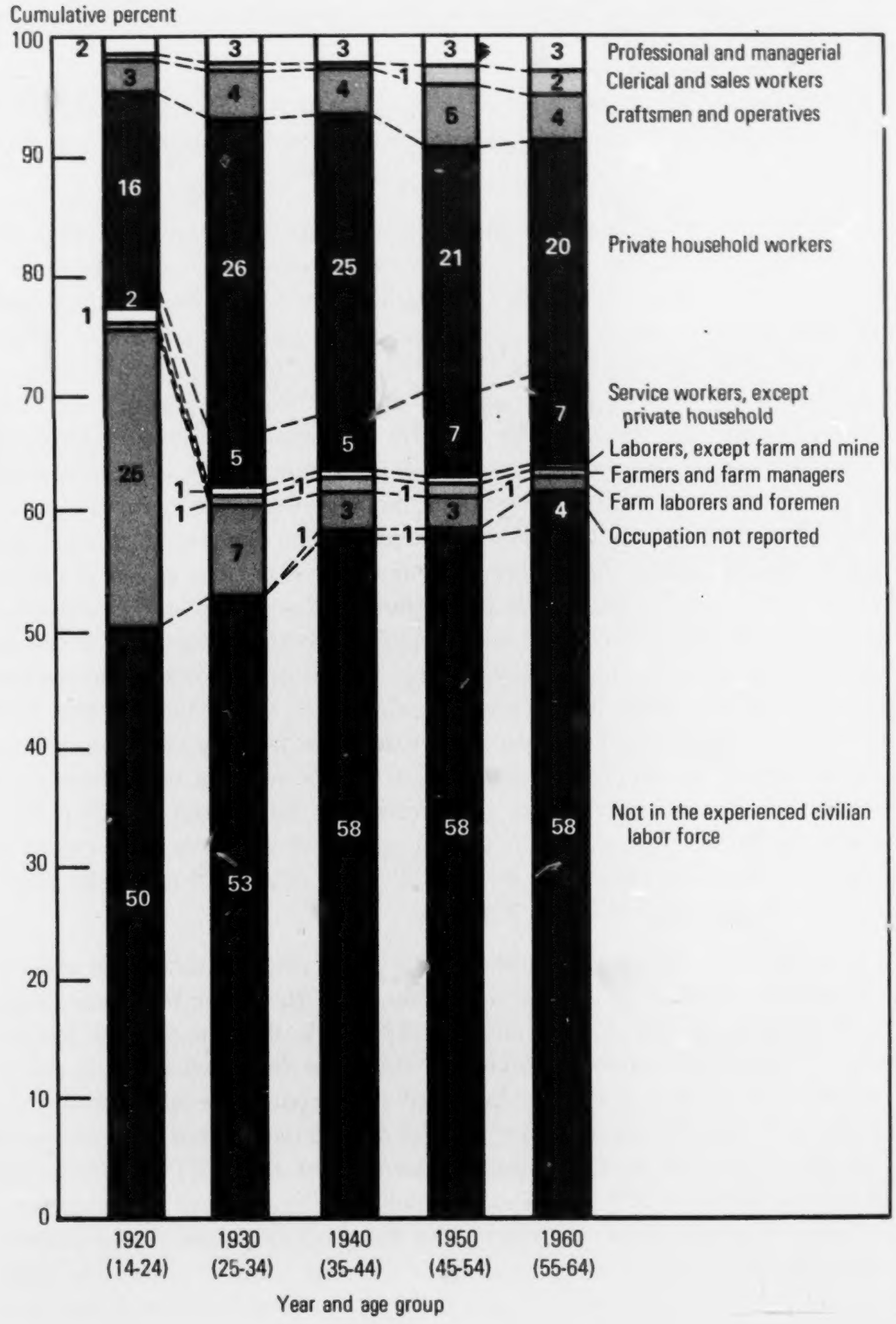
Cohorts of 1920. The examination of the occupational distribution of females begins with the 1920 cohort of white females (fig. III–12). The first pattern to be noticed in the occupational distribution of this cohort is that the proportion in the labor force was largest for the youngest and oldest age groups—it was smallest for the 25 to 44 year level. This was obviously the consequence of females entering the labor force, dropping out during the period of child rearing, and reentering as their children got older. The largest occupational group of white females was that of clerical and sales workers. This classification also showed the largest relative decline at the 35 to 44 year level, with expansion afterwards. However, the proportion in the professional and managerial category also showed a drop for the 35 to 44 year level with an increase later. The proportion employed in clerical and sales work was at its maximum at ages 14 to 24; the expansion in proportion after ages 35 to 44 was not so large as the decrease prior to that age, an indication that many of these women did not return to the labor force.

Figure III–12.—Occupational Distribution of the White Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1920, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Figure III–13.—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1920, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

The proportion in professional and managerial occupations increased up to the ages of 25 to 34, declined slightly up to the 35 to 44 year level, and then continued to increase reaching a maximum at ages 55 to 64. The proportion of this cohort employed as service workers, other than in private households, was small at ages 15 to 24, increased steadily and consistently, and reached a maximum at the 55 to 64 year level.

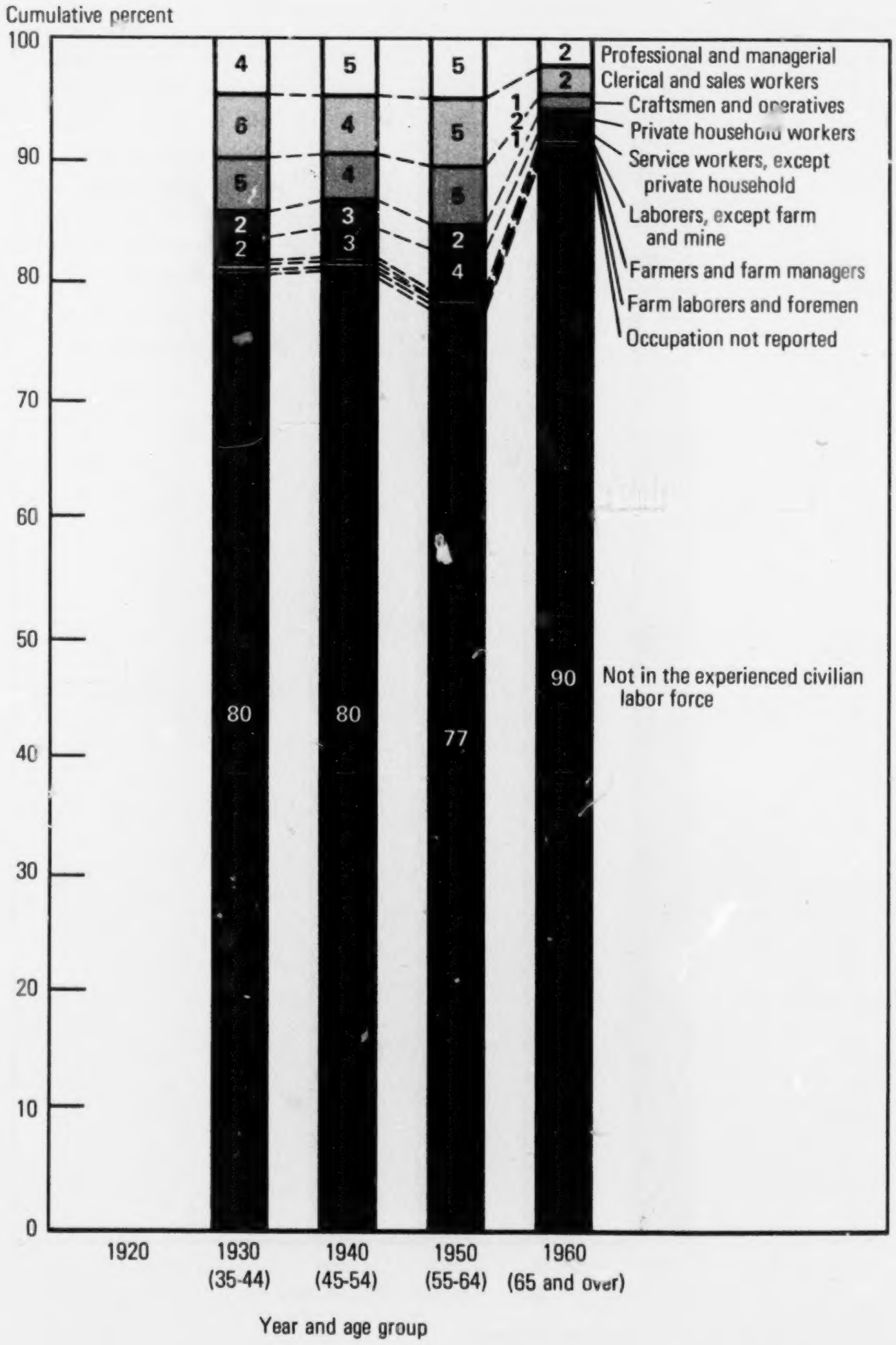
At no point did the proportion of this cohort in the labor force exceed 38 percent. The proportion employed as laborers and in agricultural work was small at all ages.

The occupational distribution of the corresponding cohort of nonwhite females (fig. III–13), is notable in that, at ages 14 to 24, approximately 50 percent of these women were in the labor force and that this proportion declined fairly consistently as the cohort became older, reaching a minimum of about 42 percent for the 55 to 64 year level in 1960. These nonwhite females did not drop out of the labor force in large numbers during the child-rearing years and re-enter at older ages. Only in the category of craftsmen and operatives was there a slight reduction in the proportion employed at the 35 to 44 year level. At all age levels except 14 to 24, the largest employment category for this cohort was that of private household workers. The proportion engaged in this occupation was actually higher during the child-rearing years than it was before or after. At ages 14 to 24, the largest proportion of these females was classed as farm laborers. A sharp decline in the proportion in this category was accompanied by an increase in the proportion employed as private household workers and by a decrease in the proportion in the labor force, which suggests that most of these farm workers either dropped out of the labor force or went into private household work. The proportion employed as service workers, other than those in households, also increased slowly but consistently throughout the labor force experience of the cohort. Approximately 25 percent of the cohort was classed as agricultural laborers at ages 14 to 24 (in 1920), but at ages 55 to 64 (in 1960), this figure dropped to only about 2 percent.

Cohorts of 1910. The earliest data on the older cohorts, those that entered the labor force about 1910, started with 1930 when their members were in the 35 to 44 year group (fig. III–14 and fig. III–5). At this point, white females (fig. III–14) had less than 20 percent in the labor force whereas the cohort that entered the labor force 10 years later had 25 percent in the labor force at the same age level. Also, the proportion of the older group in the labor force increased only slightly after this age, reaching a maximum of about 23 percent at the 55 to 64 year level in 1950 (apparently many were drawn into the labor force by the labor shortage of the war years). On the other hand, the younger cohort had approximately 35 percent in the labor force at ages 55 to 64. The older cohort had smaller proportions in each of the occupational categories than had the younger group, and a markedly smaller proportion in clerical and sales occupations.

Figure III–14.—Occupational Distribution of the White Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1910, by Age

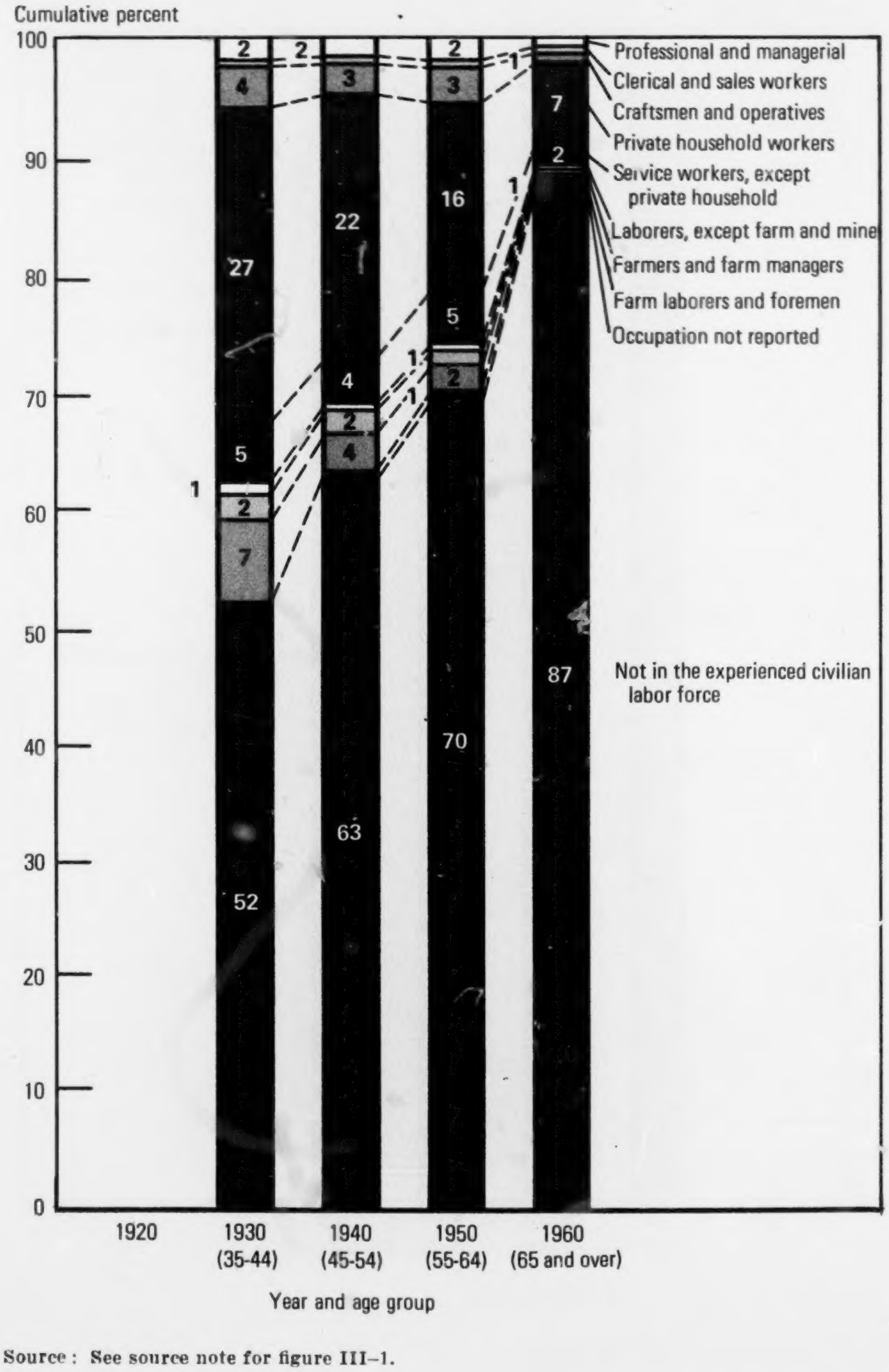
[35 to 44 years old in 1930]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Figure **III-15.**—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE NONWHITE FEMALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1910, BY AGE

[35 to 44 years old in 1930]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

When the nonwhite female cohort of 1910 (fig. III–15) reached the 35 to 44 year age group in 1930, nearly 50 percent was still in the labor force, as contrasted with only about 20 percent of the corresponding white female cohort. The 1920 cohort of nonwhite females had only about 42 percent in the labor force at this age level, although it had started out with almost 50 percent in the labor force. Since both males (fig. III–4) and females (fig. III–15) had increased proportions in the labor force in 1930, it may be assumed that the 1910 cohort started with over 50 percent in the labor force. While the 1910 cohort had a larger proportion in the labor force than the group that followed it, both cohorts had similar occupational distributions except that the earlier group had a larger proportion classed as farm laborers. Although members of the earlier cohort were present in the labor force at a higher rate at the 35 to 44 year level and presumably prior to that, they dropped out of the labor force at much higher rates than did the younger cohort. Consequently, at ages 55 to 64, the older cohort had only about 30 percent in the labor force, while the younger cohort still had 40 percent. Much of this decline was due to a reduction in the proportion engaged in private household work, since most of the nonwhite females were employed in this category.

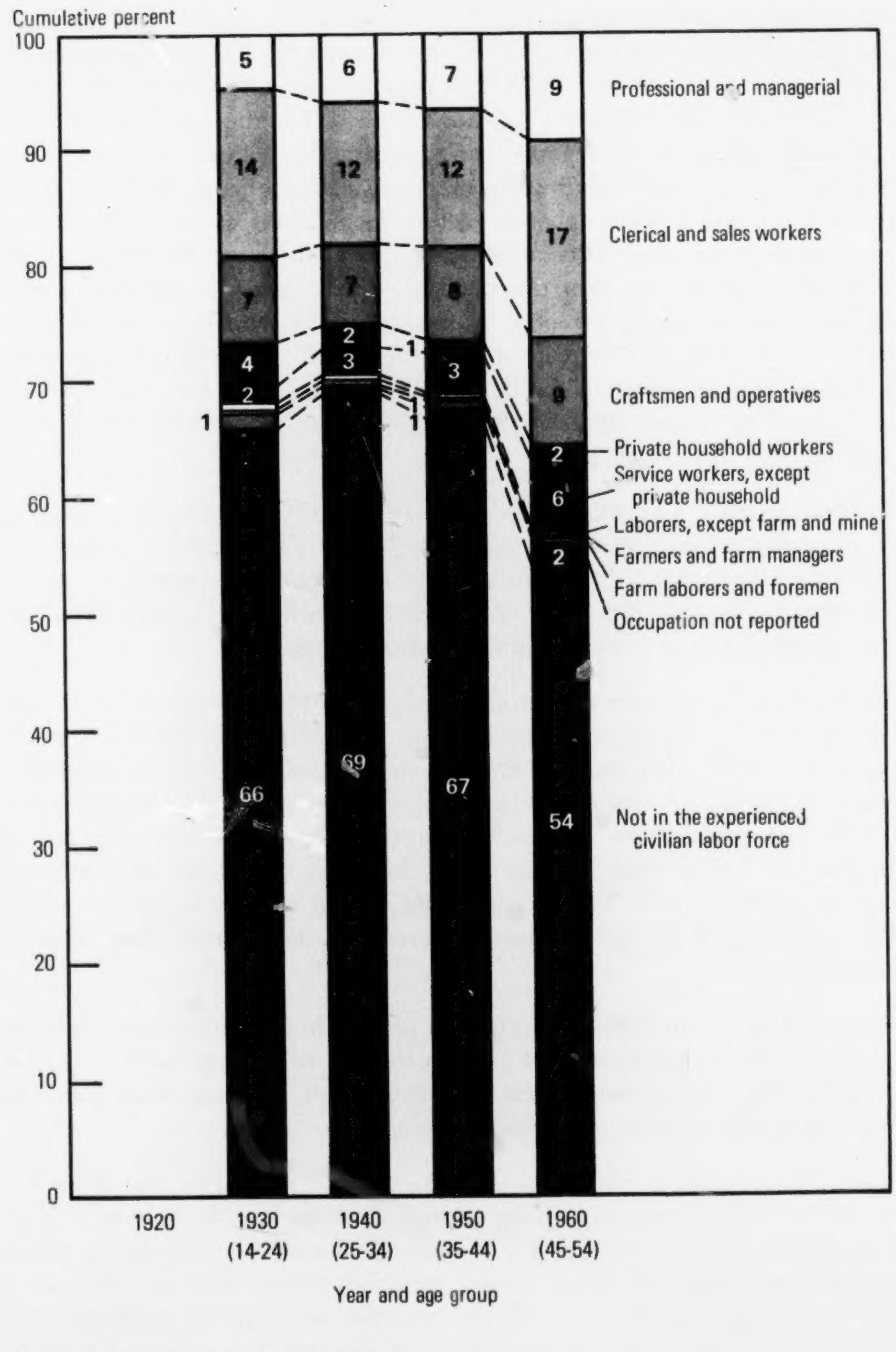
Cohorts of 1930. The white female cohort of 1930 (fig. III–16) started out with an occupational distribution strikingly similar to that of the cohort that entered the labor force 10 years earlier. The 1930 cohort had a slightly smaller proportion in the labor force, most of the difference being attributable to its having a smaller number in craftsmen and operatives occupations.

Both cohorts had smaller proportions in the labor force at ages 25 to 34 than 10 years previously. However, at this age level, the 1930 cohort had a larger proportion in the labor force than did the older cohort probably due to a larger proportion employed as craftsmen and operatives. For the 35 to 44 year age group, the 1930 cohort had nearly as large a proportion in the labor force as it had at ages 14 to 24. This increase in 1950 was undoubtedly due to the labor shortage following World War II. The increases were almost entirely in the two white-collar occupational groups and among service workers, other than those in households.

At ages 45 to 54, the 1930 cohort had 44 percent in the labor force, while the older cohort had about 32 percent in this category. At this age level, major increases were reported among clerical and sales workers with significant increases also among service workers, other than household.

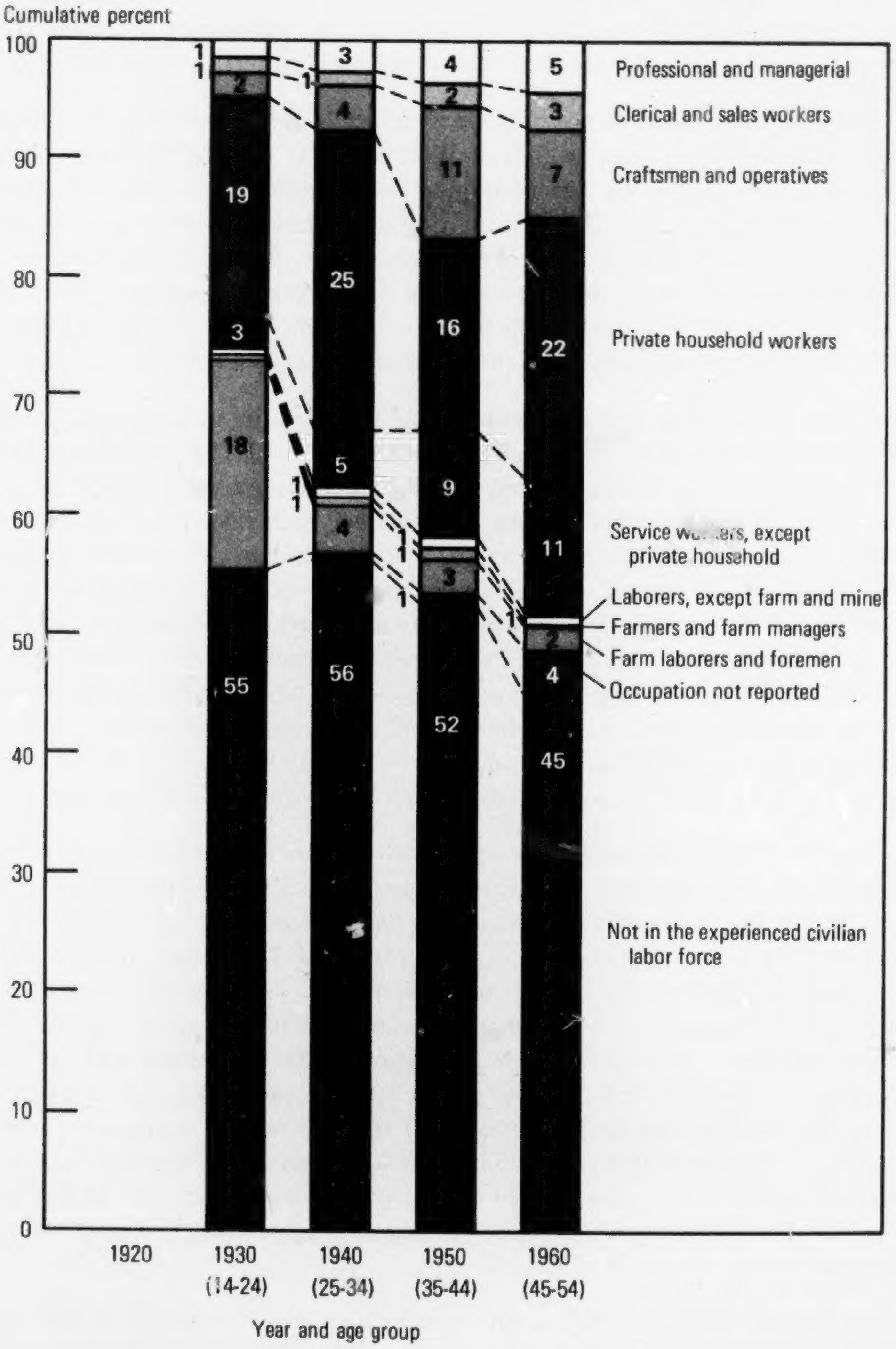
The 1930 cohort of nonwhite females (fig. III–17) started its labor force history with a smaller proportion in the labor force than had the cohort 10 years previously. In addition, this was the first cohort of nonwhite females to reduce its proportion in the labor force during the child-rearing years and increase it again at later ages. At the 14 to 25 year level the two major occupational categories for these nonwhite females were farm laborers and private household

Figure III-16.—Occupational Distribution of the White Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1930, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure **III–17.**—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1930, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

workers. The proportion engaged as farm laborers declined sharply in the next 10 years, with a proportionate increase in the number employed as private household workers. By 1950, at ages 35 to 44, this group had a sharply reduced proportion employed as private household workers but it showed increases in the craftsmen-operatives and other service workers categories that more than compensated for the reduction in private household workers.

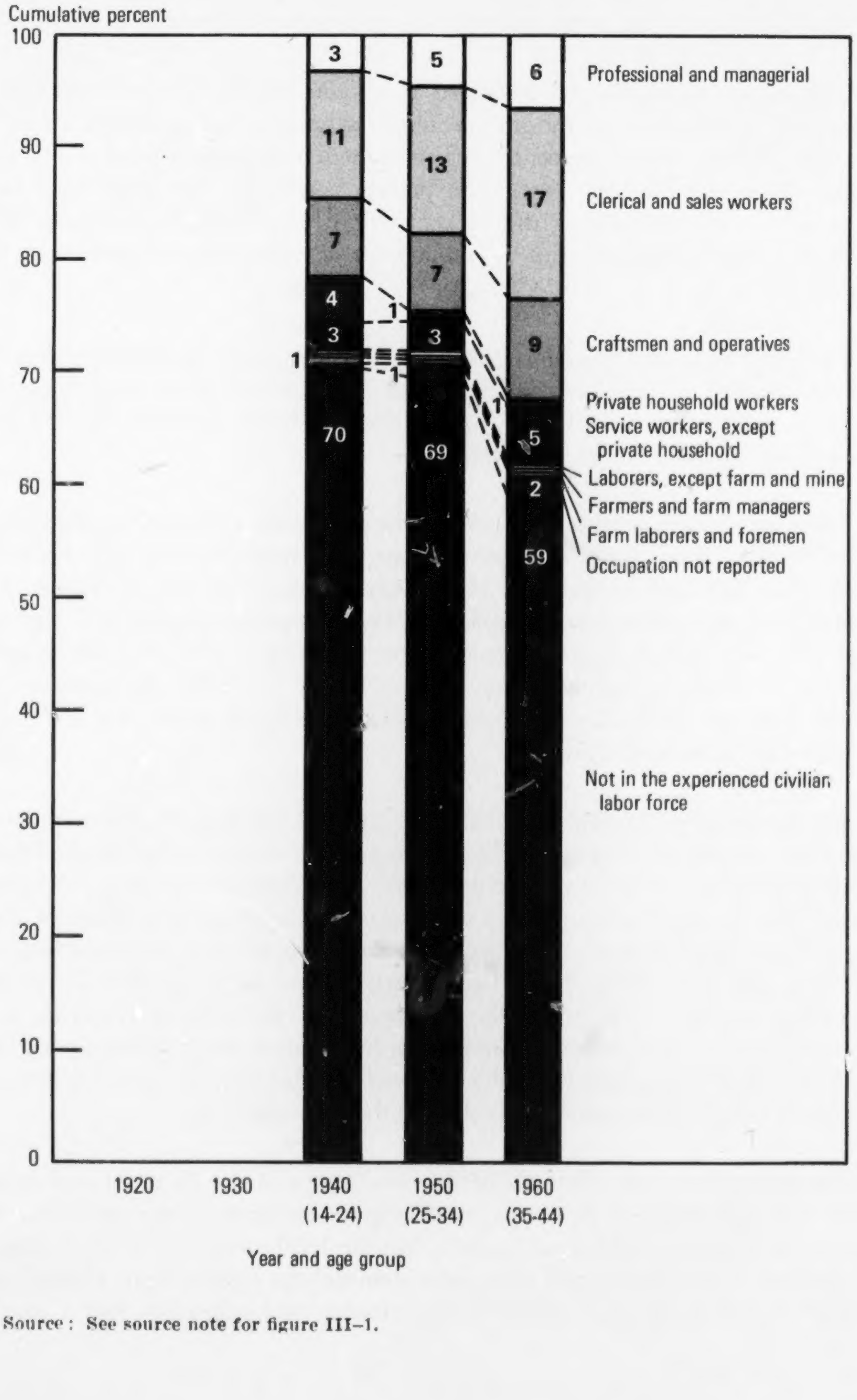
Thus, there is clear evidence that the members of this cohort responded to the labor force shortage during and after World War II by moving out of private household work into other service occupations or into the craftsmen-operatives category. By 1960, at ages 45 to 54, the proportion among service workers, other than private household, in this cohort had further increased, but many of the craftsmen and operatives had moved back into private household work. There were small but consistent increases in the proportion of this cohort engaged in the white-collar occupations throughout its entire labor force history.

Certain similarities and contrasts should be noted in summarizing the discussion of the white and nonwhite female cohorts of 1910, 1920, and 1930. While each cohort of white females started its labor force history with a larger proportion in the labor force than the preceding cohort, each nonwhite female cohort started with a smaller proportion in the labor force than the preceding cohort. However, for both whites and nonwhites, the proportion of each cohort in the labor force following the child-rearing years increased to a higher level than did that of the preceding cohort. For the nonwhite women, the first (1910) cohort showed a continuing decrease of the proportion in the labor force with increasing age; the second (1920), had a leveling off in the proportion in the labor force following the child-rearing years; and the third (1930) showed an actual increase in the proportion in the labor force following the child-rearing years.

Cohorts of 1940. White females in the 1940 cohort (fig. III–18) reversed the trend of the previous three cohorts and started with a smaller proportion in the labor force (approximately 30 percent). This decrease was due to smaller proportions in the two white-collar occupation groups. When this cohort reached the 25 to 34 year level in 1950, it reversed another trend. While older cohorts had shared a drop in the proportion in the labor force for this age group, the 1940 cohort had almost exactly the same proportion in the labor force and the same occupational distribution as did the cohort 10 years previously at ages 25 to 34. Thus, the fact that this proportion was not reduced may in reality have been a consequence of the smaller proportion in the labor force in 1940 when the cohort began its labor force experience. In other words those women who would have dropped out as they began their child-rearing years apparently had never entered the labor force.

At ages 35 to 44, in 1960, white females had over 40 percent in the labor force, as compared with about 32 percent of the 1930 cohort 10 years earlier at corresponding ages. The occupational distributions of each of the cohorts

Figure III-18.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE FEMALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1940, BY AGE



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

were almost identical at the same ages, except that the 1940 cohort had larger proportions classified as clerical and sales workers and as other service workers. Except that the younger cohort had a smaller proportion in the professional and managerial category, the occupational distribution of this cohort at ages 35 to 44 was strikingly similar to that of the older cohort at ages 45 to 54.

The proportion of this cohort classed as laborers, other than farm and mine, was nearly 12 percent when the group entered the labor force but declined steadily until in 1960 less than 5 percent was so classified. The proportion of the group classed as service workers, other than private household, was never large but increased consistently during the 40 years for which data are available. The increase in this category was of the same order of magnitude as the decrease of laborers.

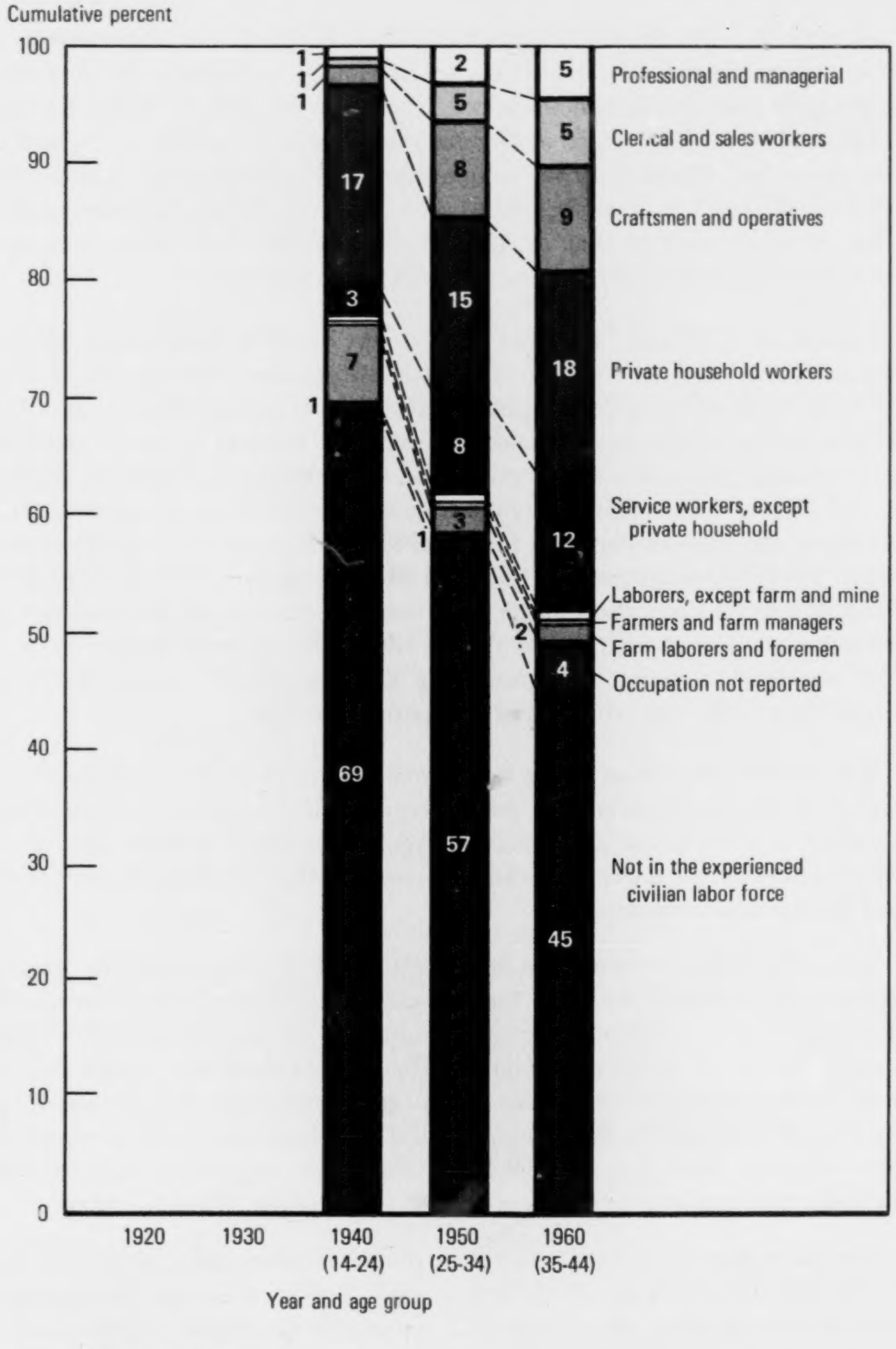
The proportion of the cohort classed as craftsmen and operatives increased during the first 10 years in the labor force but then remained approximately constant for 20 years and showed a slight decrease by the time members of the group were in the 55 to 64 year group.

There was a fairly consistent increase in the proportion of the cohort employed in white-collar occupations from the time members entered the labor force until 1950 when they were in the 45 to 54 year span. Most of this increase was in the professional and managerial occupations. The proportion employed in clerical and sales occupations began to decline after reaching a peak in 1930 at ages 25 to 34. The slight decline in proportion employed as white-collar workers between 1950 and 1960 when the group was reaching the 55 to 64 year level was doubtlessly due to early retirement.

The 1940 cohort of nonwhite females (fig. III–19) continued the trend among nonwhite females of starting with increasingly smaller proportions in the labor force. Except for a slightly smaller proportion employed as craftsmen and operatives, and a considerably smaller proportion employed as farm laborers, the occupational distribution of this group at the 14 to 24 year level was similar to that of the nonwhite cohort 10 years earlier at the same age level. By 1950, the 1940 nonwhite cohort like the corresponding white group, reversed the previous trend of decreasing the proportion in the labor force during the child-rearing period. The proportion of the cohort in the labor force at ages 25 to 34 was almost identical to that of the 1930 cohort at the same age level.

The occupational distributions of the two groups at the 25 to 34 year level were strikingly different. Both groups had approximately the same proportion in the professional-managerial occupations, but the 1940 cohort had a much larger proportion in the clerical and sales fields than did the older cohort. It also had a much larger proportion employed as craftsmen and operatives and a much

Figure III–19.—Occupational Distribution of Nonwhite Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1940, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

smaller proportion employed as private household workers. This group also had a much larger proportion employed as other service workers than did the cohort 10 years previously. In addition the 1940 cohort had started out with a much smaller proportion employed as agricultural laborers and this situation continued.

At ages 35 to 44, the 1940 cohort had a considerably larger proportion in the labor force than did the cohort 10 years previously, apparently due to a much larger proportion in the two white-collar occupational groups. It had the same proportion in the labor force as did the older cohort at ages 45 to 54, and the two groups had almost identical occupational distributions except that the 1940 cohort had fewer private household workers and more clerical and sales workers. Thus, it might be said that by 1960 the 1940 cohort had achieved a more favorable occupational distribution than had the 1930 cohort.

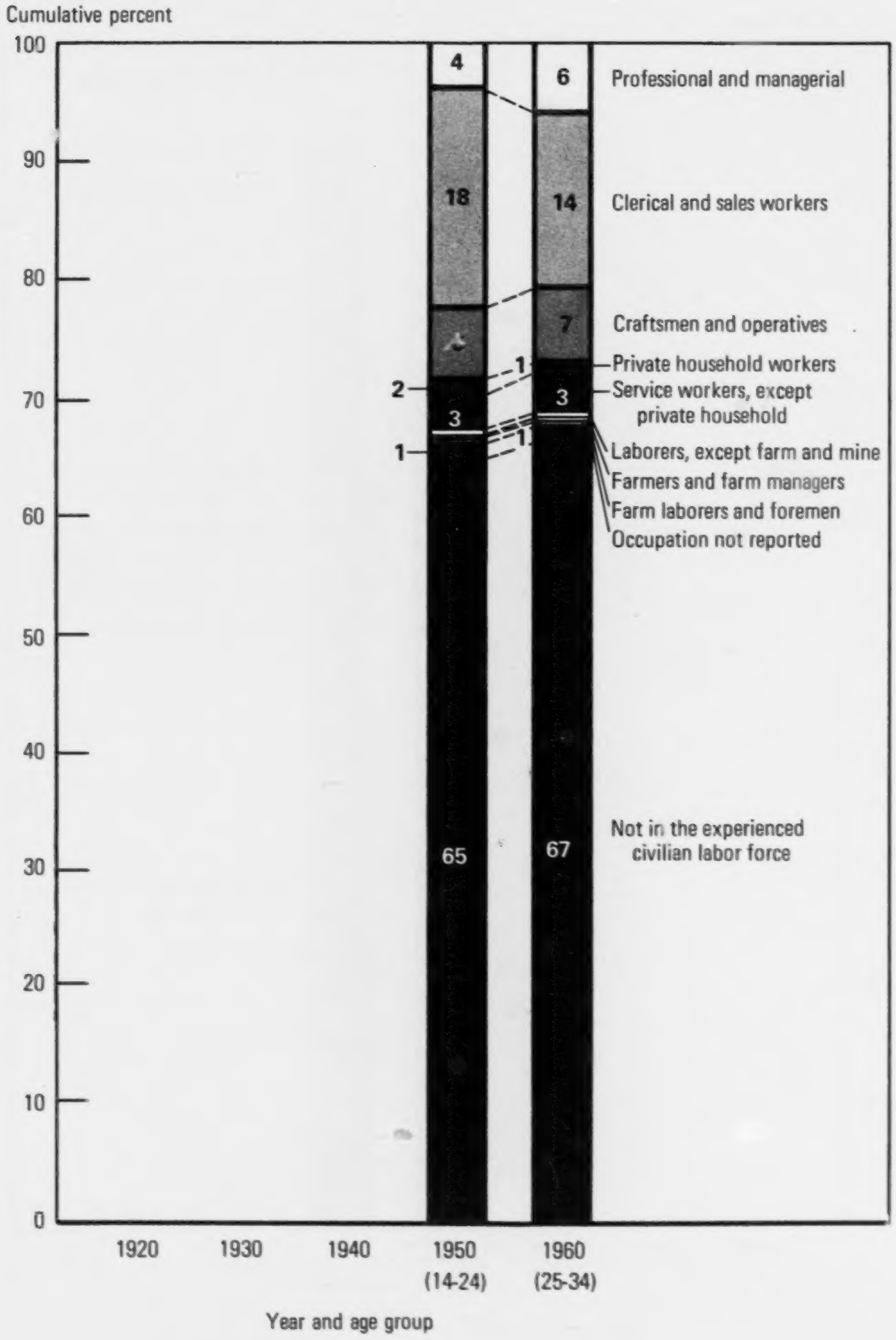
Cohorts of 1950 and 1960. The 1950 cohort of white females (fig. III–20), began with a larger proportion in the labor force than the cohorts of either 10 or 20 years before. The occupational distribution of this cohort at ages 14 to 24 was similar to the occupational distribution of the cohort just 10 years previously except that this younger group had a much higher proportion classified as clerical and salesworkers. Why there should have been an apparent shortage of clerical and sales employment for the 1940 cohort at ages 14 to 24 is not clear. When the 1950 cohort reached the 25 to 34 year group in 1960, it resumed the trend of a lower proportion in the labor force at this age. Its occupational distribution was almost identical to that of the cohort 10 years previously at the same age level, a major difference being that the younger cohort had larger proportions in the two white-collar occupational groups.

The smaller proportion in the labor force at ages 25 to 34 as compared with ages 14 to 24 was almost entirely the consequence of the reduction of the number classified as clerical and sales workers. Apparently many of these clerical and sales workers dropped out of the labor force and others shifted into professional and managerial occupations.

The 1950 cohort of nonwhite females (fig. III–21) continued the trend of smaller proportions in the labor force at the 14 to 24 year level. A comparison of the occupational distribution of this group with the preceding (1940) cohort reveals that the 1950 cohort had larger proportions in both white-collar occupations, in the operatives and professional category, and in the other service worker category. It had smaller proportions classed as private household workers and farm laborers. This cohort started its labor force experience with a more favorable occupational distribution than did the cohort 10 years earlier.

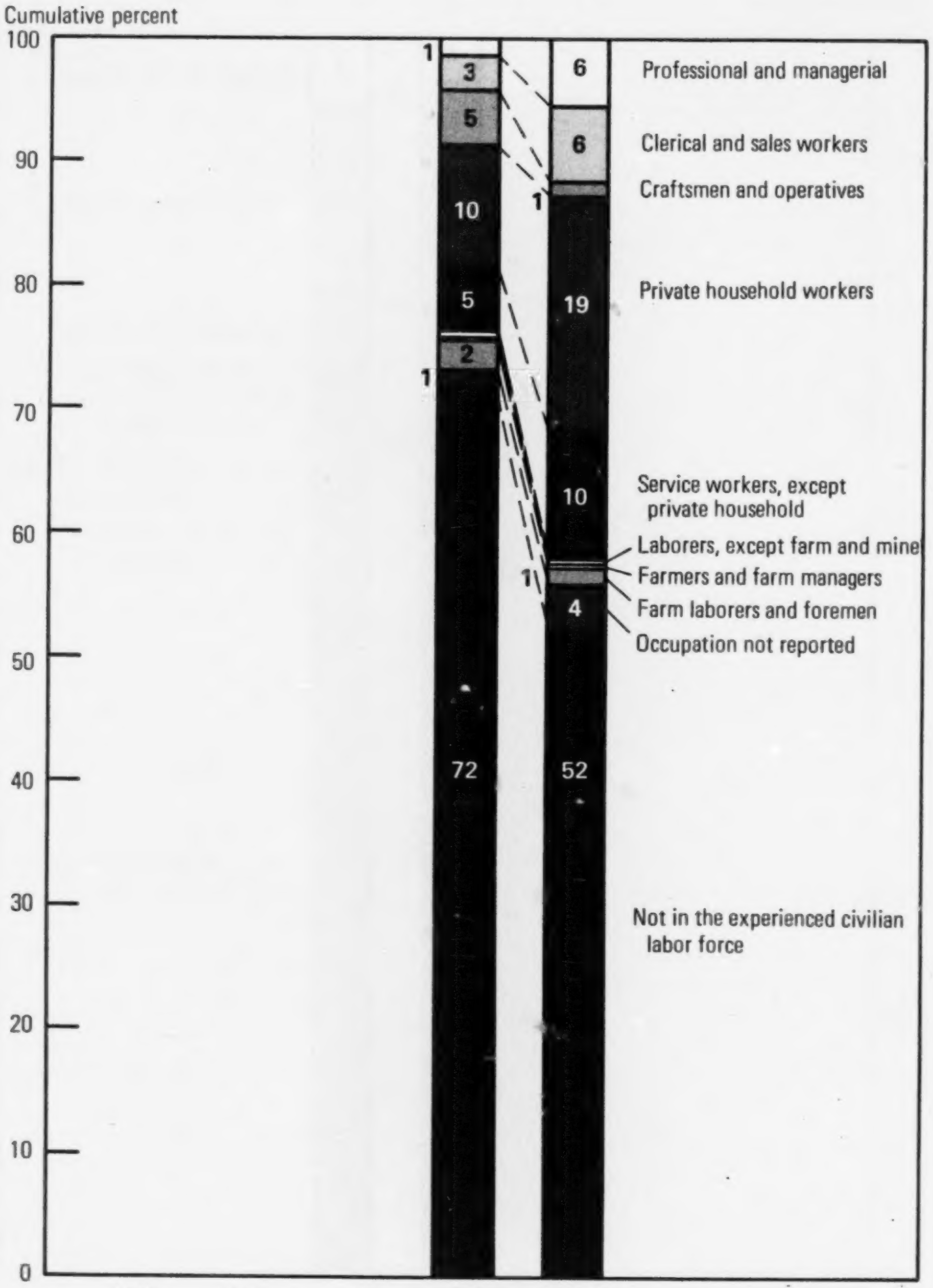
The proportion of the 1950 cohort in the labor force had sharply increased by the time it reached the 25-to-34-year level. This increase was due primarily to a large increase in those employed as private household workers and to moderate increases in the two white-collar occupational groups.

Figure III-20.—OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE FEMALE COHORT 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN 1950, BY AGE



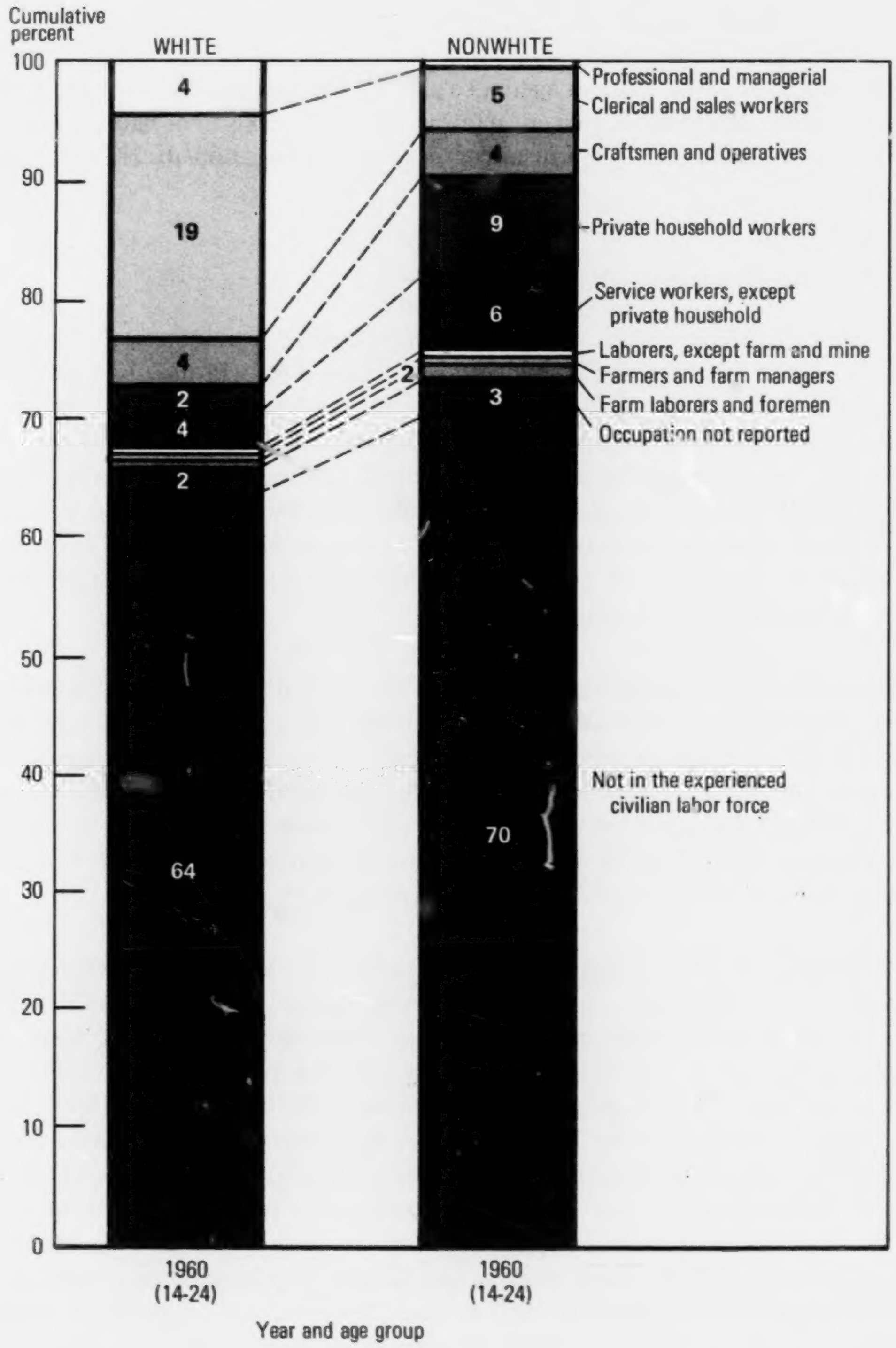
Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III-21.—Occupational Distribution of the Nonwhite Female Cohort 14 to 24 Years Old in 1950, by Age



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III-22.—Occupational Distribution of Female Cohorts 14 to 24 Years Old in 1960, by Age and Color



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Cohorts of 1960. The 1960 cohort of nonwhite females (fig. III–22), began its labor-force experience, with a slight increase in proportion in the labor force as compared with the cohort 10 years previously. This increase was due to larger proportions in clerical and sales work and in service work other than private household.

The group of white females aged 14 to 24 in 1960 started its labor-force experience with only about 1 percent more in the labor force than had the cohort 10 years previously and with an almost identical occupation distribution (fig. III–22).

Occupational groups—Male

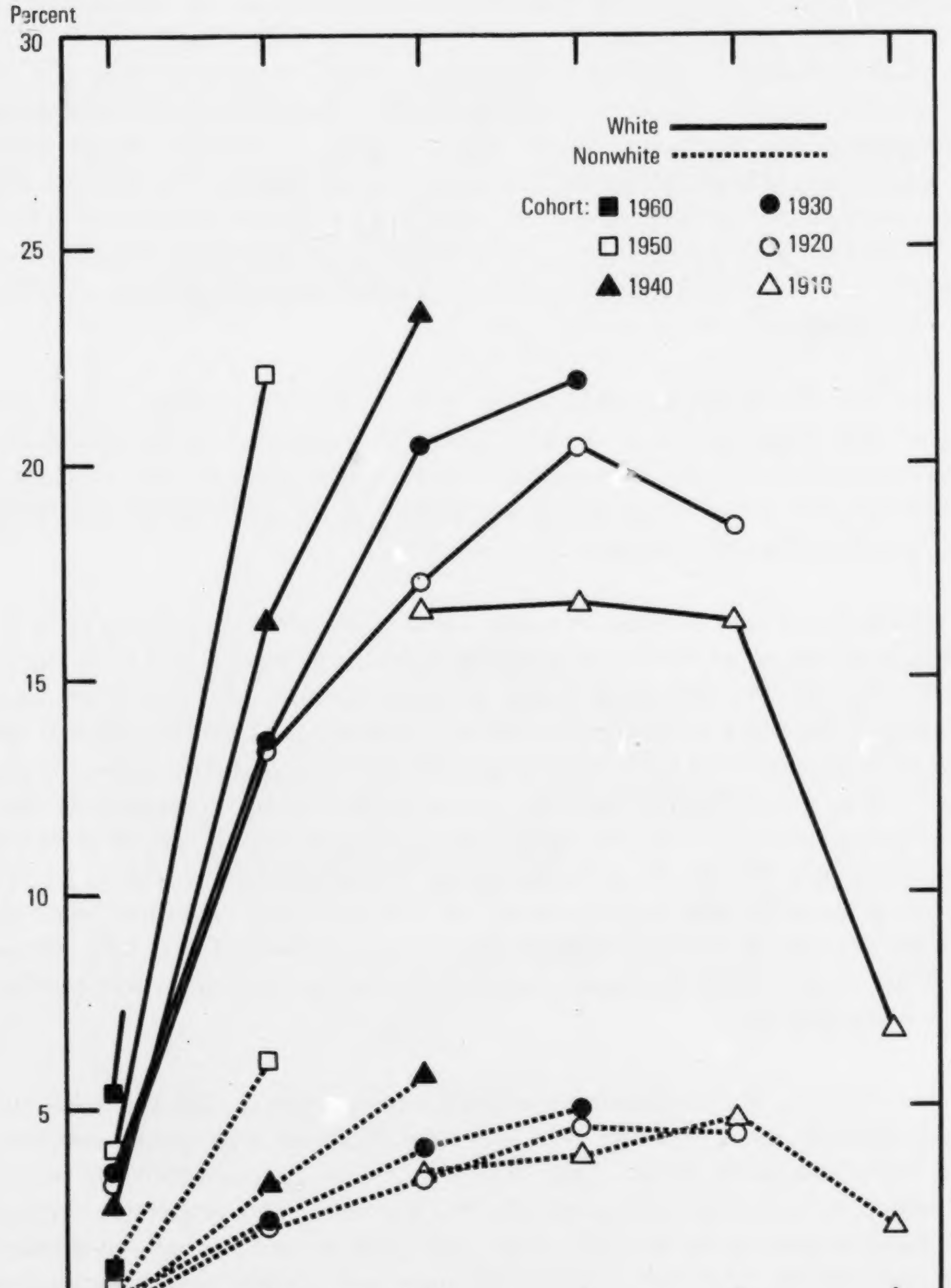
In the preceding section, occupational distributions were reviewed for individual cohorts based on age, color, and sex. These data will now be examined by individual occupational categories for the same white and nonwhite cohorts. This discussion will be documented by charts illustrating the proportion of each cohort in the occupational group at specified age levels that coincide with census years. This section also includes a table showing the projected occupational distribution, by color and sex, of the various cohorts in 1970. These projections were developed by extrapolating the trends visually in a manner that appears to maintain the overall pattern.

Professional and managerial occupations. The basic generalization that can be made regarding white males in professional and managerial occupations (fig. III–23), is that the proportion of a given cohort increases to a maximum at about the 45 to 54 year level, with little increase thereafter. Of the cohort which entered the labor force about 1910 (for which information is available beginning at ages 35 to 44 in 1930), about 17 percent was classified in the professional and managerial occupations at ages 45 to 54.

The cohort of white males entering the labor force in 1920 reached a peak of slightly over 20 percent in this occupational group at the ages of 45 to 54, and the cohort entering the labor force about 1930 reached a peak of approximately 22 percent at ages 45 to 54. The other three cohorts for which information is available (those entering the labor force in 1940, 1950, and 1960) had not reached ages 45 to 54 by 1960. However, the group entering the labor force in 1940 had over 23 percent classed as professional and managerial workers by ages 35 to 44. If previous trends continue, this group will, in 1970, at ages 45 to 54, have approximately 25 percent classed in professional and managerial occupations. The 1950 cohort already had 22 percent classified in professional and managerial occupations in 1960 at ages 25 to 34, and, if previous trends continue, it will have approximately 25 percent so classified in 1970 at ages 35 to 44, and perhaps 26 to 27 percent so classified at ages 45 to 54 in 1980.

Figure III-23.—PERCENT OF MALE COHORTS IN PROFESSIONAL AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

The pattern for nonwhite males in professional and managerial occupations is similar to that of the white males but at a much lower level. The 1920 cohort of nonwhite males reached a peak of about 4.5 percent classified in professional and managerial occupations in 1950 (at ages 45 to 54). The 1930 cohort had approximately 5.5 percent in this category at ages 45 to 54 (in 1960). The 1940 cohort reached this point by ages 35 to 44 (in 1960) and the 1950 cohort reached 6 percent by ages 25 to 34 (also in 1960). Thus it is clear that the proportions of each cohort of nonwhite males in professional and managerial occupations are increasing rapidly, and the very rapidity of change makes extrapolation difficult. However, one might hazard a projection that the 1940 cohort will have 7 or 8 percent in this classification when it reaches the 45 to 54 year level in 1970. An even less certain projection is that the nonwhite cohort of 1950 will have 8 or 9 percent classified as professional and managerial workers in 1970 at ages 35 to 44.

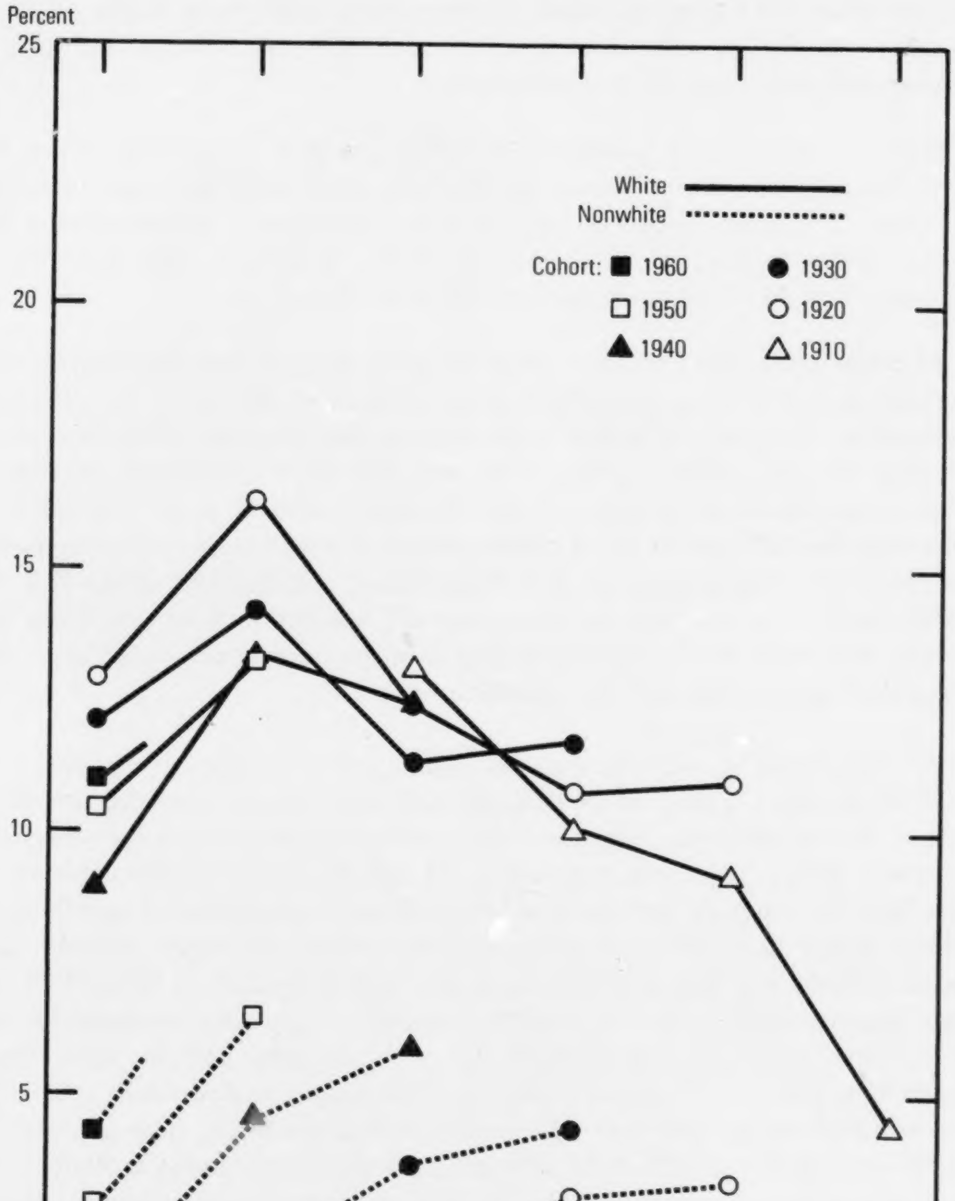
For both white and nonwhite males, those in the 1960 cohort started their labor force experience with a higher proportion classified in the professional and managerial occupations than had been the case in previous cohorts. It seems likely that this trend of increasing proportions in the professional and managerial occupations will continue.

Clerical and sales workers. A major—and clearly defined—difference is evident in the trends of white and nonwhite males in the clerical and sales occupations (fig. III–24). For white males, the proportion in this category increased during the first 10 years in the labor force, reaching a peak for the cohort at ages 25 to 34, and declined fairly steadily at older ages. For nonwhite males, the proportions were considerably lower but continued to increase throughout the labor force experience of the cohort, apparently reaching a peak at ages 55 to 64 and declining only for the 65 and over group. Information on the 55 to 64 year group is available only for the cohorts of 1910 and 1920. However, since the earlier patterns of the other cohorts seem similar to those of the older cohorts, it is not unreasonable to assume that patterns for the later years will continue in a similar fashion.

For white males, the proportion of each cohort in the clerical and sales category reached a peak at the 25 to 34 year level. However, these peaks were lower for each succeeding cohort. The 1920 cohort had approximately 16 percent classified as clerical or sales workers at this age level. This proportion dropped to about 14 percent for the 1930 cohort and dropped even further—to about 13 percent—for the 1950 cohort. While the proportion at older ages of each cohort also declined—the drop was less rapid and there was some indication of a leveling off. This pattern resulted in increasing proportions of each cohort in this occupational group at older ages as one moves from earlier cohorts to more recent cohorts.

Figure III-24.—Percent of Male Cohorts in Clerical and Sales Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Relating these facts to the total occupational distribution of the cohorts, discussed in the previous section, one might surmise that the category of clerical and sales workers was formerly more of a stepping stone for moving into the professional and managerial category than it is at the present time. Increasing specialization and higher education requirements in both groups might well tend to reduce the facility with which a person could shift from clerical and sales to professional and managerial occupations.

Since the pattern of employment in clerical and sales occupations during the work history of the cohort seems to be changing, projections are quite uncertain. However, it appears likely that in 1970 the distribution of white males in the clerical and sales positions will be ages 55 to 64, 12 percent; ages 45 to 54, 12 percent; 35 to 44, 13 percent; and ages 25 to 34, 15 percent.

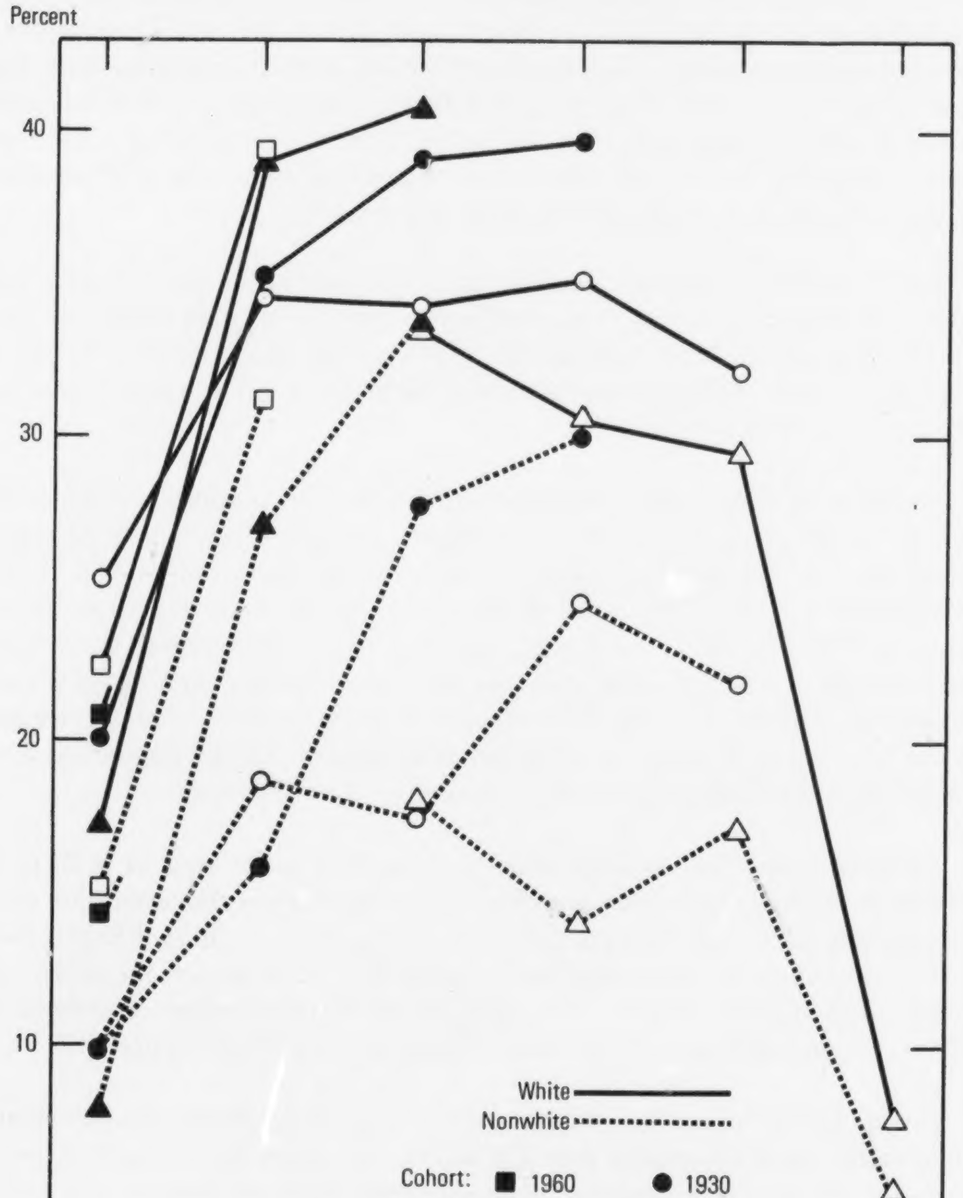
As noted earlier, the nonwhite males classed as clerical and sales workers tend to make up an increasing proportion of the cohort with increasing age, and each succeeding cohort has a higher proportion in this category. Nonwhite males entering the labor force in 1920, 1930, and 1940 show successively decreasing proportions classed as clerical and sales workers at ages 14 to 24 (fig. III–24). However, the 1950 cohort had a higher percent of the 14 to 24 year group in this occupational category than any preceding cohort, and the 1960 group at a still higher level. This variation in proportion did not continue for the older age groups, and each succeeding cohort had a larger proportion classified in this occupation group than did the preceding cohort.

It is interesting to note that each succeeding cohort gained approximately 20 years in percent classified in clerical and sales occupations over the preceding cohort. For example, the cohort of 1930 achieved approximately the same proportion in these occupations at ages 35 to 44 that the cohort of 1920 achieved by ages 55 to 64. Similarly, the cohort of 1940 achieved a proportion at ages 25 to 34 slightly higher than that achieved at ages 45 to 54 by the cohort of 1930. The trends indicate that the nonwhite males who will be aged 55 to 64 in 1970 will have approximately 5 percent classified in clerical and sales occupations, the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54 in 1970), 6 percent or more, and the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44 in 1970), about 8 percent. If previous trends continue, the 1960 cohort which began with over 4 percent in this category may have as much as 8 percent at ages 25 to 34 in 1970. It seems likely that employment in clerical and sales occupations is most susceptible to change as a result of pressures exerted by groups working for nondiscrimination, and the figures projected for nonwhite males may actually be exceeded in 1970, particularly by the younger age groups.

Craftsmen and operatives. In the two white-collar occupational groups discussed previously, the proportion of whites far exceeded the proportion of nonwhites. While this situation also holds true for the craftsmen and operatives category, (fig. III–25), the proportions are closer than for either of the two

Figure III-25.—PERCENT OF MALE COHORTS IN CRAFTSMAN AND OPERATIVE OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

preceding groups, and the range in proportions for whites overlaps that for nonwhites.

The proportion of white males in the craftsmen and operatives group varies from 17 percent to 41 percent, while the proportion of nonwhite males classed as craftsmen and operatives varies from 8 percent to 31 percent. The patterns of employment are similar for corresponding cohorts of whites and nonwhites. Both groups showed increases in proportions in more recent cohorts, with the increases being greater for nonwhites than for whites. Also, the effects of decreased employment in this category in 1940 and increased employment in 1950 produced larger fluctuations among nonwhites than among whites.

Both whites and nonwhites showed sharp increases in the proportions classed as craftsmen and operatives during the first 10 years in the labor force, that is, up to the 25 to 34 year level. Increases beyond this point were greater for nonwhites than for whites, with some indication of a slight reduction in proportion at ages 55 to 64 among both groups.

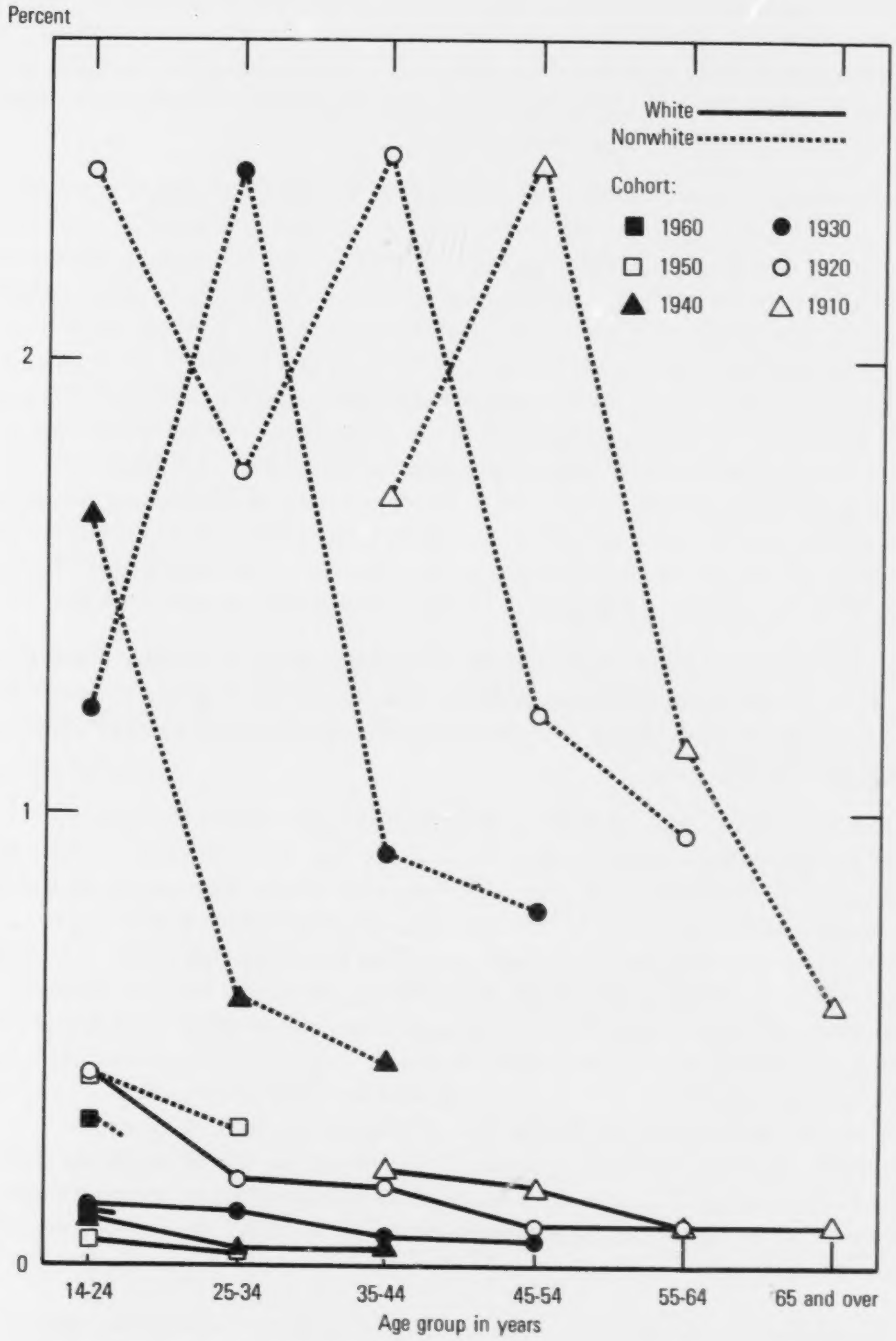
On the basis of these data one might estimate that the proportion of nonwhites 55 to 64 years old in 1970 classed as craftsmen and operatives will be around 28 or 29 percent. The projected figure for whites in this age group in 1970 is 38 to 39 percent. For the 1940 nonwhite cohort which will be in the 45 to 54 year group in 1970, it is estimated that perhaps 32 percent will be classed as craftsmen and operatives. The projected figure for the corresponding cohort of white males is about 41 percent. A less certain projection is the proportion of nonwhites aged 35 to 44 in 1970; this figure is estimated at 35 percent. The corresponding figure for whites is equally speculative, but estimated at 42 or 43 percent.

Since the proportions of both white and nonwhite males aged 14 to 24 in the 1960 cohort classed as craftsmen and operatives were below the proportion of the comparable age group 10 years previously, projections are more difficult. However, it is perhaps not unreasonable to expect that 33 to 34 percent of the nonwhite males aged 25 to 34 in 1970 will be classed in this category. The figure for the corresponding group of white males will be between 35 and 40 percent.

Private household workers. The proportion of males employed in private household work was never greater than 2.5 percent for either the white or nonwhite group at any age level. However, even with these small percentages, the pattern of employment in this occupation is clear for each cohort. (Fig. III–26.) For the nonwhite males the proportion in private households at ages 14 to 24 has—with one exception—been smaller for each suceeeding cohort, starting with a high of 2.5 percent for the 1920 cohort and dropping to .3 percent for the 1960 cohort. The one exception to the steady decline was the cohort aged 14 to 24 in 1940, a year when every cohort showed a sharp peak in proportion employed in this category. This was doubtless the consequence of the depression, and if this peak

Figure **III–26.**—Percent of Male Cohorts in Private Household Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

for 1940 is ignored, the result is a steady decline in proportion employed in private household work in each cohort as it increases in age, with each group dropping to lower levels than the previous one.

White males show a similar decline in the proportion in private household work at ages 14 to 24, except that in 1960 the proportion of those 14 to 24 in private household work was above the 1940 level. An explanation for this is that presumably the 1960 census included a larger proportion of babysitters in this occupational class than did previous censuses.

It is estimated that in 1970 of all nonwhite males the 1920 cohort (aged 55 to 64) will have the highest proportion engaged in private household work and that this will be in the order of .7 percent. The other nonwhite groups will doubtless all fall below this point, with the younger groups having the smallest proportions. No age group of white males will have more than .1 percent employed in private household work in 1970, and most of them will be below this, but again the older groups will have higher proportions than younger groups with the possible exception of the group aged 25 to 34 years. Since this group entered the labor force in 1960 with a larger proportion in household work than preceding cohorts, its future is difficult to predict. However, some of the increase shown by this cohort may be the result of the inclusion of babysitters in the occupational category. If this is true, the cohort will probably follow the established trend at ages 25 to 34, and show less than .1 per cent as private household workers.

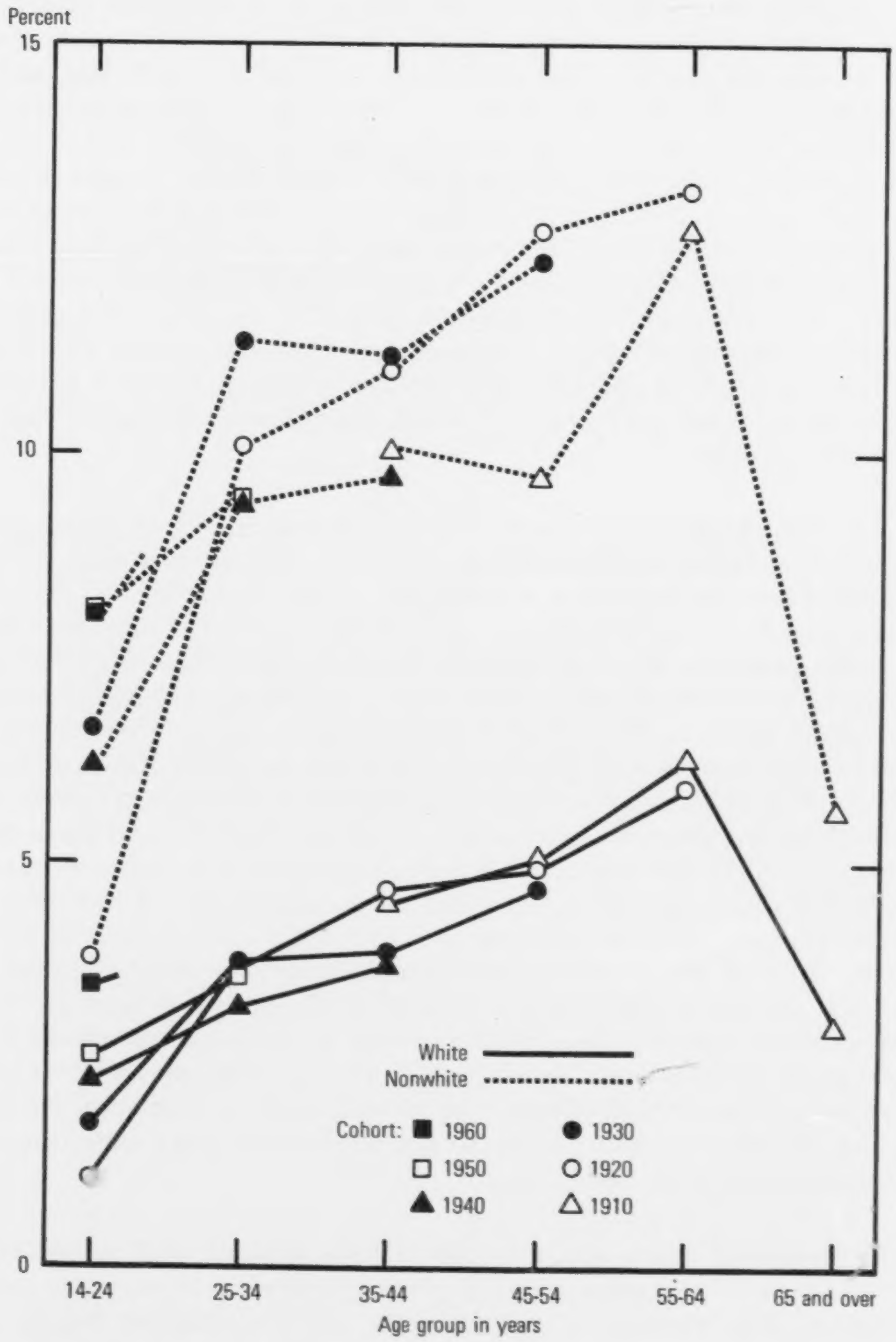
Service workers, other than private household. Service workers other than those in private households constitute the first occupational group to be studied in which the proportion of nonwhites is higher than the proportion of whites at every age (fig. III–27).

For white males aged 14 to 24, each suceeding cohort had a higher proportion than the preceding cohort, ranging from about 1 percent for those in the 1920 cohort, to approximately 3.5 percent for the 1960 group. Beyond the ages of 25 to 34, the proportion of each cohort classed as other service workers is surprisingly linear with increasing age up through ages 55 to 64. Given this trend, one would project that in 1970 persons of the 1930 cohort, which will be aged 55 to 64 at that time, will have about 5 to 5.5 percent classified as other service workers. Other projections for 1970 are: the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54), 4.5 percent; the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44), 3.5 percent; and the 1960 cohort (aged 25 to 34), 3.5 percent. Since trends during the first 10 years of the labor force experience of the 1960 cohort are not well established, the figure for this group is not stable. The indications are that this proportion will remain constant or increase slightly. However, if a high level of employment exists in 1970, the proportion will probably decline.

Paralleling the trend of the white males, with only two exceptions, each succeeding cohort of nonwhite males entered the labor force with an increasing

Figure III–27.—Percent of Male Cohorts in Service Occupations, Other Than Private Household, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

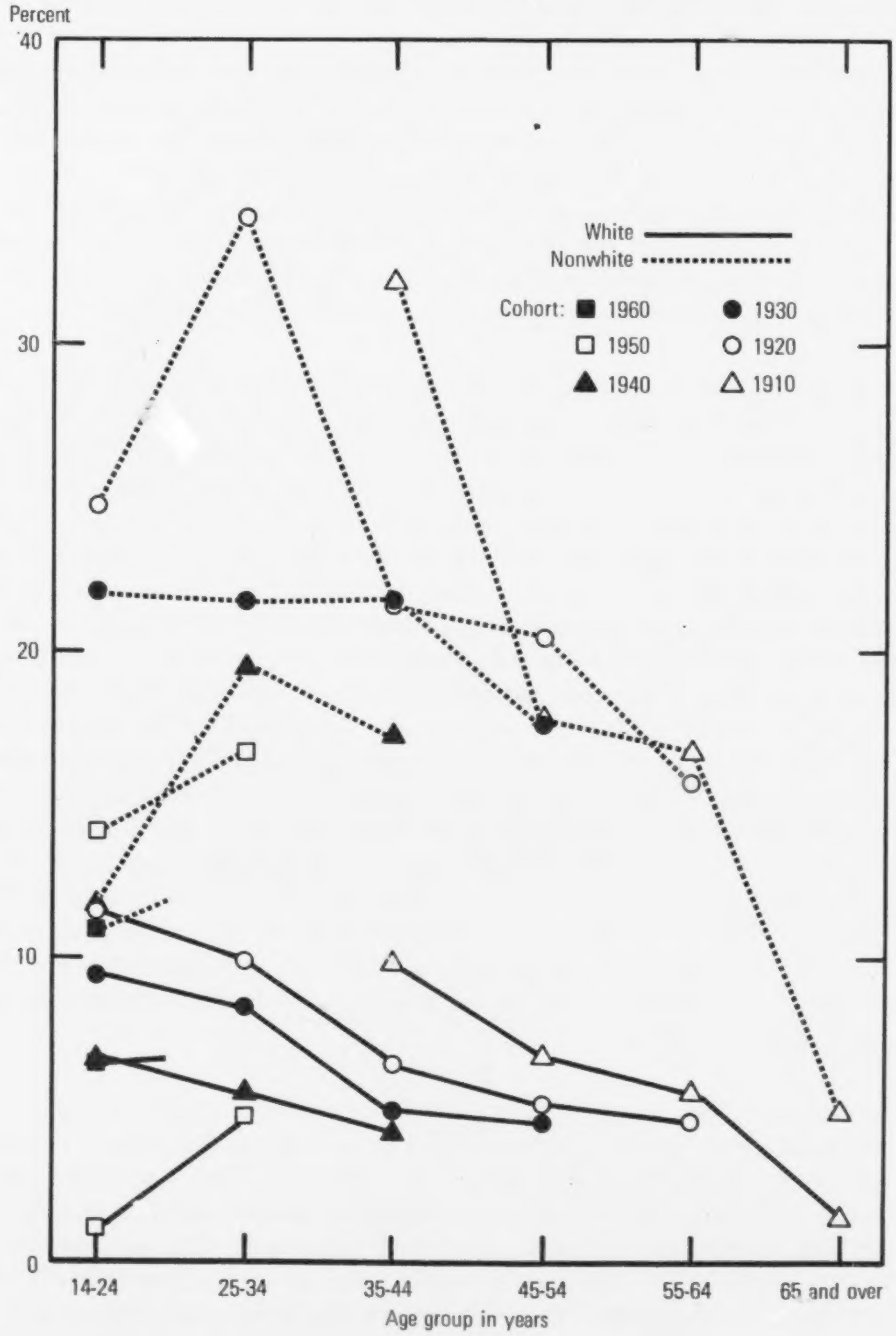
proportion classified as other service workers. The exceptions occurred in 1940 when the cohort had a smaller proportion than the preceding group and in 1960 when the cohort had approximately the same proportion as the group 10 years earlier (fig. III–27). In general the cohorts had an increase in proportion in this occupational group with increasing age, although there were some exceptions and no definite patterns of increase. The fact that the plotted lines for one cohort do not cross the plots for another cohort after the ages of 25 to 34 leads to the hypothesis that the proportion employed in this category continues in the pattern set by age 25 to 34. (There are three crossovers during the first 10 years in the labor force out of six possibilities, and no crossovers after the ages of 25 to 34 out of seven possibilities.) On the basis of these patterns it is estimated that in 1970 nonwhite males in the 1930 cohort (aged 55 to 64) will have about 13 to 13.5 percent classified as other service workers; the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54), about 10.5 percent; and the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44), about 10.5 percent. Since the 1960 cohort started at approximately the same point as the cohort 10 years previously it might be projected that this group will be at the same point 10 years later (at ages 25 to 34) with approximately 9.5 percent classed as service workers.

Laborers, except farm and mine. The occupational category of laborers, except farm and mine, furnishes another instance in which the proportion of nonwhites exceeds the proportion of whites for all age groups (fig. III–28). In general, each succeeding cohort of white males entering the labor force had a smaller proportion classified as laborers than did the preceding cohort. The one exception to this pattern was the 1960 cohort which had approximately the same proportion as did the 1940 cohort. The high proportion for the 1960 cohort and the increased proportion of this cohort in the private household workers category at the 14 to 24 year level, provide some evidence that this group entered the labor force at a somewhat lower level than did the cohort 10 years previously. However, both of these phenomena may be consequences of the self-enumeration procedure used in the 1960 census under which many young part-time workers were included in the labor force who previously would not have been. With the exception of one cohort, the white males had decreasing proportions classified as laborers with the increasing ages of each group. The one exception is the 1950 cohort which showed a large relative increase in the proportion classified as laborers for the 25 to 34 year group in 1960. Since all of the cohorts have shown decreasing proportions of laborers with increasing age, it is assumed that this cohort will follow the same pattern and that this deviation was a consequence of the method used in the 1960 census.

It is estimated that in regard to white males in 1970, the 1930 cohort (aged 55 to 64), will have approximately 5 percent classified as laborers, and about 4 percent of the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54) will be so classified. Despite the earlier reversal of trends shown by the 1950 cohort it is expected that in 1970

Figure III–28.—Percent of Male Cohorts in Laborer, Except Farm and Mine, Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

this group (aged 45 to 54) will show approximately 3 to 4 percent classified as laborers, while the 1960 cohort (aged 25 to 34) will show approximately 4 percent in this category.

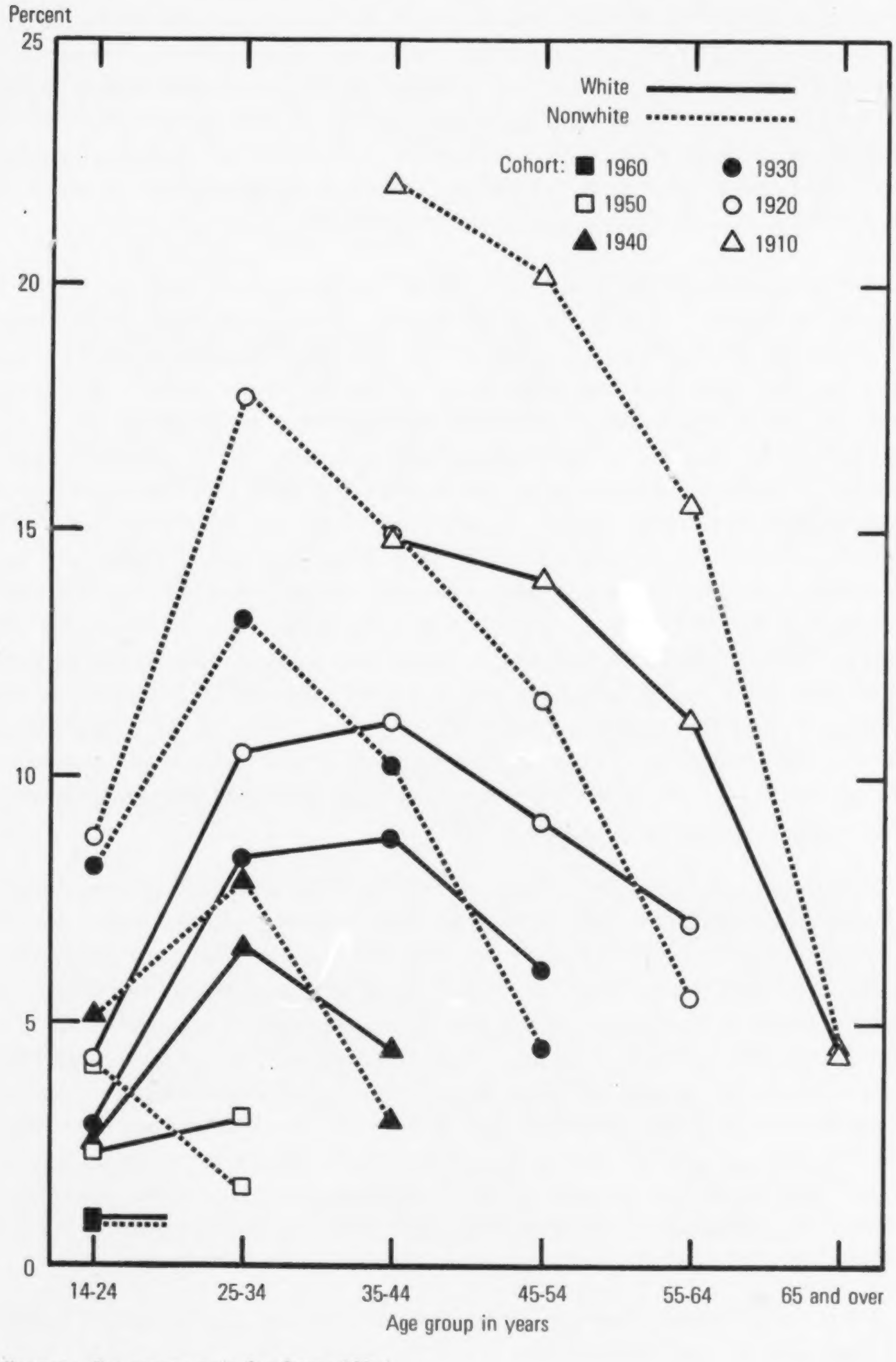
With one exception the nonwhite males, like the white males, showed decreasing proportions classified as laborers for each succeeding cohort entering the labor force. The cohort had a larger proportion in this classification than would have been expected, but by 1960, the next cohort had a proportion that was even lower than the 1940 level, thus confirming the trend of decreasing proportions of laborers as each corhort began its labor force experience. Among the nonwhite males, only the 1930 cohort showed a decreasing proportion classified as laborers during the first 10 years of labor-force experience, that is, by ages 25 to 34. All other cohorts showed an increase in this proportion for this period, with decreasing proportions after the peak reached at this age level.

It will be recalled from the earlier discussion of "Trends in cohorts" that the cohort of nonwhite males entering the labor force in 1940 started out and continued with a relatively small proportion classified as laborers. For nonwhite males, the plot of lines showing the proportion of each cohort classified as laborers at each succeeding age has several crossover points, indicating that the patterns here are not so clear as those for the white male where there are no crossover points. However, the pattern of decreasing proportions classified as laborers at ages 25 to 34 seem clearly established. On the basis of this, it is estimated that in 1970 the 1930 cohort of nonwhite males (aged 55 to 64) will have approximately 16 or 17 percent classified as laborers, while those of the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54) will have 15 or 16 percent so classified in this category. As for the 1950 cohort which will be 35 to 44 years old in 1970, it does not seem unreasonable to expect that approximately 15 percent will be classified as laborers, whereas for those who will be 25 to 34 (1960 cohort) the figure of 12 to 14 percent might be expected. If the employment opportunities for nonwhite males expand rapidly with a high level of employment in 1970, the 1960 cohort might continue with 10 or 11 percent classed as laborers—the level at which it entered the labor force. It is almost certain that in 1970, the proportion of nonwhite males classed as laborers among the older groups will be higher than among younger groups.

Farmers and farm managers. The last two occupational groups of males to be examined are composed of those engaged in agricultural occupations (farmers and farm managers and farm laborers and foremen). The plots of the proportion of each white and nonwhite cohort classed as farmers and farm managers by age form a very distinct pattern (fig. III–29). For both white and nonwhite males the proportion in this category was smaller as each succeeding cohort entered the labor force, with the proportion for the white cohorts being lower than that for the nonwhite cohorts. In 1960, both white and nonwhite groups

Figure III-29.—Percent of Male Cohorts in Farmer and Farm Manager Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

aged 14 to 24 had about 1 percent classed as farmers and farm managers—an alltime low.

For white males, the trend has been a consistent sharp increase during the first 10 years of labor force experience followed by a slight increase which reached a peak at ages 35 to 44 and then declined. However, the peak at the 35 to 44 year level has been decreasing, and the most recent cohort to reach this age group was the 1940 cohort which showed a decline in the proportion classed as farmers and farm managers at ages 35 to 44, following a peak at ages 25 to 34. The highest proportion of each cohort classed as farmers and farm managers has been decreasing with each succeeding cohort, and the decline at older ages appears to be more rapid for each succeeding cohort.

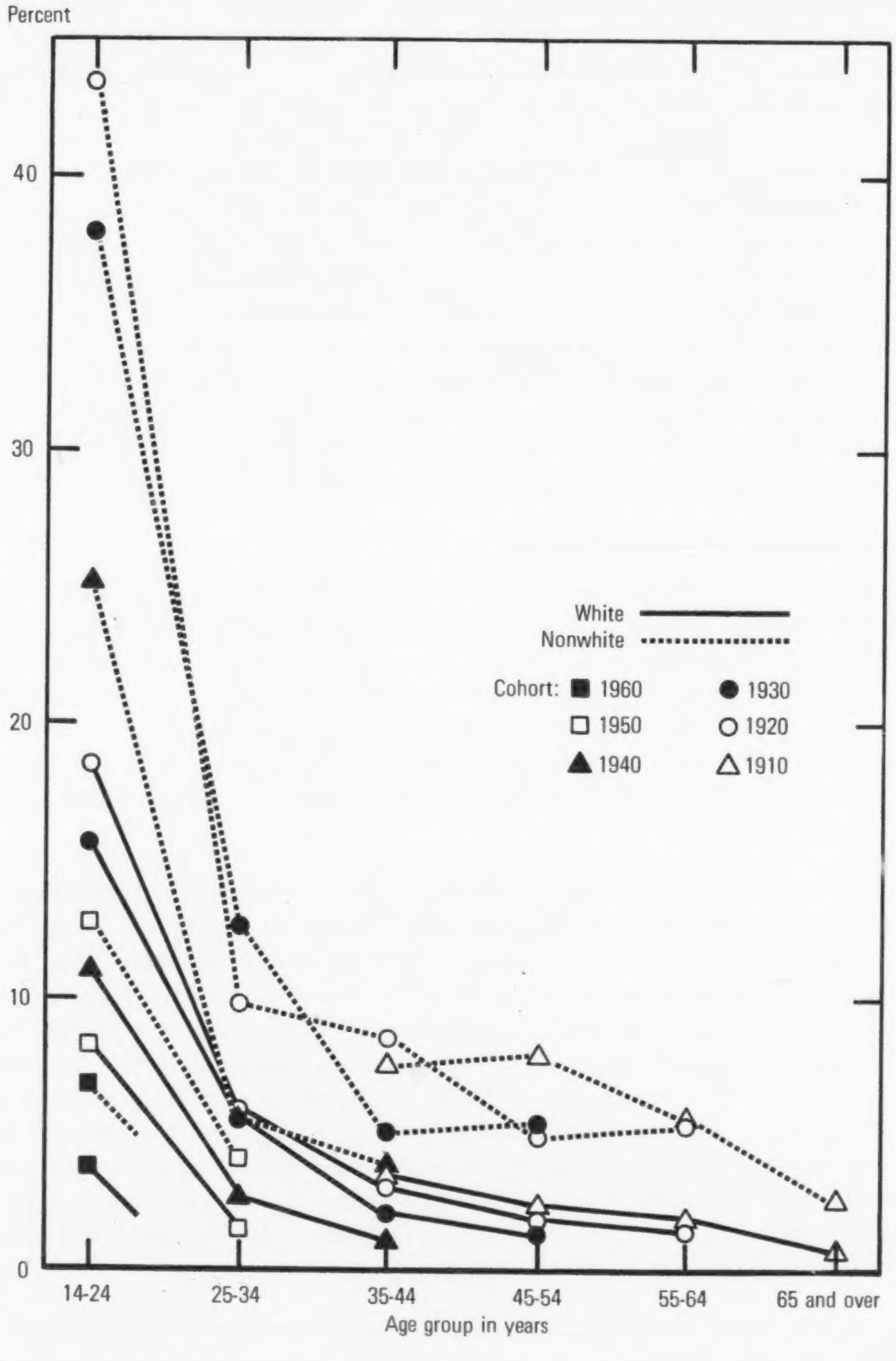
The proportion of nonwhite males classed as farmers and farm managers has tended to increase slightly during the first 10 years in the labor force, reach a peak at ages 25 to 34, and then to decline sharply. The peak at ages 25 to 34, however, has been declining more rapidly than has the proportion in this category at ages 14 to 24 and for the 1950 cohort (the most recent group to reach ages 25 to 34, in 1960), there was actually a decline in the proportion in this category. While the nonwhite cohorts started out their labor force experience with higher proportions classed as farmers and farm managers than the white cohorts, the decline in proportion after ages 25 to 34 has been sufficiently rapid that each nonwhite cohort has ultimately reached the stage where it had a smaller proportion classed as farmers and farm managers than the corresponding white group. Furthermore, this development has been taken at successively earlier ages. The 1920 nonwhite cohort had a larger porportion of farmers and farm managers than the corresponding white cohort up to ages 55 to 64. The proportion of the 1930 nonwhite cohort dropped below that of its white counterpart at ages 45 to 54; that of the 1940 cohort, at ages 35 to 44; and, as noted above, that of the 1950 cohort at ages 25 to 34.

One might attribute this development to the rapid movement of nonwhites out of agriculture between 1950 and 1960. However, the plotted points for both the white and nonwhite cohorts for 1960 are in line with previously plotted points and simply represent the continuation of the previous trends. If these trends continue, it can be expected that in 1940 the nonwhites aged 55 to 64 will have approximately 2 or 3 percent classed as farmers and farm managers and that this proportion will be higher than for any other nonwhite age group. For nonwhite males, as for white males, the proportion in this category will be smaller for younger age groups, and those aged 25 to 34 can be expected to have less than 1 percent in this category. With the possible exception of the youngest age group, the proportion of whites classed as farmers and farm managers will probably be 1 or 2 percent above that for nonwhites in each age category.

Farm laborers and foremen. The proportion of males in each cohort classified as farm laborers and foremen (fig. III–30), is quite different from that classified

Figure **III–30.**—PERCENT OF MALE COHORTS IN FARM LABORER AND FOREMAN OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

as farmers and farm managers. For both whites and nonwhites, the highest proportion in this category for each cohort is at ages 14 to 24. This proportion drops rapidly at ages 25 to 34 and continues to decline thereafter. It is likely that a part of the decline in farm laborers and foremen during the first 10 years of labor force experience is related to the increase in the number of farmers and farm managers during this period; that is, if a person starts in agriculture as a farm laborer and by ages 25 to 34 has not succeeded in establishing himself as a farmer or farm manager, he tends to move to some other occupation.

For nonwhites, with a few exceptions, the proportion of each cohort classed as farm laborers and foremen at any particular age is smaller than the proportion for the same age of the preceding cohort. There is some indication of a leveling off of this trend after the age of 35. This leveling off is at about 5 percent and is probably affected by the inclusion of data on nonwhites other than Negroes. It seems reasonably certain that by 1970, the proportion of each age group classed as farm laborers and foremen will be about 5 percent for those 35 and over and somewhat lower for younger ages. For whites the proportion will probably not be above 2 percent for any age group and probably below 1 percent for all age groups, with the possible exception of the very youngest.

Occupational groups—Female

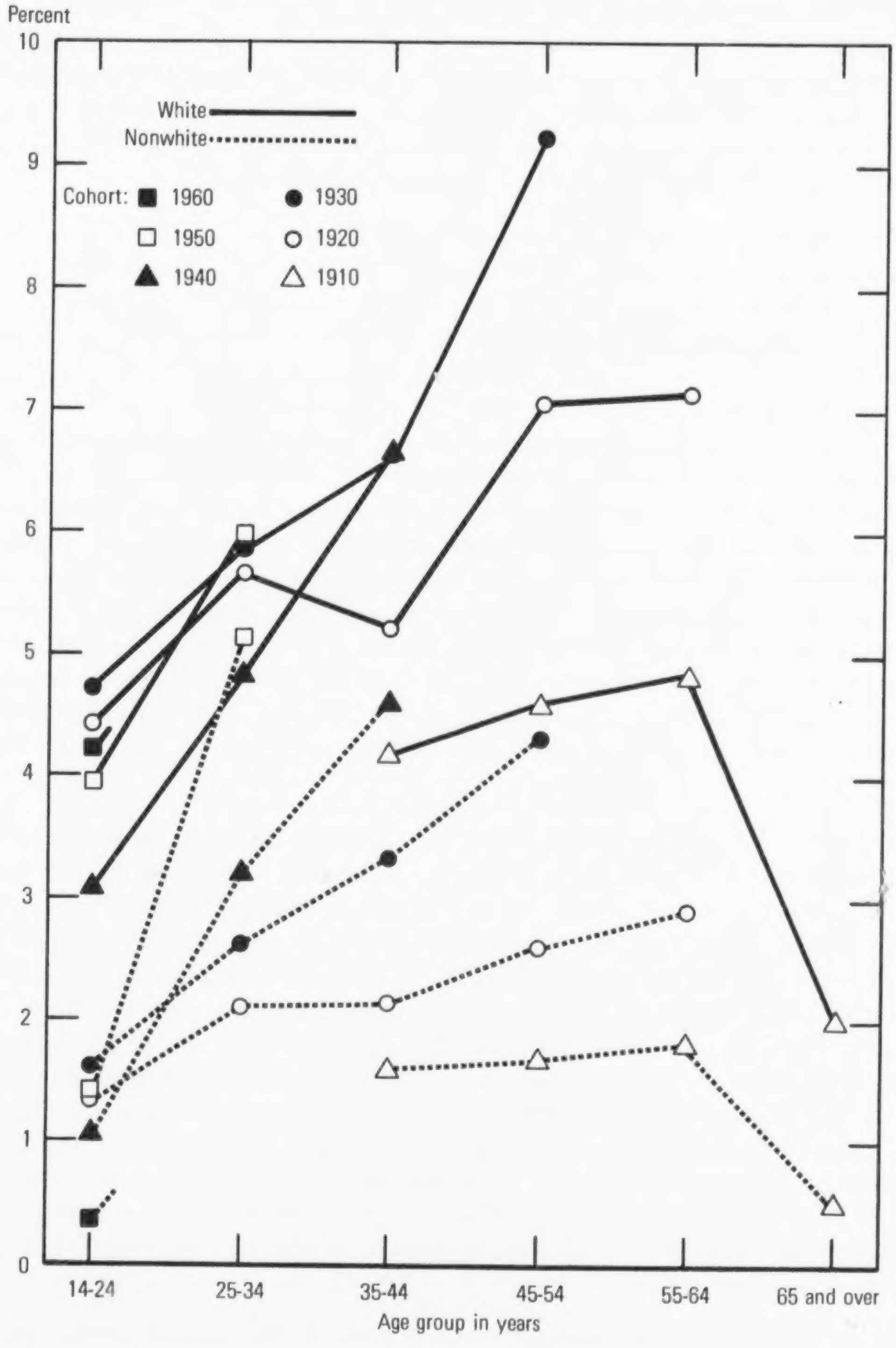
Since there is a smaller proportion of females than males in the labor force, the proportion of females in any occupational category is generally considerably smaller than the proportion of males in the same category when the total number in the age group is used as the base. Thus, the proportion of employed females in professional and managerial occupations is larger than the proportion of employed males in the same category, but the proportion of a given age group of females is smaller than the proportion of the corresponding age group of males so classified.

Professional and managerial occupations. A comparison of the proportion of white and nonwhite females classed as professional and managerial workers in each cohort by age (fig. III–31) shows a different pattern of change from that for males. For white males the proportion in this category seems to reach a peak at about ages 45 to 54, whereas the proportion of females classed as professional and managerial workers seems to continue to increase throughout the labor force experience, that is, through ages 55 to 64. A pattern of continuing increase in professional and managerial occupations with increasing age was observed for nonwhite males. The proportions of white and nonwhite females classed as professional and managerial workers were fairly similar, with overlaps at several points, usually with about a 30-year lag on the part of the nonwhites. For males there was a wide separation between the two groups.

The proportion of successive cohorts of white females aged 14 to 24 classed in professional and managerial occupations seems to follow no particular pattern.

Figure III-31.—Percent of Female Cohorts in Professional and Managerial Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source . See source note for figure III-1.

The same situation prevails for nonwhites, except that for nonwhites the level is considerably lower than it is for whites. Despite a general trend of increasing proportions of females in this occupational category in each cohort with increasing age, the lack of a stable pattern makes projection risky. However, in 1970 the 1930 white cohort (aged 55 to 64) will, if present trends continue, have approximately 11 percent classified in professional and managerial occupations, while those that will be 45 to 54 (1940 cohort) will have around 9 percent in this category. The 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44) will have approximately 8 percent classed as professional and managerial workers in 1970, and the 1960 cohort (aged 25 to 34) is likely to have about 6 percent in this group.

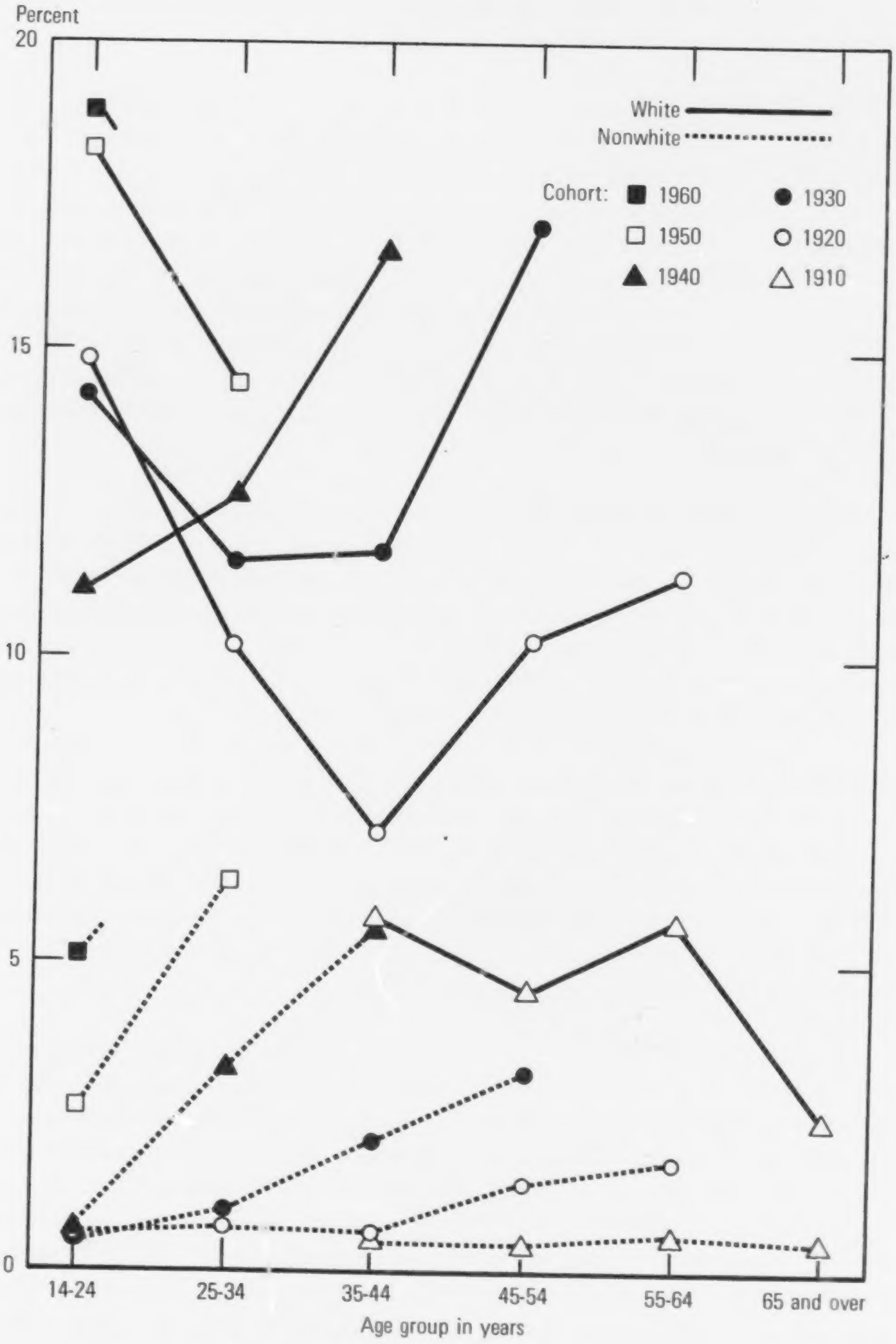
The pattern of increasing proportions classified in professional and managerial occupations after the age of 25 to 34 is much clearer for nonwhite females than for white females, but the acceleration (increase in the rate of increase) is so great that projection is difficult. However, in 1970 the proportion of the 1930 nonwhite female cohort (aged 55 to 64) in this category will probably be 6 percent or slightly less, while the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54) may also have 6 percent in this group. Given present trends, in 1970 the proportion of the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44) in professional and managerial occupations will probably be between 6 and 7 percent. The 1960 cohort entered the labor force with an all-time low proportion—about 4 percent—in this category, making any projection for 1970 difficult. This decline may be a consequence either of an increasing proportion of women continuing their education or of fewer opportunities in this category for nonwhite females. The former explanation seems more likely, and leads one to expect that in 1970 the 1960 nonwhite female cohort (aged 25 to 34) will have between 4 and 6 percent in professional and managerial positions, as compared with 6 percent projected for the comparable white cohort.

Clerical and sales occupations. Strikingly different patterns for whites and nonwhites emerge from a study of the proportions of females in clerical and sales occupations at each age for the various cohorts. (Fig. III–32.) In general, white females start their labor force experience with a relatively high proportion in this category, but the proportion drops to a lower point and then increases again with increasing age. The low point occurs at different ages for different cohorts. For most groups it occurred in 1940, probably as a result of the depression. It is possible to see the consequences of removing the effect of this low point by taking the point for 1940 on each line and raising it above the next adjacent low point. If this is done, the ages at which the proportion of white females in this category is at a minimum are either 25 to 34 or 35 to 44 for each cohort. The reduction at these ages is not surprising because this is probably the occupational category most affected by females leaving the labor force during the child-rearing years.

Many factors affect the employment of females in this category, and projections therefore are probably more questionable than for other groups. Given the

Figure **III-32.**—PERCENT OF FEMALE COHORTS IN CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

observed patterns, however, in 1970 the 1930 cohort (aged 55 to 64) may have about 19 percent in clerical and sales occupations, and a similar or slightly lower figure might hold for the 1940 cohort (aged 44 to 54). If patterns of previous cohorts are repeated in 1970, approximately 19 percent of the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44) will be classed in this category, but only 16 percent of the 1960 cohort (aged 25 to 34) will be so classified.

Nonwhite females in clerical and sales occupations have a very clear pattern of acceleration for succeeding cohorts, with the 1960 cohort starting with an alltime high of 5 percent engaged in clerical and sales occupations. The trend for nonwhite females is almost linear for each cohort with increasing age, and one might be justified in simply extending the linear trend in making projections. For the 1930 nonwhite female cohort in 1970 (aged 55 to 64), this would result in approximately 4.5 percent in clerical and sales occupations; approximately 8 percent for the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54); and 10 percent for the 1950 cohort. Extrapolating the increasing rate of increase will give approximately 10 percent of the 1960 nonwhite female cohort (aged 25 to 34) classified in clerical and sales occupations.

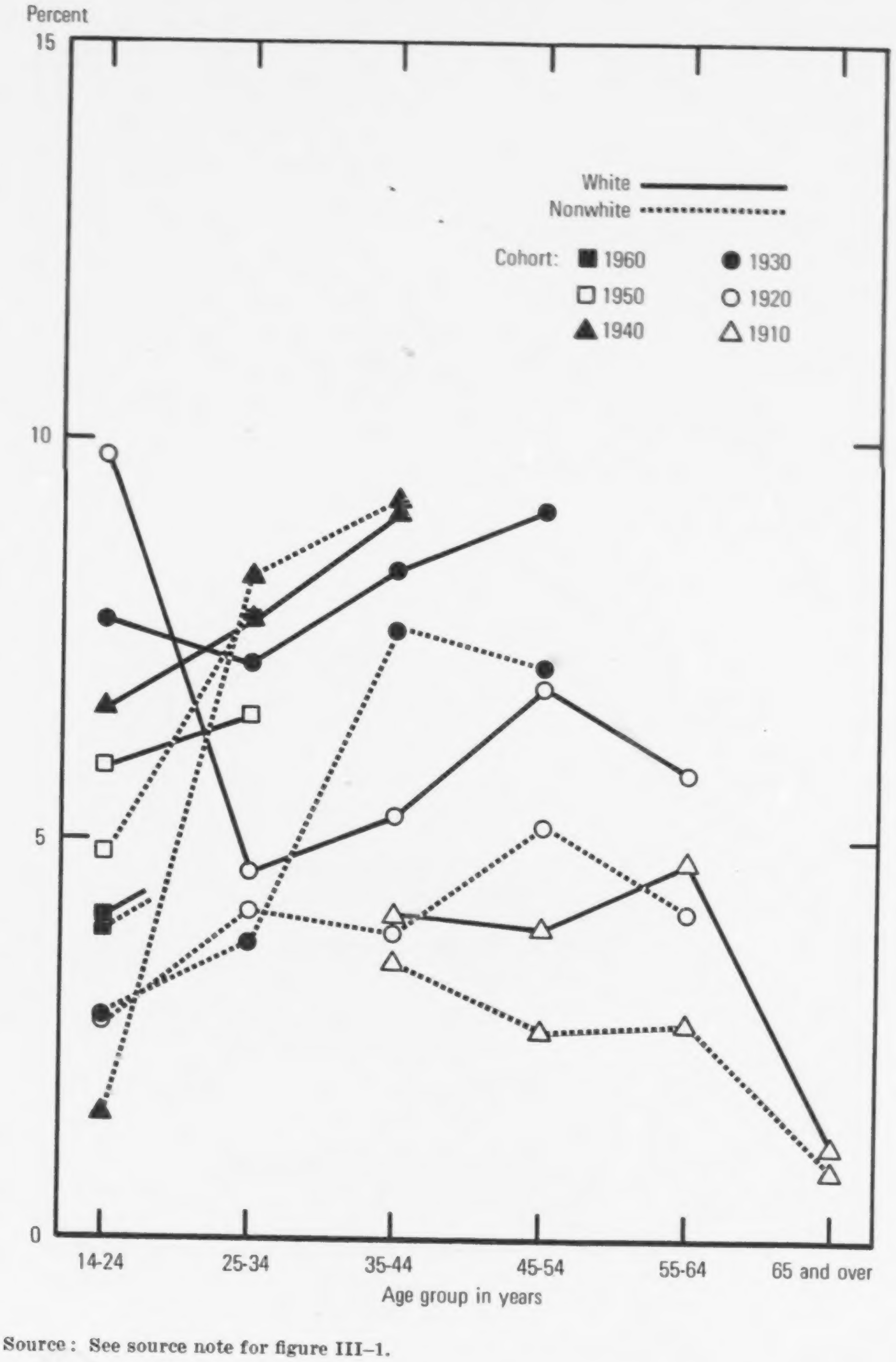
Craftsmen and operatives. The pattern of employment of females as craftsmen and operatives is distorted by the rapid increase in the use of both white and nonwhite females in this occupational category between 1940 and 1950, due to World War II (fig. III–33). All age groups had a high proportion in this category in 1950 except the white 14 to 24 year old group, which had an unusually low proportion. However, in 1960 the white female cohort entering the labor force had an even lower proportion in this category.

Among nonwhite females, proportions in this group at most ages have been at an increasingly higher level for each successive cohort. The same seems true of white females up to the cohort of 1950, which was below the level of the two immediately previous cohorts in this respect. The 1960 cohort started at a still lower level but at approximately the same level for both white and nonwhite females. If it had been possible to separate craftsmen from operatives for these periods clearer patterns might have emerged.

The lack of clear, consistent patterns makes it difficult to project employment in this category to 1970. In order to complete the set of projections for 1970, however, it might be estimated that about 8 percent of the white females aged 55 to 64 in 1970 will be employed as craftsmen and operatives and that about 6 percent of those aged 25 to 34 will be so employed. The intermediate age groups will probably fall between these two points. Among nonwhite females the pattern of high proportions in this category at intermediate ages can be expected to continue. Therefore, projections of 8 percent of nonwhite females aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 and 7 percent of those 25 to 34 and 55 to 64 employed as craftsmen and operatives in 1970 seem consistent with the present information.

Figure III–33.—Percent of Female Cohorts in Craftsman and Operative Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

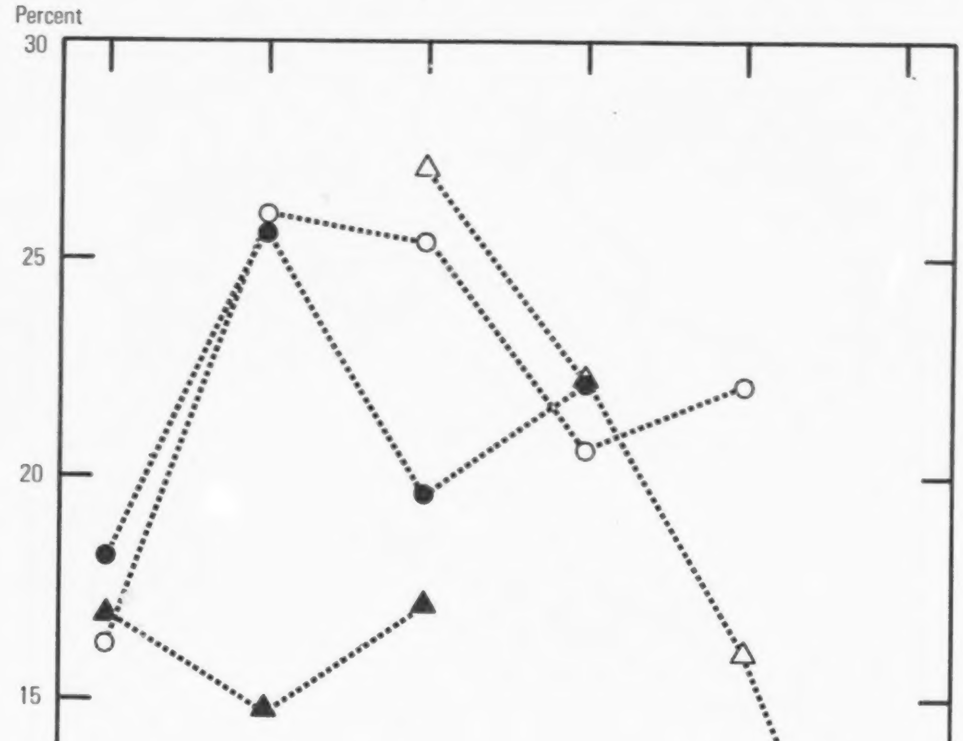
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Figure III–34.—Percent of Female Cohorts in Private Household Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

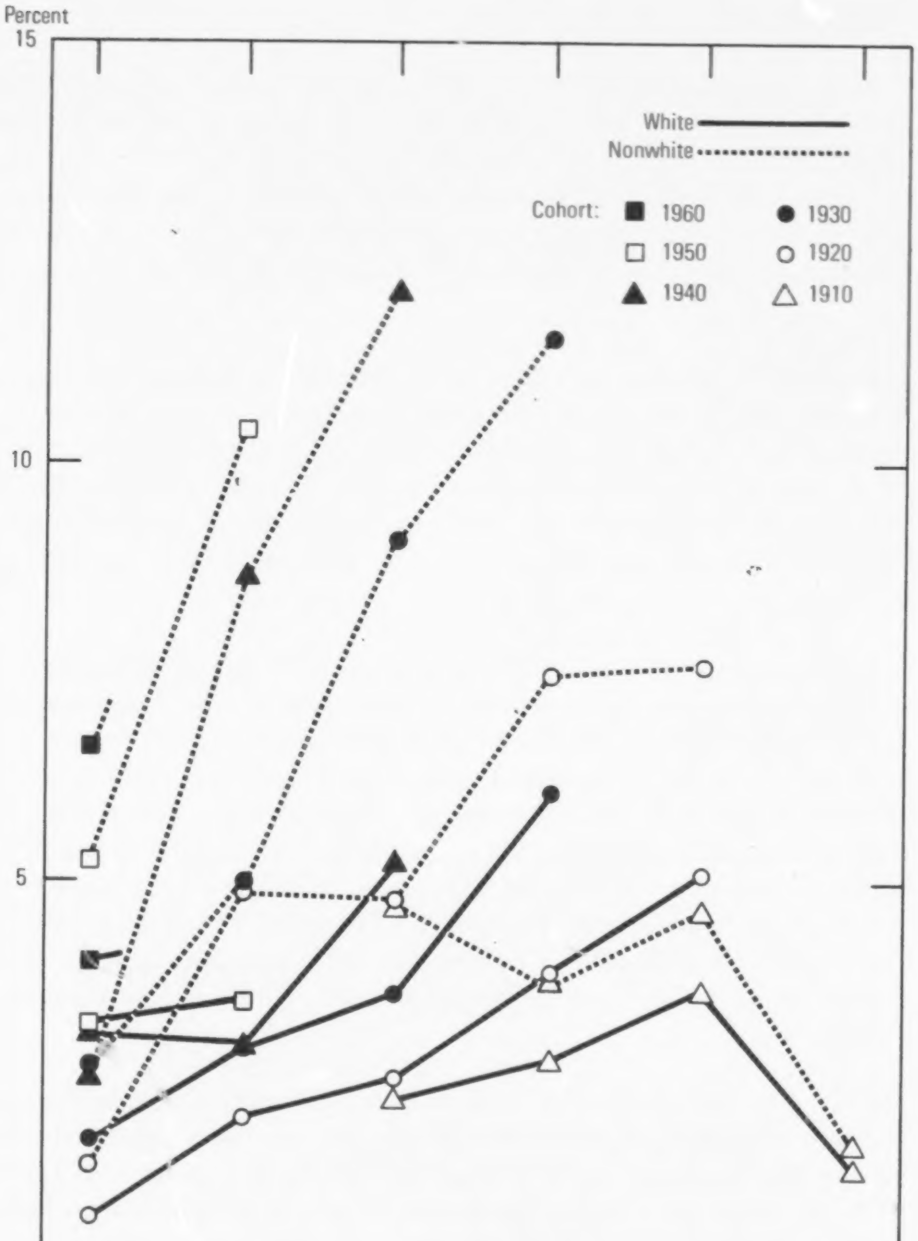
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Figure III-35.—PERCENT OF FEMALE COHORTS IN SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, OTHER THAN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Private household workers. The normal patterns of employment of females as private household workers were broken by the employment opportunities following World War II (fig. III–34) which caused a sharp reduction in employment in this category in 1950. Also, the method of taking the 1960 census apparently resulted in an increased number of women being classed as private household workers, when previously, as babysitters, they might not have been classed as being in the labor force.

For white females, employed as private household workers, the general trend is for a decreasing proportion in each cohort as the group gets older. Several of the cohorts of white females showed a slight upswing in 1960 probably due to the inclusion of babysitters. It is possible, of course, that the increased participation of white females in the labor force has resulted in the need for additional women being employed as babysitters and thus properly included in the labor force.

A much larger proportion of nonwhite females than white females is employed as private household workers and, in general, the proportion in each cohort so employed seems to increase during the first 10 years in the labor force, reaching a peak at ages 25 to 34, declining slightly at ages 35 to 44, and then dropping off rather rapidly at later ages. However, the proportion of 14 to 24 year olds employed in private household work has, in general, been lower with each succeeding cohort.

The fact that in both 1950 and 1960 there seemed to be factors that were unique to those particular years makes projections uncertain. However, it is estimated that in 1970 about 2 percent of the 1960 and 1930 cohorts of white females (aged 25 to 34 and 55 to 64, respectively) will be in private household work, with smaller percentages of the intermediate ages similarly employed. Among nonwhite females, it may be expected that the percentage employed in private household work will be highest for the older age group and lowest for the younger ages. In 1970, perhaps 12 percent of the 1940 cohort (aged 25 to 34), 14 percent of the 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44), 16 percent of the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54), and 20 percent of the 1930 cohort (aged 55 to 64) will be employed in private household work.

Service workers, other than private household. The employment of females in service work other than in private households seems to have a relatively stable pattern of a similar nature for both white and nonwhite females (fig. III–35). Nonwhites are employed in this occupational category in a larger proportion than are whites, and for both groups the proportion in other service work at ages 14 to 24 has increased consistently for each successive cohort. Both white and nonwhite females show steady increases in proportion in this category as the cohort increased in age, although the increase is more rapid for nonwhites than for whites. On the basis of these trends, it is estimated that in 1970 the white female cohort of 1930 (aged 55 to 64) will have approximately 7 percent employed in this classification while the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54) will have about 6 percent. The 1940 cohort (aged 25 to 34) might be expected to have between 4 and 5 percent classified as other service workers in 1970.

In 1970, the 1930 cohort of nonwhite females (aged 55 to 64) will probably have about 12.5 percent classified in this occupational group, while the 1940 cohort (aged 45 to 54) may have slightly over 13 percent so classified. The 1950 cohort (aged 35 to 44) may have about 13 percent in this group, and the cohort (aged 25 to 34) might be excepted to have about 11 percent in this occupational category in 1970.

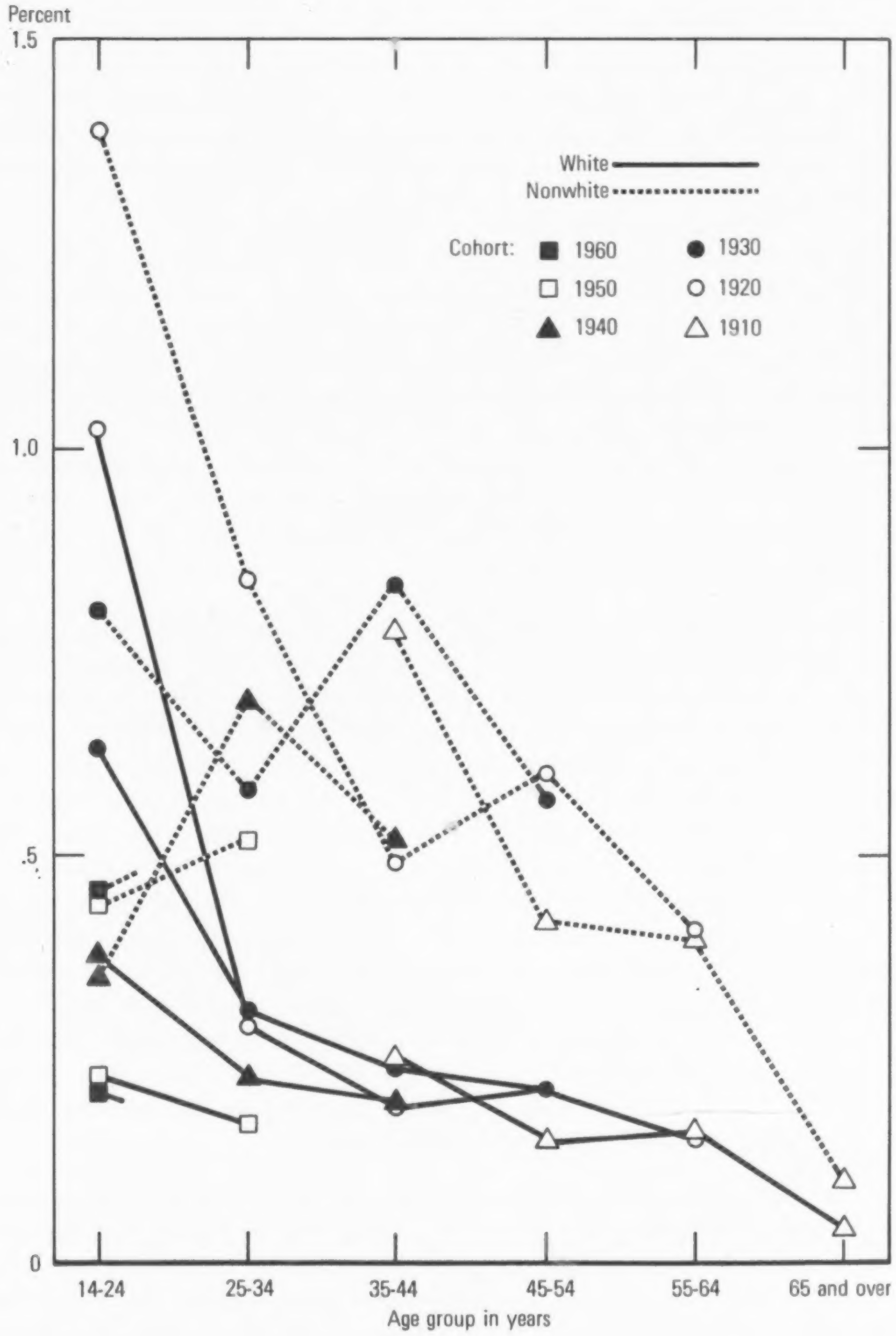
Laborers, except farm and mine. Both the proportion and the number of females classified as laborers, except farm and mine, are always small and the patterns are fairly stable. (See fig. III–36.) In general, for both white and nonwhite females, the proportion of the cohorts decreased with increasing age, and the proportion classified as laborers, except farm and mine, at ages 14 to 24 has tended to decrease with succeeding cohorts. Projections indicate that for nonwhite females in 1970, about 0.5 percent will be classified as laborers although this will vary slightly, being lower for the younger age groups. For white females, the figure for each age group will probably be around 0.2 percent but will also be slightly lower for younger age groups.

Farmers and farm managers. While the proportion of females classified as farmers and farm managers is never very large, the patterns of participation in this occupation by whites and nonwhites seems to differ considerably (fig. III–37). For all cohorts of white females entering the labor force (aged 14 to 24), the proportion classed as farmers and farm managers was well below 0.1 percent but has risen with increasing age. The numbers involved are small; some of the women may well be wives taking over farms upon the deaths of their husbands. For nonwhite females, the proportion is higher at all ages than is the proportion for white females. However, the proportion classified in this occupational group has been successively lower for each succeeding cohort entering the labor force. In general, the proportion of the nonwhite cohort has increased with age, reaching a peak at about the 35- to 44-year level and declining thereafter. However, the peak has been dropping rapidly. For the 1940 cohort, this peak was reached at ages 25 to 34, while for women in the 1950 cohort there is a decreasing proportion classified as farmers and farm managers during their first 10 years in the labor force.

The trends would indicate that in 1970, approximately the same proportion of white and nonwhite females in each age group will be classified as farmers and farm managers, but that thereafter the proportion of nonwhite females in this occupational group will be lower than that of white females. In 1970, these proportions will vary from 0.1 percent to 0.3 percent with increasing proportions for older age groups.

Figure III-36.—PERCENT OF FEMALE COHORTS IN LABORER, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE, OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

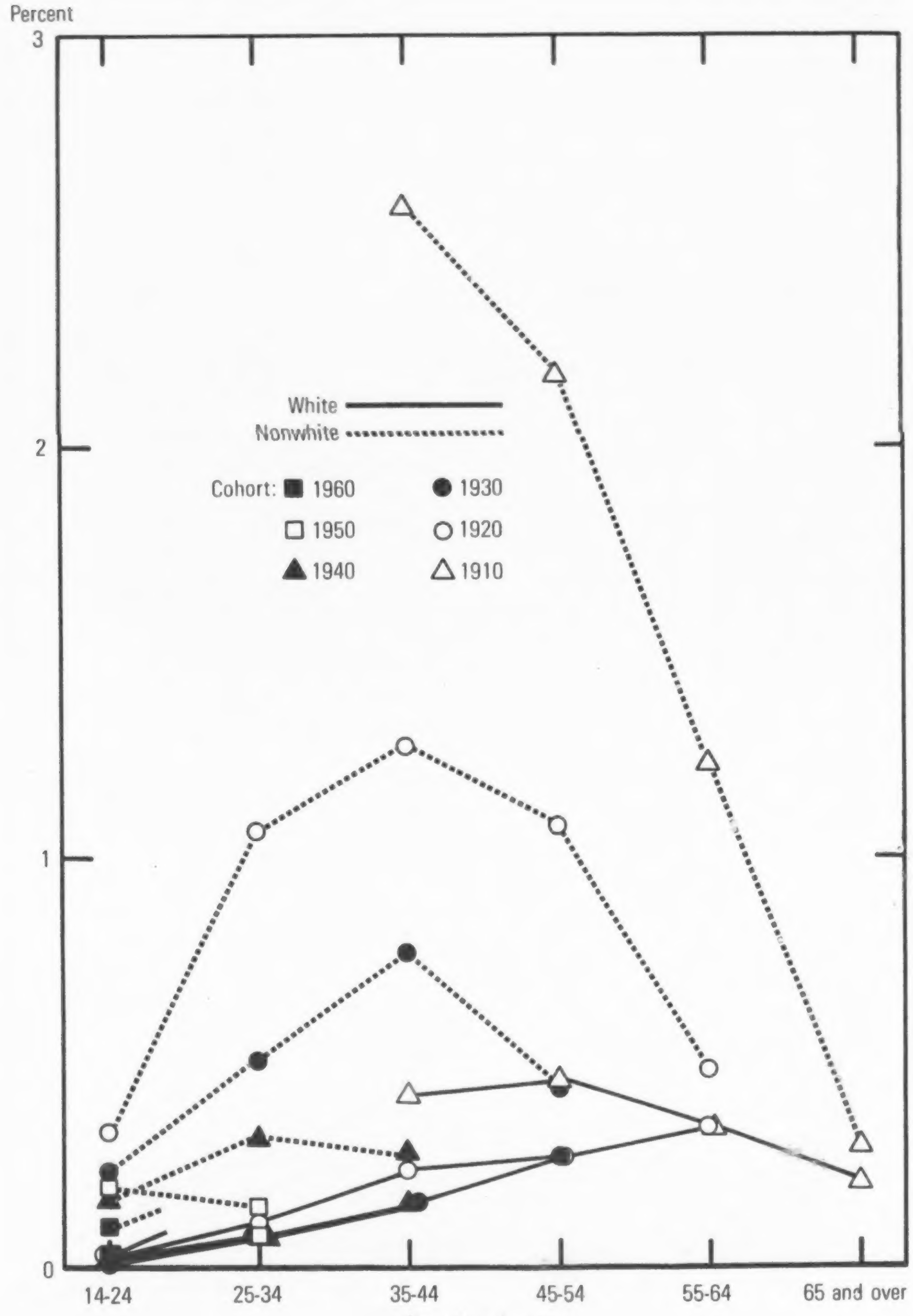
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III-37.—Percent of Female Cohorts in Farmer and Farm Manager Occupations, by Age and Color: Cohorts of 1910 to 1960

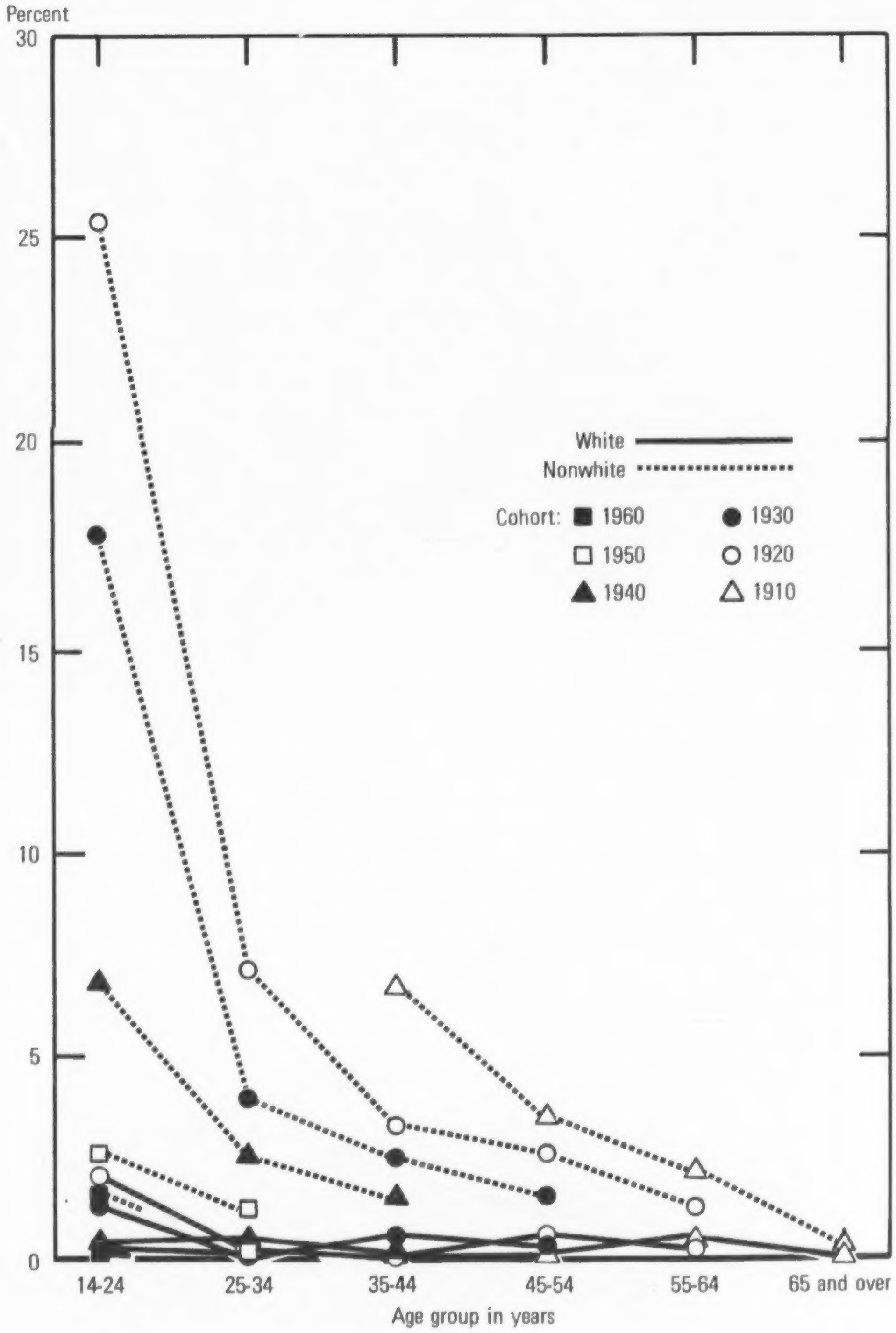
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III-1.

Figure III–38.—PERCENT OF FEMALE COHORTS IN FARM LABORER AND FOREMAN OCCUPATIONS, BY AGE AND COLOR: COHORTS OF 1910 TO 1960

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 14 to 24 years old]



Source: See source note for figure III–1.

Farm laborers and foremen. The proportion of females classified as farm laborers and foremen (fig. III–38) is higher than the proportion classified as farmers and farm managers because unpaid family workers are included in the former category. As a result of this classification procedure the reduction in the proportion of nonwhite males classed as farmers and farm managers—with the consequent shifting of related females—has brought about similarly large decreases of nonwhite females classified as farm laborers and foremen. By 1970, the proportion of nonwhite females classified as farm laborers and foremen will be about 1 percent for all age groups, with the proportion being slightly higher for older age groups. The proportion of white females classified in this category will be below 0.5 percent for all age groups.

Summary

In general the nonwhite male population has a smaller proportion in the labor force than does the white male population except at ages 14 to 24. However, in 1960 nonwhite males in this age group also had a smaller proportion in the labor force.

Among white males in each cohort the proportion in white-collar occupations increases rapidly for the first 20 years of labor force experience, then tends to level off. Among nonwhite males, however, the proportion starts low and increases very slowly throughout the working life of the cohort.

The proportion of nonwhite males in the craftsmen and operative group has been increasing with more recent cohorts but still is not as large as the proportion of white males employed in this category.

The proportion of nonwhite females in the labor force is greater than the corresponding proportion of white females although the differences have been decreasing. Since 1940 the nonwhite female cohorts have started their labor force experience with smaller proportions in the labor force than have the white female cohorts. However, in recent cohorts of nonwhite females the proportion in the labor force has tended to increase sharply by ages 25 to 34, whereas among white female cohorts the proportion in the labor force has decreased. This is a consequence of white females tending to drop out of the labor force during the child-rearing period. Such a trend is shown among nonwhite females only in the cohort that entered the labor force in 1930.

The shift of nonwhite women in the earlier cohorts from agricultural labor to private household work during their first 10 years in the labor force has no counterpart among white females. Private household employment is still the major employment category of nonwhite females, with clerical and sales being the major category for white females. However, for the more recent cohorts of nonwhites the proportion in the clerical and sales category has increased.

By examining the patterns of cohorts in specific occupational categories it is possible to project the occupational distribution of the population for 1970 by age, sex, and color. These projections are summarized in table III-1. It should be emphasized that these are not predictions but projections based on past trends. The extent to which there are deviations from these projections in 1970 will be of importance. If the progress in occupational status of Negroes is not as great as that projected, then careful examination should be made of the factors involved, especially in those areas where progress has been less than projected. If progress is greater than projected, then this will be tangible evidence that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other moves to improve the economic status of Negroes are having important effects. If the figures are similar to those projected, it should not be assumed, however, that the civil rights act legislation and other programs are proving ineffective. It is possible that these programs are necessary in order to maintain some of the more favorable employment trends already established.

Table III-1.—PROJECTED OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED AGE GROUPS, BY COLOR AND SEX: 1970

Sex and occupational category	White				Nonwhite			
	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years
MALE								
All occupations............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial....	23.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	5.0
Clerical and sales.............	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0
Craftsmen and operatives.......	37.0	42.5	41.0	38.5	33.5	35.0	32.0	28.5
Private household workers......	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
Service workers, except private household....................	3.7	3.5	4.5	5.3	9.7	10.6	10.5	13.3
Laborers, except farm and mine.	4.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	13.0	15.0	15.5	16.5
Farmers and farm managers......	1.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.5
Farm laborers and foremen......	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Not in the experienced labor force (including occupation not reported)[1]...............	(14.3)	(9.2)	(9.2)	(14.7)	(23.7)	(16.0)	(21.0)	(23.5)
FEMALE								
All occupations............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and managerial....	6.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	5.0	6.5	6.0	6.0
Clerical and sales.............	16.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	4.5
Craftsmen and operatives.......	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
Private household workers......	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.0	12.0	14.0	16.0	20.0
Service workers, except private household....................	4.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	12.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Farmers and farm managers......	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Farm laborers and foremen......	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Not in the experienced labor force (including occupation not reported)[1]...............	(65.3)	(59.7)	(56.2)	(52.6)	(54.4)	(47.8)	(48.2)	(49.1)

— Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] The proportion not in the experienced civilian labor force is not a projection but is included to clarify the 100-percent base.

NOTES

[1] Most of the data for the period 1920 to 1950 were assembled by Mrs. Harriet Betty Presser, to whom grateful acknowledgement is made. A more detailed discussion of these data from a different point of view as well as a discussion of the methods of compilation can be found in "Changing Employment Patterns in Negroes, 1920 to 1950," by Harriet Betty Presser (a master's thesis in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1962).

CHAPTER IV

CHANGES IN BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Introduction

The previous chapter examined occupational changes during the lifetime of a cohort. This chapter deals first with income differences by occupational groups and then with changes in the occupational characteristics of the Negro population in the four geographic regions of the United States, using broad occupational groups.

Specific terminology for color (nonwhite and Negro) is shown in the tables. However, since this discussion covers periods using both designations, the term "nonwhite" will be used in the text to avoid confusion.

Income differential

Income data for 1959 reveal a large discrepancy between median earnings of the total population and those of nonwhites (table IV–1). This disparity is due not only to differential earnings within occupations but also to the concentration of nonwhites in lower paying occupations.

Even if there were no differences in median earnings within occupational groups, the occupational distribution of nonwhites would give them a much lower median income than that of the whites. This can be demonstrated by assuming that the median income for each occupational group is the same for nonwhites as it is for the total population. Using the median income of each occupational group, an estimated median income can be computed for the total population and for nonwhites using as weights the percentages of the population in each occupational group. This provides estimated median incomes for the total population and nonwhites on the assumption that there are no income differentials within each occupational group. The result is an estimated median for the whites of $4,770 and for nonwhites, $3,770. This disparity is the result of differences in occupational distribution rather than differential earnings within occupational groups. The difference between the actual median earnings of nonwhite males and the total male population is approximately $2,000 (table IV–1). Using the estimated median income computed above, we can assume that approximately $1,000 of this difference is due to occupational distribution and the remainder to differential earnings within occupational groups.

Table IV-1.—Median Earnings in 1959 by Persons in Experienced Civilian Labor Force, by Major Occupational Group, Color, and Sex, for the United States: 1960

Sex and occupation	Median earnings (dollars)[1]		Percent nonwhite median is of total median
	Total	Nonwhite	
MALE			
All occupations	4,621	2,703	58.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,619	4,563	68.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6,664	3,869	58.1
Farmers and farm managers	2,169	788	36.3
Clerical and kindred workers	4,785	4,072	85.1
Sales workers	4,987	2,809	56.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5,240	3,480	66.4
Operatives and kindred workers	4,299	3,040	70.7
Private household workers	1,078	1,216	112.8
Service workers, except private household	3,310	2,529	76.4
Farm laborers and foremen	1,066	816	76.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,948	2,394	81.2
Occupation not reported	4,114	3,065	74.5
FEMALE			
All occupations	2,257	1,219	54.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3,625	3,571	98.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3,355	1,927	57.4
Farmers and farm managers	836	589	70.5
Clerical and kindred workers	3,017	2,993	99.2
Sales workers	1,498	1,562	104.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2,927	2,314	79.1
Operatives and kindred workers	2,319	1,829	78.9
Private household workers	684	704	102.9
Service workers, except private household	1,385	1,365	98.6
Farm laborers and foremen	602	553	91.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,872	1,444	77.1
Occupation not reported	2,187	1,560	71.3

[1] **Based only on persons who reported earnings in 1959.**

Source: *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 208.

It does not follow that all of the estimated $1,000 difference in occupational groups is due to discrimination, because there is a differential distribution of whites and nonwhites within the occupational groups. For example, physicians and medical technicians are all in the professional and technical group and whites and nonwhites are not distributed in the same proportions between these two occupations. There are also differences in number of hours and weeks worked, as well as other factors.

By assuming that whites and nonwhites had the same median earnings in each occupational group as did the total population in that occupational group in 1959, it is possible to examine the total effect on median income of the occupational shifts that took place between 1950 and 1960. Expected median income for whites and Negroes can be computed for 1950 in the same manner as was done for 1960, using the same median occupational earnings as for 1959 but with the percentages of the employed distributed among occupations for 1950 as weights. With these expected median incomes for whites and Negroes for 1950 and 1960, one can estimate the total effect of shifts in the occupational distribution on median incomes independently of shifts in income by occupation or

Table IV–2.—Actual Median Income and Expected Median Income of Individuals in 1950 and 1960, by Race or Color and Sex, for the United States and Regions

Sex, race or color, and median income	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
MALE					
Actual Median Income					
1950:					
White	2,572	2,760	2,721	2,065	2,786
Nonwhite	1,341	2,054	2,187	1,033	1,862
Nonwhite as percent of white	52.2	74.4	80.4	50.0	66.8
1960:					
White	4,337	4,623	4,525	3,524	4,773
Nonwhite	2,317	3,314	3,432	1,647	3,397
Nonwhite as percent of white	53.4	71.7	75.8	46.7	71.1
Expected Median Income[1]					
1950:					
White	4,525	4,825	4,416	4,286	4,596
Negro	3,388	3,992	3,928	3,124	3,792
Negro as percent of white	74.9	82.7	88.9	72.9	82.5
1960:					
White	4,772	4,923	4,646	4,724	4,823
Negro	3,772	4,177	4,102	3,505	4,081
Negro as percent of white	79.0	84.8	88.3	74.2	84.6
FEMALE					
Actual Median Income					
1950:					
White	1,137	1,407	1,086	947	1,008
Nonwhite	584	1,165	931	440	884
Nonwhite as percent of white	51.4	82.8	85.7	46.4	87.7
1960:					
White	1,510	1,748	1,393	1,317	1,612
Nonwhite	920	1,726	1,349	734	1,554
Nonwhite as percent of white	60.9	98.7	96.8	55.7	96.4
Expected Medium Income[1]					
1950:					
White	2,465	2,516	2,406	2,454	2,467
Negro	1,412	1,650	1,672	1,283	1,540
Negro as percent of white	57.3	65.6	69.5	52.3	62.4
1960:					
White	2,488	2,451	2,430	2,503	2,501
Negro	1,611	1,897	1,870	1,399	1,821
Negro as percent of white	64.8	77.4	77.0	55.9	72.8

[1] For method of computing expected median income, see text.

Source: *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 139 and 163; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 219, 262, and 263.

differences in income between whites and nonwhites within major occupational groups. These figures are shown for the United States and for each region in table IV–2.

It is estimated that, had there been no differentials in income within occupational groups, the change in the occupational distribution of Negro males for the United States between 1950 and 1960 would have only raised the median income of Negro males from 75 percent to 79 percent of the white income. For Negro females, in the United States as a whole, the change in the occupational distribution was sufficient to increase their median incomes from 57 percent of the white female income in 1950 to 65 percent in 1960. The actual median income of nonwhite females in 1949 was 51 percent of median earnings of white females in 1949 and 61 percent in 1959. The fact that these figures are improved only slightly (57 percent and 65 percent) when no differences of income within occupational groups are assumed and when only the consequence of differences in occupational groupings is taken into account indicates again what has already been seen in table IV–1, namely that there is much less differential in the earnings of white and nonwhite females within occupational groups than for white and nonwhite males. Most of the differences in income of white and nonwhite females are due to their differential occupational distribution.

A comparison of 1949 and 1959 data indicates that during this decade the actual median income of nonwhite males relative to that of white males decreased in three of the four geographic regions of the United States. For example, in the North Central Region the 1949 income of nonwhite males was 80 percent of that reported for white males, but in 1959, it was only 76 percent of the income of white males despite an increase in actual value of the median. Thus, in all regions except the West, the relative income position of nonwhite males deteriorated between 1949 and 1959.

Assuming there was no income differential based on color within occupational groups in 1949 and 1959, the estimated median income based on occupational distribution indicates that during this decade, in all regions except the North Central, the income of nonwhites improved relative to that of whites. This, in turn, leads to the conclusion that the income differential between nonwhites and whites within occupational groups widened during this 10-year period. Two variables are involved in this increased differential: one is a possible real widening of gaps in pay for the same occupation, and the other is a differential distribution of Negroes and whites among the detailed occupations within major occupational groups.

The income of females presents a picture different from that of males. Except for the South, the income of nonwhite females is much closer to that of white females than in the case of males. For example, in 1959 the median income of nonwhite females was more than 96 percent of the income of white females in every region except the South. Thus, insofar as total median income goes, there is relatively little evidence of economic discrimination outside the South against nonwhite females as compared with white females. This could mean that both nonwhite and white females are equally subject to discrimination, that the nonwhite female is less threatening and therefore less discriminated against than the nonwhite male, or that the nonwhite female works more weeks and hours.

A comparison of the relative incomes of nonwhite and white females resulting solely from occupational distribution (assuming no differential income within occupational groups) places nonwhite females at a considerably lower income level than white females. This indicates that in certain occupational groups the income of nonwhite females is higher than that of white females. Table IV–1 shows that this is the case among both clerical and private household workers. The large proportion of nonwhite females in private household work raises the income of nonwhite females relative to white females to a higher level than would be expected just on the basis of occupational distribution. In the South, occupational distribution makes relatively little difference in the income status of nonwhite females as contrasted with white females. Thus there is some indication that in this region, the differential income of nonwhite and white females is primarily due to occupational distribution rather than to differential income within occupational groups. However, for the rest of the United States, nonwhite females have relatively higher incomes than would be expected solely on the basis of occupational distribution. The fact that a large proportion of females are part-time workers must also be considered.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to an examination of occupational distributions for the United States and the four geographic regions.

Occupational distribution

The United States. The occupational distribution of Negroes and whites in the United States changed in many ways between 1940 and 1960. Table IV–3 shows the distribution of Negroes and whites by occupational groups for 1940, 1950, and 1960, with the Index of Occupational Change computed for 1940 to 1950 and 1950 to 1960.[1]

Looking at the occupations of Negro males, the fact stands out that while over 40 percent was classed as either farmers and farm managers or farm laborers in 1940, by 1960 this figure had dropped to 11 percent. Much of the change in proportion in other occupational groups is a reflection of this move out of agriculture.

In 1940 the proportion of employed Negro males exceeded that of employed white males in five occupational groups—farmers and farm managers, farm laborers, private household workers, other service workers, and other laborers. In 1960 the proportion of Negro males exceeded the proportion of white males in 4 out of the same 5 occupational groups. Although the proportion of whites classed as farmers and farm managers had declined sharply, the decrease among Negro males was even greater, leaving a larger proportion of whites in this category. On the other hand, the proportion of Negro males employed as operatives exceeded the proportion of white males in this category, having approximately doubled between 1940 and 1960.

In 1940, about 2 percent of the Negro males was employed in clerical and sales work, compared with 14 percent of the white males. In 1960 the proportion of

Table IV–3.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, BY RACE AND SEX, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

Sex and occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
MALE								
Employed... number...	30,718,353	2,930,902	36,830,187	3,499,697	39,486,118	3,640,851	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5.92	1.82	7.85	2.16	10.93	3.10	0.90	1.03
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	10.06	1.27	11.56	1.93	11.49	1.73	1.40	0.90
Farmers & farm managers..	14.13	21.17	10.04	13.27	5.61	4.27	0.88	0.58
Clerical & kind. workers.	7.16	1.19	6.76	3.05	7.15	5.05	2.72	1.57
Sales workers............	6.82	0.80	6.93	1.11	7.40	1.33	1.37	1.12
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	16.01	4.45	19.70	7.70	20.50	9.81	1.41	1.22
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	18.62	12.54	20.01	21.10	19.56	24.43	1.57	1.18
Private household workers	0.17	2.92	0.09	1.03	0.08	0.73	0.67	0.80
Service workers, exc. private household.......	5.20	12.16	5.11	13.26	5.19	13.96	1.11	1.04
Farm laborers & foremen..	7.00	19.85	4.23	10.29	2.32	6.90	0.86	1.22
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	7.58	21.28	6.63	23.66	5.60	20.32	1.27	1.02
Occupation not reported..	0.74	0.55	1.10	1.45	4.18	8.37	1.77	1.52
FEMALE								
Employed....number...	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,794,932	1,869,956	18,537,787	2,446,620	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14.66	4.27	13.27	5.60	13.77	7.16	1.45	1.23
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	4.30	0.71	4.71	1.31	4.04	1.03	1.68	0.92
Farmers & farm managers..	1.09	3.00	0.61	1.66	0.53	0.58	0.99	0.40
Clerical & kind. workers.	24.08	0.85	30.51	3.97	32.63	7.55	3.78	1.78
Sales workers............	8.07	0.49	9.44	1.36	8.71	1.47	2.37	1.17
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	1.09	0.15	1.62	0.62	1.27	0.64	2.78	1.31
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	20.31	6.24	19.82	14.65	15.75	12.69	2.41	1.09
Private household workers	10.93	59.52	4.02	41.37	4.14	35.74	1.89	0.84
Service workers, exc. private household.......	11.48	10.36	11.28	18.82	12.46	21.36	1.85	1.03
Farm laborers & foremen..	1.21	12.87	2.20	7.47	0.91	2.88	0.32	0.93
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	0.89	0.84	0.71	1.52	0.46	1.00	2.27	1.02
Occupation not reported..	1.29	0.69	1.81	1.65	5.33	7.90	1.71	1.63

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix table A–1.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* tables 62 and 63; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, table 159; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 103; and 1960 Subject Reports, *Nonwhite Population by Race,* Series PC(2)–1C, table 32.

white males employed in this classification was still approximately 14 percent, but the proportion of Negro males so employed had increased to 6 percent, most of the gain having been made in clerical occupations.

In both decades under consideration, Negro males showed a relative loss in numbers classed as farmers and farm managers, with the loss being greater in the fifties than in the forties. Both Negroes and whites left this occupational group, and while it is not known into what occupations they went, for most of them the change probably represented an economic gain. Thus the relative loss in numbers in this occupational category was undoubtedly on the positive side. The same might be said regarding males employed as private household workers. Few males are involved in this occupation and the number is decreasing, but Negro males are moving out of this occupation more rapidly than whites.

Among farm laborers, another low income occupational group, Negro males left the category relatively more rapidly than white males during the forties but not as rapidly during the fifties. Among other laborers, the proportion of white males decreased consistently while the proportion of Negroes in this group increased during the forties (undoubtedly a consequence of the rapid decline among farm laborers) and decreased during the fifties.

The most hopeful gains for Negro males during the fifties were those in clerical occupations and among craftsmen. The decline in private household workers and farmers probably represented gains also. The relative decline of Negro males in the category of managers and officials (except farm) during the fifties represented a loss after a gain in this category during the previous decade.

The Index of Occupational Change shows that between 1940 and 1950, and again between 1950 and 1960, clerical occupations represented the greatest relative gains in employment for Negro males. (Index values greater than 1.0 represent gains in employment of Negroes relative to whites.) In the overall picture, the relative gains made by Negro males were greater during the decade of the forties than during the fifties. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the labor shortage during the war years opened for Negroes many avenues of employment that were previously closed to them. Also, the training that many received in military service prepared them for new occupations. Both of these factors contributed to their exodus from the farm. While it is perhaps surprising that during this period there was not a relative gain in the employment of Negro males in the professional and technical occupations, the length of training required for many of these occupations makes it reasonable to expect a time lag before any relaxing of discrimination would show in employment patterns. However, the almost negligible relative gains made by Negro males in professional and technical occupations between 1950 and 1960 merits further examination, and this is furnished in the next chapter.

Turning to the occupational distribution of females, it is seen that in 1940 the concentration of Negro females in a few occupations was such that the proportion of employed Negro females exceeded the proportion of employed white females in only three occupational groups—private household workers, farmers and farm managers, and farm laborers. Nearly 60 percent of the Negro females was classified as private household workers, with another 13 percent classified as farm laborers. By 1960 the number classified as private household workers had declined to 36 percent and less than 3 percent was classified as farm laborers.

It is interesting that the proportion of females classified as professional and technical workers exceeds the proportion of males so classified among both whites and Negroes. This is due in large measure to the relatively fewer opportunities for females to be employed as craftsmen, farmers and farm managers, laborers, etc.

The most obvious disparity in the employment patterns of Negro females in 1940 was in clerical occupations, with 24 percent of the white females employed in this category and less than 1 percent of the Negro females so employed. By 1960 nearly 33 percent of employed white females was in this category and nearly 8 percent of Negro females. The Index of Occupational Change indicates that for females, as for males, the greatest relative gains in Negro employment in both the forties and fifties were in the clerical occupations, with the relative gains for females being greater than those for males.

In general the relative gains for Negro females were greater than for males, and, like the patterns for males, the gains were larger during the forties than during the fifties. The large relative gains shown by Negro females during the forties were due, in part, to the fact that occupational doors were being opened to them in higher level occupations and, in part, to the fact that white females were entering the ranks of the employed at lower than usual occupational levels because of the labor shortage. The number of white females employed increased by 44 percent in the 1940–1950 period.

In the professional and technical category, the number of nonwhite females increased by almost 60 percent during this period. While the females in these occupations increased by 30 percent, the proportion decreased due, in part, to the large number of women entering other occupational groups.

Like the males, the Negro females showed a relative decline during the fifties in the category of managers and officials (except farm). The continuing loss in number of Negro females employed in the farmer and farm manager and farm laborer categories indicates an improvement in their economic status.

The pattern of employment of female private household workers shows interesting variations during the forties and fifties. The Index of Occupational Change indicates that Negro women made relative gains in this caetegory during the forties, but this was because they were not leaving the occupational group as rapidly as white females. During the fifties the proportion of Negro women in this category declined (despite an increase in the actual number) while the proportion of white women employed in private household work increased. In other words, white females were entering private household work at a more rapid rate than were Negro females. It is suggested that part of this differential was due to an increase in wages for this group and part to the self-enumeration procedure of the 1960 census, which perhaps resulted in more babysitters being classed in the employed category than ever before.

The South. The examination of changes in regional occupational patterns begins with the South, which, despite the outmigration noted earlier, still included in 1960, more Negroes than any other region. (See figure I–1 for a map showing the States included in the South.) Since approximately 58 percent of the Negro population was still in the South in 1960, the picture for this region will not be radically different from the national picture.

The number of Negro males employed in the South decreased during each of the decades under consideration (table IV–4). This decline would be an expected consequence of the migration from the South discussed earlier. Since the changing occupational distribution is a result of both actual occupational changes and differential outmigration, nothing can be inferred about the differential outmigration by occupational groups.

Table IV–4.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, BY RACE AND SEX, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE SOUTH: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

Sex and occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
MALE								
Employed....number...	8,031,771	2,372,423	9,620,949	2,369,515	10,276,214	2,118,185	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	4.9	1.5	6.8	2.0	9.9	2.8	0.93	0.99
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	10.1	0.9	11.3	1.4	12.6	1.4	1.42	0.86
Farmers & farm managers..	23.3	25.9	15.3	19.3	7.2	7.1	1.13	0.79
Clerical & kind. workers.	5.7	0.6	5.8	1.6	6.6	2.9	2.73	1.56
Sales workers............	6.1	0.6	6.8	0.8	7.7	1.0	1.31	1.01
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	13.1	3.7	18.2	6.3	20.4	8.6	1.24	1.21
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	15.8	10.9	18.3	18.4	19.1	22.3	1.46	1.17
Private household workers	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.67	1.04
Service workers, exc. private household.......	3.3	8.4	3.5	10.2	4.0	12.7	1.14	1.10
Farm laborers & foremen..	10.8	23.8	6.0	14.5	3.0	11.4	1.09	1.62
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	6.2	20.5	5.7	23.3	5.2	23.1	1.23	1.08
Occupation not reported..	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	4.0	5.9	1.34	1.45
FEMALE								
Employed....number...	2,058,160	1,195,485	3,268,858	1,203,850	4,759,167	1,414,932	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15.6	4.4	13.7	6.2	14.0	7.4	1.59	1.19
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	5.0	0.6	5.4	1.3	4.8	1.0	1.94	0.88
Farmers & farm managers..	2.4	3.8	0.9	2.5	0.5	1.0	1.71	0.72
Clerical & kind. workers.	22.4	0.5	29.2	2.3	31.5	3.5	3.49	1.42
Sales workers............	8.7	0.4	10.8	1.1	9.6	1.0	2.48	1.15
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.98	1.38
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	21.1	5.0	19.3	9.3	17.0	8.5	2.04	1.05
Private household workers	7.8	58.2	2.9	44.7	3.4	45.0	2.05	0.87
Service workers, exc. private household.......	10.4	8.6	10.5	17.8	11.3	20.8	2.06	1.08
Farm laborers & foremen..	3.7	16.6	3.0	11.4	1.0	4.8	0.85	1.28
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.83	1.05
Occupation not reported..	1.4	0.7	2.1	1.7	5.2	5.4	1.66	1.31

X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix table A–1.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, tables 62 and 63; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, table 159; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 103; and 1960 Subject Reports, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, Series PC(2)–1C, table 32.

For each census period, the proportion of white males in the professional and technical occupations in the South was about 1 percent less than for the Nation as a whole and that of Negro males about 0.3 of a percent less than for the Nation. The Index of Occupational Change for the professional and technical occupations indicates a relative loss of position by Negro males. However, the highest value of the index for these occupations in the 1940–50 period was in the South, and for 1950–60 the index for the South was exceeded only by the West. Thus the relative losses in employment of Negro males in professional and technical occupations were less in the South than in any other region except the West.

Among clerical occupations, where Negro males showed the greatest relative gains, the index value for the South was higher than for any other region during both decades being considered. Despite these gains, the South in 1960 still had a lower percentage of Negro males in clerical occupations than did any other region.

Among sales workers in 1940–50, the South had the highest index value of any region, and while the index shows virtually no relative gain in employment of Negro males in sales work between 1950 and 1960, only the West had a higher index value during this decade. Again, as in clerical work, the South had the smallest proportion of Negro males employed in this occupational category at each census. It is interesting to note that while no one region showed significant gains in employement of Negro males in sales work between 1950 and 1960, the relative gains in this category for the United States were greater than in any one region. This is a consequence of migration, occupational changes, and the differential occupational composition of the regions.

A significant gain in the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred occupations took place in the South in both decades. While the index is not as large in this category as for clerical or sales occupations, the economic significance is probably greater because of the much larger number of individuals involved. It is felt that many occupations in this category represent areas of potential economic gains for Negroes because there are shortages of trained personnel, excessively long periods of training are not required, fixed levels of educational achievement are not necessary, and a person can be accepted on the basis of individual skill and ability more easily than in other types of occupations.

It should be emphasized that this occupational category is not being suggested as "the Negro's place." All occupations must eventually be equally open to qualified individuals. However, unless there is some occupational upgrading of poorly educated adults, as well as of the younger school dropouts, the economic status of a large proportion of the Negro population, as well as that of many whites, will get increasingly worse. Unskilled laborer and service occupations, such as elevator operators, will continue to be wiped out as automation gains wider application.

In 1960, nearly 20 percent of all nonwhite males aged 14 to 17 had dropped out of school and 50 percent of the nonwhite males aged 25 and over had not completed the seventh grade.[2] For many members of this large, relatively uneducated group, occupations in the craftsmen category offer an opportunity for upward occupational movement if special training can be made available.

In the decade of the forties, the relative gains in the employment of Negro males in the craftsmen and foremen categories in the South were exceeded only by those in the West (which was receiving a tremendous influx of industry); in the fifties, the South showed higher relative gains in these categories than any other region, even though slightly lower than in the forties. As in other occupational groups considered thus far, the South had a smaller proportion of Negroes classed as craftsmen than any other region, but these smaller proportions were largely a consequence of the concentration of Negroes in the South in farming occupations as contrasted with those occupations that are essentially urban.

In the category of operatives and kindred workers, Negro males in the South had a larger index of change for both decades than any other region. These gains were not due to small proportions of Negro males in this category. Between 1940 and 1960 the proportion of Negro males employed as operatives more than doubled in the South, while the number of white males in this classification increased by about 20 percent. As with the craftsmen category, many occupations in the operative and kindred workers group offer opportunities for upward occupational mobility to individuals employed as laborers.

The number of males employed as private household workers was small and decreasing. During the forties, Negro males were moving out of this occupation more rapidly than were white males, and the picture in the South was almost identical with that throughout the Nation. Although Negro males continued to move out of this occupational group faster than white males, for the Nation as a whole, during the fifties, this trend did not hold true for the South. Actually the number of Negro males in this group was decreasing but not rapidly relative to the decrease in the number of employed Negro males in the South. Apparently this occupation offers more economic stability and security than other occupations, such as those related to farming or other laborers.

In occupations associated with farming (farmers, farm managers, and farm laborers) there has been a rapid decrease in the number of both Negro and white males employed. In 1940, 50 percent of the employed Negro males in the South were in these occupations but in 1960 less than 19 percent were so employed. The corresponding figures for white males were 34 percent and 10 percent. White males have moved out of the farm laborer category more rapidly than Negro males so that this occupational group shows relative gains for Negroes during both decades, with the relative gain during the fifties being higher than that for any other occupational category. However, since the median income of nonwhite, male farm laborers was less than $900 in 1959, the failure of Negro males to move out of this occupational class more rapidly might be thought of as loss in relative economic position. In the farmer and farm manager category the income for nonwhite males in 1959 was virtually the same as in the farm laborer category. However, Negro males were moving out of this category more rapidly than white males during the fifties, so that the value of 0.79 for the Index of Occupational Change represents a relative economic gain.

The category of service workers other than those in private households showed increasing proportions of both Negro and white males during the decades under consideration. However, the proportion increased somewhat more rapidly for Negro males than for white males; so the index showed a relative gain in employment for Negroes. The median income for nonwhite males in this occupational class in 1959 was only slightly below the median income for all employed nonwhite males. Therefore, gains in higher income occupational groups would be more advantageous than gains in service workers except for individuals moving from farm occupations for whom service jobs would represent a gain in income.

Among other laborers, except farm and mine, there was also a relative gain in employment of Negro males. However, this gain was due primarily to a decreasing proportion of white males in this group. Since the median income of nonwhite males in this category was low compared to that for all employed nonwhite males, relative gains in employment here again do not represent gains in relative economic position unless the workers were moving from agricultural occupations which paid even less.

The large increase among both whites and nonwhites in the category of "occupation not reported" in 1960 was largely a result of the self-enumeration procedure of the 1960 census and of the manner of processing the employment status of "not reported" cases. It is frequently assumed that most of the persons with occupation not reported are from the lower income occupations such as casual laborers. However, the median income of nonwhites in this group—$3,120—is above the median income of all employed nonwhites. This is probably due to the fact that the administrative procedures used in the 1960 census probably tended to class fewer rural residents in the "occupation not reported" category. Exclusion of farm occupations from this class would tend to place the median income above the median for the total. The fact that the South has the smallest proportion of Negroes in the "occupation not reported" category is also probably due to the larger concentration of Negroes in rural areas in that region.

The decreasing number of employed Negro males in the South is in striking contrast to the increasing number of employed Negro females. The decrease in number of employed Negro males is not accounted for by the slight increase in unemployment.

While the outmigration of Negro males of labor force age (14 years and over) resulted in a decrease in the proportion of Negro males in the labor force, there was an increase in the total number of Negro females aged 14 and over, and an increase in the proportion that was in the labor force.

The increase in number of employed Negro females in the South did not offset the decrease in number of employed Negro males. This situation resulted in a decreasing number of Negroes employed at a time when the total Negro population in the South was increasing. As long as there is an increasing ratio of nonworkers to workers with the generally lower earnings of females, the overall economic status of Negroes in the South is not likely to improve.

As for the occupational distribution of Negro females, a larger proportion of them in the South was in professional and technical occupations than in the country as a whole. Segregation had provided a degree of "protected employment" (especially for Negro school teachers) not available elsewhere in the country. In the 1940–50 decade only the West had a higher Index of Occupational Change for Negro females in professional and technical occupations, but in the 1950–60 decade the South had the lowest index of any region. As will be seen later from analysis of detailed occupations, these gains were primarily due to the number of Negro school teachers.

In the 1940–50 decade the South also had the highest index for employment of Negro females in the categories of managers and officials, clerical occupations, sales occupations, and private household workers. For the first three of these groups the large relative gains might be attributed to the small proportion of Negro females in these occupations, but not for the fourth, since the South has the highest proportion of private household workers.

As in all other regions, there was a relative loss in the South in employment of Negro females as managers and officials in the 1950–60 decade. The relative gains in the clerical and sales occupations were lower in this decade but were still significant. Between 1950 and 1960, despite the increase in the proportion of Negro females employed as private household workers and a numerical increase of approximately 100,000 in this category, there was a relative loss of position in this occupational class because of the increase in proportion of white females so employed. As mentioned previously, at least a portion of the increase of white females in this category was due to the inclusion of part-time babysitters.

Negro females in farming occupations in the South declined rapidly both in proportion of total employed and in absolute numbers. However, the number of white females so employed has also declined. Relative gains shown by Negro females are due to the fact that their numbers are not decreasing so rapidly as those of whites. However, this still represents a decline in the relative economic position of Negro females because of the low rate of pay in these occupations.

The relative gains shown for Negro females in the other service workers and other laborers categories probably reflect the movement out of farm occupations. Since these are also low wage occupations, gains here do not reflect much improvement in occupational status.

The occupational distribution in the South during the forties and fifties may be summarized as follows: The region had proportionately fewer Negro males in professional and technical occupations than the rest of the country and showed no real gains in this area. A greater than average proportion of Negro females was in this category and relative gains continued to be made. Negro males and females were leaving the farming occupations. Clerical occupations and craftsmen and operatives—probably the areas for greatest potential economic improvement—showed relative gains for appreciable numbers.

The Northeast Region. A rapid increase in the total number of employed Negro males and females took place in the Northeast Region between 1940 and 1960—an increase of more than 150 percent. (See table IV–5.)

As in other regions and in the United States as a whole, the greatest relative gains in employment were in the clerical occupations. Among both males and females, the gains were less in the fifties than in the forties. In 1960 the proportion of Negro males employed in clerical occupations was slightly higher than the proportion of white males so employed. This was the only white-collar group in which the proportion of Negro males exceeded the proportion of white males.

Among both professional and technical workers and managers and officials, there was a loss in relative number of Negro males employed for both decades. For professional and technical occupations the relative loss was greater in the forties. For all of the other white-collar occupational groups the index value is greater in the forties than in the fifties.

The craftsmen and operatives categories show relative gains for Negro males in both decades, and between 1950 and 1960 the proportion of Negroes in each of these groups increased while the proportion of white males decreased. As long as these trends continue, there will be continued gains in these groups for Negro males. The small proportion of Negro males engaged in farm occupations reflects the essentially urban residence of Negroes in regions outside the South.

In 1960 over 30 percent of the Negro males was classed as service workers and laborers, but between 1950 and 1960 these groups showed losses in terms of the relative number of Negro males employed. However, losses in these low wage categories represent relative economic gains for the Negro.

In 1960, there was a smaller proportion of Negro females in professional and technical occupations in the Northeast than in any other region. However,

Table IV-5.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, BY RACE AND SEX, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

Sex and occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
MALE								
Employed....number...	8,880,762	252,682	10,272,412	458,117	10,632,589	638,866	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6.9	3.0	9.0	2.8	12.0	3.6	0.71	0.98
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	11.3	3.2	12.6	3.5	11.3	2.7	0.98	0.84
Farmers & farm managers..	3.6	0.3	2.6	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.03	0.95
Clerical & kind. workers.	9.0	4.6	8.2	7.2	8.5	8.9	1.74	1.18
Sales workers............	7.8	1.8	7.3	1.9	7.6	2.0	1.07	1.00
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	18.5	7.6	21.1	10.6	20.9	11.5	1.23	1.10
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	23.2	20.7	22.8	26.5	20.4	27.3	1.30	1.15
Private household workers	0.2	4.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.63	0.69
Service workers, exc. private household.......	7.2	27.2	6.7	20.1	6.5	15.6	0.78	0.81
Farm laborers & foremen..	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.90	1.03
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	8.9	23.8	7.2	22.7	5.6	15.2	1.18	0.85
Occupation not reported..	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.7	4.7	11.5	1.80	1.46
FEMALE								
Employed....number...	3,447,032	194,057	4,369,749	321,835	5,295,416	502,586	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13.3	3.0	12.6	4.3	13.3	6.4	1.52	1.41
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	3.2	0.7	3.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.27	0.94
Farmers & farm managers..	0.3	-	0.2	-	3.4	-	1.98	0.37
Clerical & kind. workers.	25.4	1.7	31.1	6.6	33.2	12.6	3.12	1.80
Sales workers............	7.0	0.6	7.9	1.5	7.7	2.2	2.14	1.46
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	1.3	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	2.70	1.13
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	26.5	12.3	26.5	29.2	20.2	22.2	2.37	1.00
Private household workers	10.8	68.4	4.1	38.0	3.4	24.8	1.49	0.77
Service workers, exc. private household.......	9.8	11.5	9.2	15.1	10.5	18.0	1.40	1.04
Farm laborers & foremen..	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.89	0.73
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.8	3.13	0.87
Occupation not reported..	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.4	5.8	11.1	1.55	1.92

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix table A–1.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, tables 62 and 63; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, table 159; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 103; and 1960 Subject Reports, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, Series PC(2)–1C, table 32.

the relative gains in this area in the 1950–60 decade were higher than in any region except the West. The proportion of Negro females in clerical occupations in 1960 was exceeded only by the proportion in the West, and the Index of Occupational Change in this category in the Northeast during the 1950–60 decade was higher than in any region except the West.

Approximately 25 percent of the Negro females in the Northeast was employed as private household workers in 1960, a decline from 68 percent in 1940. There was a relative loss in this occupational class by Negro females in the 1950–60 decade. Negro female clerical and sales workers showed relatively large gains in both decades and sales workers showed the largest relative gains of any region in the 1950–60 decade.

The proportion of Negro females employed as operatives declined between 1950 and 1960, and so did the proportion of white females similarly employed. The relative positions of the two groups did not change during the decade.

A very small proportion of females was employed as laborers in the Northeast and the relative number decreased further during the 1950–60 decade.

In summary, the Northeast does not show a very bright picture in employment of Negro males in professional and technical occupations but does show important gains in employment of Negro females in these occupations. The relative gains for Negro males and females in the fifties were highest in the clerical occupations, with relatively high gains for Negro females in sales occupations.

The North Central Region. Between 1940 and 1960 the North Central Region had an increase of more than 150 percent in employed Negro males and an increase of more than 200 percent in employed Negro females (table IV–6). Among males these increases occurred primarily in clerical and craftsmen and operatives occupations. Among females the largest increases were in the clerical and operatives categories. Negro males, while showing an increasing proportion employed in professional and technical occupations between 1950 and 1960, did not increase as rapidly in this occupational category as did whites and showed relative losses during both the forties and the fifties. As in the Northeast, this is probably a result of the heavy inmigration of Negroes who had insufficient education to qualify for these occupations and thus were forced to enter lower paying occupations in disproportionate numbers.

Table IV–8 shows the median years of school completed in the four regions in 1950 and 1960. In both the Northeast and North Central Regions the median school years completed increased far less for nonwhite males than for total males, so that educational difference between whites and Negroes in these regions was increasing rather than decreasing. This is doubtless responsible, in part, for the fact that the only white-collar group with an index value greater than 1.00 in the 1950–60 decade was comprised of clerical occupations.

The gains in employment among Negro females in the North Central Region were more encouraging than those among the Negro males. Table IV–8 shows that while the educational gap between nonwhite and white females increased between 1950 and 1960, the gap did not widen nearly as much as it did for nonwhite and white males.

In the professional and technical occupations, Negro females showed positive gains relative to whites for both decades, with the gains being larger between 1950 and 1960. Managers and officials showed relative gains between 1940 and

Table IV-6.—Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupational Group, by Race and Sex, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the North Central Region: 1940, 1950, and 1960

Sex and occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
MALE								
Employed....number...	10,319,199	270,296	12,067,462	544,187	12,243,631	678,393	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5.5	3.1	7.1	2.3	9.9	3.0	0.58	0.94
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	10.1	2.4	10.3	2.4	10.2	1.8	0.97	0.74
Farmers & farm managers..	17.3	2.1	13.3	0.9	8.9	0.2	0.56	0.38
Clerical & kind. workers.	6.8	3.1	6.6	5.2	6.7	6.8	1.72	1.28
Sales workers...........	6.4	1.8	6.4	1.5	6.9	1.6	0.84	0.95
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	15.2	8.1	19.4	10.6	20.1	11.0	1.02	1.01
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	17.8	19.5	20.4	29.1	20.6	29.0	1.31	0.99
Private household workers	0.1	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.05	0.62
Service workers, exc. private household.......	4.7	27.3	4.7	18.5	4.8	15.0	0.68	0.79
Farm laborers & foremen..	7.6	3.2	4.5	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.54	1.21
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	7.2	25.9	6.3	25.4	5.5	17.6	1.12	0.79
Occupation not reported..	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	3.9	12.7	1.88	1.93
FEMALE								
Employed....number...	3,009,528	130,366	4,308,761	269,649	5,518,449	414,098	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14.8	4.7	12.8	4.9	13.4	6.8	1.20	1.30
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	4.1	1.4	4.2	1.5	3.5	1.1	1.50	0.90
Farmers & farm managers..	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	-	1.04	0.67
Clerical & kind. workers.	25.1	2.5	30.2	7.3	32.1	12.5	2.45	1.61
Sales workers...........	8.6	1.4	9.8	2.3	9.0	2.2	1.37	1.04
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.24	1.08
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	16.1	9.0	17.3	21.3	13.7	15.1	2.21	0.90
Private household workers	12.9	56.7	4.4	30.6	4.7	22.1	1.60	0.67
Service workers, exc. private household.......	12.8	21.6	12.6	25.8	14.4	25.6	1.22	0.86
Farm laborers & foremen..	0.8	0.3	3.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.55	1.14
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	1.1	1.2	0.8	2.9	0.5	1.4	3.40	0.75
Occupation not reported..	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.8	5.1	12.2	1.54	2.70

– **Represents zero or rounds to zero.**
X **Not applicable.**
[1] See appendix table A–1.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, tables 62 and 63; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, table 159; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 103; and 1960 Subject Reports, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, Series PC(2)–1C, table 32.

1950 but losses between 1950 and 1960, a pattern for this occupational group that was evident in all regions. Both the clerical and sales categories showed positive gains in both decades, although less in the fifties than in the forties. The employment of Negro females as craftsmen also showed positive gains relative to white females in both decades although the number involved was small.

In the lower wage occupations of private household workers, other service workers, and other laborers, Negro females showed relative declines in numbers between 1950 and 1960 which, in effect, amounted to economic gains. A relative gain among Negro females in the category of farm laborers in this decade arose from the fact that they did not move out of this occupational class as rapidly as white females, but the number involved was small.

The relative loss of employment of Negro females as operatives during the fifties after major gains during the forties was a possible consequence of the slackening of the general growth of employment in this category at that time. As the number of new openings decreases, discrimination doubtless becomes more important than in a period when there is a shortage of workers.

In general there were slight gains in the occupational distribution of Negro males in the North Central Region between 1940 and 1950 but relative losses between 1950 and 1960. Part of the explanation of these losses undoubtedly lies in the fact that during this period the educational gap between white and nonwhite males increased by an appreciable amount. The employment patterns of Negro females showed gains during both decades, with the highest gains during the fifties in the clerical and professional and technical occupations. The educational gap between white and nonwhite females increased slightly during the fifties but not nearly as much as did the gap between white and nonwhite males.

The West. There was a larger relative increase of employed Negro males and females in the West than in any other region between 1940 and 1960. As the data on migration have shown, there was relatively little westward migration of Negroes until recent decades, and this is reflected in the number of employed Negroes, which increased more than sixfold in the West during the 20 years being considered (table IV–7).

Between 1940 and 1950 the proportion of Negro males in the West employed in professional and technical occupations decreased from over 4 percent to a little over 2.5 percent, even though the absolute number was increasing. The bulk of the inmigration went into occupations on a lower level, thus reducing the proportion in professional and technical occupations. However, the proportion in this category rose to 4.5 percent in 1960, which was the highest proportion of Negro males employed in professional and technical occupations for any region in the country. The West also had the highest proportion of white males employed in these occupations.

Like all other regions except the South, the West showed a relative loss of employment of Negro males as managers and officials. A relative gain was shown in clerical and sales occupations for the same period. The West also showed relative gains in employment of Negro males as craftsmen and operatives during both decades, with the usual pattern of higher gains during the forties than during the fifties. Service workers and laborers showed relative losses in Negro employment during the fifties, although laborers showed gains during the forties.

Farmers and farm managers showed a relative gain in employment of Negro males during the fifties. Nationally this is a low income occupational group and a relative gain here would represent some possible economic loss. However, if the South is omitted, in the remainder of the United States nonwhite farmers and farm managers have median earnings approximately $1,000 higher than the median earnings of whites in these occupations. Therefore, it is possible that a relative increase of Negro males in this occupational category represents economic gains.[3]

In general the changes in patterns of occupational employment in the West represented continuing economic gains for Negro males. It is perhaps relevant that in the West the gap between whites and nonwhites in educational attainment decreased slightly during the 1950–60 decade. (It should be remembered that the data on education are for nonwhite rather than Negro.)

Table IV–7.—DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, BY RACE AND SEX, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE WEST: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

Sex and occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
MALE								
Employed....number ..	3,446,298	34,042	4,869,364	127,878	6,309,246	208,505	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7.1	4.1	9.1	2.7	12.9	4.5	0.52	1.17
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	12.4	3.2	13.0	3.0	12.5	2.3	0.91	0.79
Farmers & farm managers..	10.5	1.3	7.0	0.5	3.5	0.4	0.59	1.71
Clerical & kind. workers.	7.0	3.2	6.1	5.4	6.4	7.2	1.93	1.25
Sales workers............	7.6	1.5	7.6	1.6	7.4	1.7	1.11	1.03
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	16.8	6.1	20.4	11.0	20.5	12.9	1.48	1.16
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	16.3	13.0	16.4	18.7	16.5	21.0	1.43	1.11
Private household workers	0.2	5.6	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.40	0.05
Service workers, exc. private household.......	6.0	41.6	5.8	23.4	5.7	17.8	0.59	0.06
Farm laborers & foremen..	7.8	5.0	5.4	3.6	3.5	2.3	1.04	0.98
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	8.8	18.9	8.1	27.2	6.5	18.2	1.56	0.84
Occupation not reported..	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	4.2	11.1	1.34	1.99
FEMALE								
Employed....number...	1,048,853	22,365	1,847,564	74,622	2,975,545	139,604	(X)	(X)
percent...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16.9	3.5	15.1	5.2	14.8	7.5	1.65	1.48
Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm..	7.1	1.8	6.5	1.9	5.2	1.3	1.14	0.84
Farmers & farm managers..	1.2	-	0.7	0.1	0.4	-	3.16	0.54
Clerical & kind. workers.	25.4	2.0	31.9	7.2	34.8	13.3	2.87	1.68
Sales workers............	8.7	0.8	9.8	1.6	8.6	1.7	1.78	1.20
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.........	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.91	1.39
Operatives & kind. wkrs..	10.3	3.0	10.9	14.2	9.6	13.4	4.48	1.06
Private household workers	11.7	68.1	5.1	40.7	5.4	28.0	1.37	0.64
Service workers, exc. private household.......	15.3	18.8	14.4	25.0	13.8	22.4	1.41	0.34
Farm laborers & foremen..	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.86	1.27
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.0	3.54	0.75
Occupation not reported..	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	5.0	10.0	1.01	2.64

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix table A–1.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, tables 62 and 63; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, table 159; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 103; and 1960 Subject Reports, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, Series PC(2)–1C, table 32.

Among Negro females there was a steady increase in the proportion employed in professional and technical occupations, so that by 1960 the proportion so employed was higher than in any other region, exceeding the proportion in the South by 0.1 percent. The Index of Occupational Change for Negro females in professional and technical occupations was higher in the West than in any other region for each decade.

As in all other regions, Negro females employed as managers and officials showed relative gains during the forties but losses during the fifties. However, of all the regions, the West showed the smallest gain and the greatest loss. In clerical and sales occupations the West showed positive gains for Negro females during each decade under review but these gains were smaller than in any other region except the North Central. While very few females are employed as craftsmen, both craftsmen and operatives showed relative gains in employment of Negro females. The gain for operatives during the fifties, however, was slight, and the proportion of all females employed as operatives declined, although the absolute number continued to increase, as was the case for males.

The proportion of Negro females employed as private household workers—their largest occupational category—decreased from 68 percent in 1940 to 28 percent in 1960, although the number so employed increased from about 15,000 to nearly 40,000. The proportion of white females employed in this category actually increased between 1950 and 1960, although a portion of this increase is doubtless due to the inclusion of part-time babysitters. Negro females showed some relative gain in employment in this occupational class during the forties but fairly large relative losses during the fifties. Between 1950 and 1960, Negro females also showed a relative loss in employment as other service workers. This was the second largest employment category for Negro females.

The gains and losses in employment of Negro females in farming occupations were not important because of the small number of individuals involved, but in general these were occupations out of which Negro females were moving.

The picture for the West as a whole showed a generally higher level of employment for Negroes than they had in other regions, with gains in employment in most of the higher income occupational groups. How much of this was due to the patterns and attitudes resulting from the presence of a large number of other nonwhites cannot be assessed.

Summary

In view of the changing patterns of occupational employment for the United States as a whole and for geographic regions, it seems reasonable to conclude that during the period from 1940 to 1960 there were significant improvements from the economic point of view in the employment of Negroes. The gains between 1940 and 1950 were, in general, greater than the gains between 1950 and 1960, which is undoubtedly attributable to the labor shortage during the war years and the general expansion of employment oportunities. In the same way, the continued expansion of employment in the West doubtless contributed to the generally higher level of Negro employment in that region. Thus it is evident that an expanding labor market lessens the effects of discrimination and provides opportunities for economic advancement of Negroes. Conversely, if the general level of unemployment increases, Negroes probably feel the pressure more than whites.

In general the occupational patterns of Negro females are improving faster than those of Negro males, and Negro females tend to be represented in larger proportions than Negro males in occupational categories furnishing higher incomes. One factor undoubtedly involved here is the higher level of educational achievement of Negro females. Females have higher educational levels than males among both Negroes and whites, but for whites the differential *decreased* in all regions except the South, while for nonwhites the differentials *increased* in all regions.

The increasing educational differential between Negro males and females is probably partly the cause and partly the consequence of the matriarchal nature of many Negro families. This situation developed largely because the female with little education could achieve some measure of economic security, although at a low income level, as a private household worker. The opportunities for even a low level of economic stability among Negro males with little education were almost nonexistent except in agricuture.

Table IV–8.—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, FOR TOTAL AND NONWHITE POPULATIONS, BY SEX, FOR REGIONS AND THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1960

Sex and year	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
MALE					
Total population:					
1950	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.4	10.7
1960	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.1	11.8
Nonwhite population:					
1950	6.4	8.3	8.2	5.3	8.5
1960	7.9	8.9	8.8	6.4	9.7
FEMALE					
Total population:					
1950	9.6	9.7	9.9	8.7	11.7
1960	10.7	10.7	10.8	9.9	12.1
Nonwhite population:					
1950	7.2	8.5	8.6	6.3	8.9
1960	8.5	9.5	9.4	7.6	10.3

Source: ***1950 Census of Population,*** **Vol. II,** ***Characteristics of the Population,*** **Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 154;** ***1960 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population,*** **Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 173 and 241.**

In the South the opportunities for Negro females as teachers in segregated schools probably gave impetus to the educational differential of Negro females. The pressure to drop out of school and start earning even a little money and the conception sometimes held of the good male student as "sissy" have had their effects on both white and Negro males. An additional effect among Negroes has possibly been some feeling on the part of the majority of whites of greater tolerance toward the upwardly mobile Negro female, a feeling that the female posed less of a threat to the values supporting segregation than did the male. All of these factors have undoubtedly acted to increase the gap in educational achievement between Negro males and females, with the resulting consequence of more rapid upward occupational mobility by Negro females than by Negro males.

Another factor that has had major effects on the regional differentials in occupational change has been Negro migration. The North Central Region shows less gains by Negroes in occupational patterns than any other region, with the Northeast a close second. These two regions also show less gain in median educational achievement of nonwhites than either of the other two regions. Much of this lack of educational gain is due to the inmigration of poorly educated Negroes from the South. The consequences are lower occupational gains by Negroes in these regions. This situation again emphasizes the importance of education as a national problem, not a regional, State, or local problem.

NOTES

[1] See Appendix A for a discussion of this index.

[2] 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 239 and 241.

[3] 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, *Occupations by Earnings and Education,* Final Report PC(2)–7B, table 2, pp. 200 and 201.

CHAPTER V

CHANGES IN OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Introduction

The previous chapter dealt with changes in major occupational groups for the four geographic regions of the United States and it was noted that the gains for Negroes during the 1940–50 decade were greater than those between 1950 and 1960. Negro females made more rapid occupational gains than did Negro males. The latter made virtually no gains in occupational distribution in the Northeast and North Central Regions during the fifties; in fact their relative position probably deteriorated during this period. A part of this is doubtless due to migration and the effect of migration on the average educational achievement of the residents of an area. The increase between 1950 and 1960 in median school years completed by nonwhites was greater in the United States as a whole than in any region. Better educated Negroes from the South, with a generally low level of education, were moving into other regions where their educational level was below or only slightly above the educational level of other Negroes in the region.

The greater gains made by Negroes during the forties and in the West during both the forties and fifties were almost certainly a consequence in part of the rapidly expanding employment opportunities. When employment opportunities are expanding, there may be shortage of workers, and jobs are available that might not otherwise be open to Negroes. When there is a surplus of workers, discrimination in employment is most likely to be in evidence. In the material that follows we will see exceptions to this in specific occupations.

This chapter will consider the relative gains and losses in the employment of Negroes in detailed occupations. Unfortunately the necessary data are not available for regions, limiting the discussion that follows to changes at the national level. The data on which this chapter is based are shown in tables V–1 through V–38.

Detailed occupational categories—Male

Professional and technical occupations. In 1960, 40 percent of the Negro males in professional and technical occupations were clergymen and teachers. These two occupations accounted for only 14 percent of the white males in this occupational category in 1960. The high proportion of Negro males in these two occupations supports the idea that, aside from these two occupations, opportunities at professional and technical levels are more limited for Negro males than for white males.

It is important to realize that most of the Negro males in these two occupations served a segregated clientele. However, in two other occupations that also served a restricted clientele—musicians and music teachers and social welfare and recreation workers—the proportion of Negro males was comparable to the proportion of white males.

Table V-1.—Distribution of White and Negro Males Employed in Professional, Technical, and Kindred Occupations, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-50	1950-60
Total employed...number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, & kindred workers...number..	1,818,233	53,312	2,829,840	72,750	4,323,970	112,661	(X)	(X)
permill..	58.78	18.15	77.86	20.81	109.57	30.92	0.87	1.06
Accountants and auditors.......	(NA)	(NA)	8.79	0.25	9.80	0.64	(NA)	2.30
Actors..........................	0.21	0.08	0.22	0.08	(NA)	(NA)	0.95	(NA)
Architects......................	0.64	0.03	0.61	0.05	0.73	0.06	1.75	1.00
Artists and art teachers.......	1.10	0.08	1.35	0.13	1.62	0.31	1.32	1.99
Authors, editors, & reporters..	1.65	0.13	1.92	0.15	2.10	0.21	0.99	1.28
Chemists........................	1.78	0.09	1.85	0.25	1.87	0.42	2.67	1.66
Clergymen.......................	3.75	5.82	3.83	5.11	4.60	3.83	0.86	0.62
College presidents, professors, and instructors (n.e.c.)......	1.73	0.48	2.54	0.69	3.38	0.97	0.98	1.06
Dentists........................	2.18	0.50	1.78	0.46	1.98	0.55	1.13	1.08
Designers and draftsmen........	2.96	0.04	6.51	0.24	6.32	0.75	2.73	3.22
Engineers, technical...........	7.89	0.08	14.00	0.45	21.34	1.20	3.17	1.75
Civil........................	2.59	0.03	3.27	0.11	3.83	0.32	2.90	2.48
Electrical...................	1.71	0.02	2.84	0.14	4.54	0.33	2.81	1.47
Mechanical...................	2.66	0.02	2.92	0.06	3.95	0.19	2.73	2.34
Aeronautical.................	(NA)	(NA)	0.47	0.01	1.26	0.09	(NA)	3.36
Other........................	0.94	-	4.50	0.13	7.76	0.27	(NA)	1.20
Lawyers and judges.............	5.57	0.34	4.49	0.39	5.13	0.55	1.42	1.23
Musicians and music teachers...	2.09	1.70	1.85	1.58	1.93	1.57	1.05	0.95
Natural scientists (n.e.c.)....	(NA)	(NA)	0.88	0.11	1.44	0.24	(NA)	1.33
Nurses, student and profess....	0.24	0.04	0.29	0.14	(NA)	(NA)	1.69	(NA)
Osteopaths.....................	0.16	-	0.12	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pharmacists....................	2.43	0.26	2.09	0.32	2.10	0.40	1.43	1.24
Physicians and surgeons........	4.96	1.15	4.50	0.96	5.19	1.16	0.92	1.05
Social, welfare, and recreation workers......................	0.77	0.31	0.83	0.60	1.28	1.53	1.80	1.65
Social scientists..............	(NA)	(NA)	0.62	0.08	4.05	0.18	(NA)	(NA)
Surveyors......................	0.43	0.02	0.64	0.03	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Teachers (n.e.c.)..............	7.74	4.62	7.34	5.19	11.20	8.47	1.18	1.07
Technicians, medical and dental	(NA)	(NA)	0.88	0.23	1.18	1.14	(NA)	(NA)
Veterinarians..................	0.34	0.03	0.30	0.03	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers..........	10.12	2.34	9.63	3.30	25.34	6.73	1.48	0.76

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B, *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V-2.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Male Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,778	4,640	68.5	16.3	16.3	27.0	47.1	4.9	8.4	90.1	81.4
Accountants and auditors	6,758	5,757	85.2	15.3	15.8	15.4	40.5	1.0	1.0	94.3	89.7
Actors	5,640	(NA)	(NA)	14.1	(NA)	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	46.8	28.8
Architects	8,868	(NA)	(NA)	16.8	(NA)	8.9	(NA)	0.9	1.0	94.9	93.3
Artists and art teachers	6,333	4,810	76.0	13.7	13.9	15.4	27.8	2.[illegible]	2.9	87.9	84.7
Authors, editors, and reporters	7,926	6,118	77.2	15.9	16.1	6.0	16.7	2.2	4.7	90.7	75.8
Chemists	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	28.4	1.0	1.8	93.5	88.1
Clergymen	4,151	2,657	64.0	17.1	13.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	94.2	91.3
College presidents, professors, and instructors (n.e.c.)	7,510	5,738	76.4	17.4	17.4	56.8	62.4	0.4	0.7	86.6	79.4
Dentists	12,392	8,10[illegible]	65.4	17.3	17.3	3.1	5.2	0.2	0.3	95.0	92.3
Designers and draftsmen	7,055	6,368	90.3	13.1	14.1	9.5	34.9	2.4	4.1	90.3	86.4
Engineers, technical	8,397	7,212	85.9	16.2	16.4	16.8	34.7	(NA)	(NA)	94.7	90.8
Civil	7,773	6,720	86.5	16.1	16.1	47.7	59.3	1.8	2.6	93.3	87.1
Electrical	8,710	7,832	89.9	16.2	16.5	10.6	20.9	0.7	1.1	94.6	91.6
Mechanical	8,494	7,393	87.0	16.1	16.6	9.1	28.5	1.3	2.6	95.0	90.0
Aeronautical	9,127	8,585	94.1	16.3	16.6	6.5	4.8	1.9	3.2	95.1	98.3
Other	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	2.5	95.2	66.3
Lawyers and judges	11,261	6,473	57.5	17.4	17.4	14.3	20.9	0.3	0.5	96.1	96.9
Musicians and music teachers	4,757	3,164	66.5	14.9	12.6	30.6	25.1	4.7	9.5	71.2	58.4
Natural scientists (n.e.c.)	7,480	5,883	78.6	16.8	17.0	42.8	42.2	1.2	1.8	93.0	44.7
Nurses, student and professional	4,400	3,587	81.5	13.0	12.4	44.6	60.3	(NA)	(NA)	84.1	89.2
Osteopaths	10,279	(NA)	(NA)	17.3	(NA)	3.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	95.0	48.8
Pharmacists	7,385	5,734	77.6	16.2	16.6	2.4	10.9	0.5	1.5	94.3	94.5
Physicians and surgeons	15,013	6,185	41.2	17.5	17.4	14.0	22.1	0.2	0.3	94.7	91.3
Social, welfare, and recreation workers	6,156	5,663	92.0	16.4	16.8	64.9	81.3	2.5	2.6	83.5	88.1
Social scientists	7,868	6,508	82.7	16.9	17.2	37.4	64.2	0.9	0.3	93.8	94.2
Surveyors	4,486	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	(NA)	45.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	83.1	79.2
Teachers (n.e.c.)	6,697	5,457	81.5	17.1	16.8	85.8	91.7	0.5	0.9	78.4	79.5
Technicians, medical and dental	4,614	3,912	84.8	12.8	13.1	29.0	38.0	1.9	2.3	89.1	88.5
Veterinarians	9,178	(NA)	(NA)	17.4	(NA)	12.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	94.0	93.0

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)-7A, tables [illegible], 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

The only occupation not serving a segregated clientele in which the proportion of Negro males was similar to the proportion of white males was that of medical and dental technicians. During the 1950–60 decade Negro males showed a greater relative gain in this occupation than in any other in the professional and technical group. Factors contributing to this gain were probably a shortage of personnel, the relatively short period of training required, and the fact that 29 percent of the males in this specific occupation were employed by government. Thirty-eight percent of the nonwhite medical and dental technicians were employed by government. The median number of school years completed by people in this occupation was approximately 1 year beyond high school, which places this group and male nurses among those with the lowest educational levels of all detailed occupations in the professional and technical group.

In the professional and technical category, nonwhites had approximately the same as, or more, median years of schooling in nearly every detailed occupation as did the total employed population in the detailed occupation. However, the two occupations in which most professional and technical nonwhite males were found, the clergy and teaching, had a lower average level of education for nonwhites than for the total. For nonwhite clergymen the median number of school years completed was nearly 4 years less than for all clergymen.

The proportion of Negro males employed as clergymen has been declining consistently since 1940. The decline in absolute numbers is large and raises many interesting questions about the place of the church in Negro society. There seems to be little evidence that Negroes in large numbers are joining predominantly white congregations. Is there a decline in the number of small storefront churches and thus an increase in the average size of congregations? Are Negroes participating less in church activities? If participation has dropped, is this related to a changing role of the Negro minister as leader? How significant is the fact that the median income of nonwhite clergymen was only $2,657 in 1959?

Since nonwhites had a slightly higher median number of school years completed than the total employed in many of the detailed occupations of the professional and technical group, it is surprising that their income in these occupations was not more nearly comparable with that of others in these occupations. The largest discrepancy in income of any of these detailed occupations was that reported for physicians and surgeons. Here the median income of all physicians and surgeons was slightly over $15,000 while that for nonwhite physicians and surgeons was only slightly over $6,000. The higher percentage of nonwhite physicians and surgeons employed by the government would tend to produce a lower income in this group since physicians in private practice usually have higher incomes than those on a government salary. However, government employment is not the only explanation for the large discrepancy. Another possible explanation might be that the Negro physician was usually limited to a Negro clientele, while the Negro patient was free to go to either a Negro or a white physician. Thus segregation did not provide the Negro physician with a "captive clientele" in the same fashion that it did for the Negro teacher and clergyman. The Negro patient was able to choose his physician and there is some likelihood that the more affluent Negro patients chose white doctors. In addition, attitudes about the relative quality of education of Negro and white physicians were probably also involved in these decisions.

Questions regarding quality of education of Negroes are probably raised as frequently in the case of other professionals attending segregated schools as in the case of physicians. While little objective evidence is available on measures of achievement in segregated and nonsegregated schools, the expenditures per student would indicate that education in segregated Negro schools at all levels has been of an inferior quality. This point is frequently used in justification for discrimination in pay between Negroes and whites in the same occupations. The present study provides no evidence regarding quality of education, but almost certainly this attitude was a limiting factor in the achievement of Negroes in professional and technical occupations. Racial prejudice has also been an obstacle, and it is frequently difficult to separate these two factors, although it should be realized that the frequently poor quality of segregated education is itself a consequence of discrimination.

It is relevant to note that a larger proportion of nonwhites than whites was employed by the government in practically every occupational category in the professional and technical group. This is doubtless a consequence of less discrimination in employment when tax funds are involved than in the case of private employment. It is also not surprising that the unemployment rate was higher for the nonwhites than for the general population. Unemployment rates among teachers and clergymen, however, were relatively low, and a large proportion of Negro males is in these two categories. These two occupations had about the same proportion of whites and nonwhites employed more than 40 weeks in 1959.

In summary, it appears that more gains were made in the employment of nonwhite males in the professional and technical occupations than is obvious from examining the data for this occupational group. While the data on median income give some evidence of discrimination it should be remembered that a large proportion of the nonwhite males employed in these occupations was in the South, where both white and Negro incomes were lower, so that part of the differential income is doubtless a regional effect.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. In the previous chapter it was seen that there was a gain in the relative employment of Negro males in this occupational category between 1940 and 1950. Between 1950 and 1960, however, there was a relative loss of Negro employment in this category in all regions. Percentage distribution by detailed occupations in this category for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are shown in table V–3. Except in the wholesale trade there were fairly significant gains in these detailed occupations between 1940 and 1950. (The distinction between salaried and self-employed workers was not made in 1940.) The general increase in employment of Negro males as managers and officials during the forties seemed to affect all these detailed occupations except wholesale trade. Here the proportion of Negroes declined in the forties and still further in the fifties.

Between 1950 and 1960 there was a decrease in both the actual number and the proportion of Negro males employed as managers, officials, and proprietors. The number and proportion of white males continued to increase, although not as sharply as from 1940 to 1950. In 1940, approximately 50 percent of the Negro males in this group was employed in the retail trade (including eating and drinking places), and it is likely that most of these establishments catered to a segregated clientele. The decrease in Negro males employed in this area was sufficiently large to account for the decrease in proportion of Negro males in the entire group. Between 1950 and 1960 the largest relative gains made by Negro males in the managers, officials, and proprietors category were made in the area of officials and inspectors in State and local administrations, even though the number employed was not large. The catchall category of other specified managers and officials (including buyers and shippers, railroad conductors, building superintendents, postmasters, etc.) showed virtually no relative change between 1950 and 1960, with the proportion of Negro males employed being significantly large.

Table V–3.—Distribution of White and Negro Males Employed as Managers, Officials, and Proprietors, Except Farm, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed.....number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343 980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Managers, officials, and prop's, except farm..number..	3,274,630	37,240	4,136,220	69,030	4,539,001	63,193	(X)	(X)
permill..	105.87	12.68	113.81	19.74	115.02	17.34	1.45	0.87
Officials and inspectors, State and local administration........	16.54	1.61	3.02	0.31	3.33	0.51	1.65	(NA)
Other specified managers and officials......................			12.83	2.24	14.70	2.55		0.99
Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.):								
Salaried....................	89.33	11.07	41.53	5.05	55.57	5.38	1.42	0.80
Self-employed...............			56.43	12.14	41.42	8.89		1.21
Manufacturing.................	12.98	0.29	16.32	0.60	19.18	0.91	1.65	1.29
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	10.40	0.32	15.20	0.58	(NA)	1.24
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	5.92	0.28	3.98	0.33	(NA)	1.75
Wholesale trade...............	7.20	1.22	8.45	1.03	7.84	0.94	0.72	0.98
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	3.92	0.34	4.69	0.25	(NA)	0.61
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	4.53	0.69	3.15	0.69	(NA)	1.44
Finance, insurance, and real estate......................	5.51	0.31	5.76	0.62	8.91	1.01	1.91	1.07
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	4.26	0.46	7.33	0.84	(NA)	1.06
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	1.60	0.16	1.58	0.17	(NA)	1.08
Construction..................	3.64	0.45	7.32	1.64	8.97	1.41	1.81	0.70
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	2.21	0.68	3.45	0.31	(NA)	0.29
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	5.11	0.96	5.52	1.09	(NA)	1.05
Eating and drinking places.....	6.19	2.18	6.47	3.14	4.63	1.97	1.38	0.88
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	1.25	0.72	1.21	0.49	(NA)	0.70
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	5.22	2.42	3.42	1.48	(NA)	0.93
Retail trade, except eating and drinking places...............	39.56	4.58	34.93	5.46	28.32	3.63	1.35	0.82
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	10.14	0.93	11.60	0.92	(NA)	0.86
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	24.79	4.53	16.72	2.71	(NA)	0.89
Personal services.............	2.79	0.69	3.63	1.51	3.27	1.33	1.68	0.98
Salaried....................	(NA)	(NA)	1.07	0.39	1.22	0.52	(NA)	1.17
Self-employed...............	(NA)	(NA)	2.56	1.12	2.06	0.81	(NA)	0.90
Other industries (including not reported)................	11.36	1.35	14.98	3.19	15.87	3.08	1.79	0.91

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] **See appendix A,**

Source: Data derived from ***1940 Census of Population,*** **Vol. III,** ***The Labor Force,*** **Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62;** ***1950 Census of Population,*** **Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B.** ***Occupational Characteristics,*** **table 3;** ***1960 Census of Population,*** **Vol. I,** ***Characteristics of the Population,*** **Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.**

Among managers and officials not elsewhere classified, the greatest relative losses were sustained among the salaried group, while the self-employed group showed some gains. The relative gain in the self-employed group, however, grew out of the fact that Negro males were not moving out of this category as rapidly as were white males. In all of the industrial classifications under managers and officials not elsewhere classified, the Index of Occupational Change was not as large for the salaried as for the self-employed, indicating that this effect seems to operate across the board. Eating and drinking places and other retail trade establishments which employed relatively large proportions of Negro males also showed the most consistent losses in relative Negro employment between 1950 and 1960. One possible explanation for this is the failure rate of small businesses between 1950 and 1960. The retail establishments catering to a segregated Negro clientele tend to be smaller than other retail establishments, and the failure rate was doubtless higher for small businesses than for larger ones.

In the managers, officials, and proprietors group, nonwhite incomes were relatively further below average in detailed occupations than was true for professional and technical occupations (table V–4). Also in all occupational categories

Table V–4.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF MALE MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, AND PROPRIETORS, EXCEPT FARM, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm...	6,838	3,907	57.1	12.5	10.7	7.5	8.9	1.4	2.9	94.8	87.9
Officials and inspectors, State and local administration.......	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	2.2	93.4	100.0
Other specified managers and officials.....................	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.9	2.8	94.3	88.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.):											
Salaried.....................	7,479	4,431	59.2	12.7	12.2	3.5	7.3	1.4	3.4	96.1	89.2
Self-employed................	5,932	3,368	56.8	12.1	9.0	-	-	1.3	2.7	93.5	86.1
Manufacturing:											
Salaried.....................	9,312	5,252	56.4	13.1	12.4	0.4	3.8	1.1	3.5	97.4	93.7
Self-employed................	7,998	3,503	43.8	12.3	9.5	-	-	1.0	2.8	94.6	77.8
Wholesale trade:											
Salaried.....................	7,541	4,603	61.0	12.7	12.2	0.2	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	97.0	80.3
Self-employed................	7,813	2,693	34.5	12.3	8.0	-	-	1.0	4.8	93.7	74.3
Construction:											
Salaried.....................	7,816	4,114	52.6	12.4	8.7	12.1	5.2	(NA)	(NA)	93.5	78.9
Self-employed................	6,756	3,239	47.9	11.9	9.8	(NA)	(NA)	2.4	6.0	87.9	66.5
Eating and drinking places:											
Salaried.....................	5,042	3,028	60.1	12.1	10.0	0.6	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	89.8	85.1
Self-employed................	4,990	3,170	63.5	10.6	0.8	-	-	2.0	2.2	91.9	90.6
Personal services:											
Salaried.....................	5,436	3,274	60.2	12.4	11.0	0.3	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	90.5	88.5
Self-employed................	5,060	3,296	65.1	12.0	9.5	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	92.8	91.7

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

here, nonwhites had considerably less education (an average of approximately 2 years less) than the total employed in these occupations. The income differences doubtless reflect some discrimination in many specific occupations, but the educational differences indicate that there were differences in the detailed occupations and job descriptions of whites and nonwhites within these specific categories. The proportion employed by government also was much lower in this occupational group than among the professional and technical occupations. Also, a smaller proportion of nonwhites than whites worked 40 weeks or more during 1959.

Clerical and kindred workers. It was shown in the preceding chapter that the greatest relative gains in employment of Negroes were in the clerical and kindred occupations. Between 1940 and 1960 the proportion of white males in this group increased from a little less than 6 percent to approximately 7 percent, while the proportion of Negro males in this occupational group increased from approximately 1 percent to 5 percent. Most of these individuals were classified in the other clerical and kindred category rather than in the two specific occupations for which data are available—bookkeepers and mail carriers (table V–5). The explanation for the large gains in this occupational category was the fact that nearly 50 percent of the nonwhites in this occupational group were employed by government while only a little over 25 percent of all in this occupational category were in the government service. This high proportion is inflated by the fact that 100 percent of mail carriers are government employees, but this is by no means the total explanation since mail carriers were less than 5 percent of those employed in clerical and kindred occupations.

Table V–5.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED IN CLERICAL AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed.....number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Clerical and kindred workers............number..	1,752,988	34,106	2,476,710	109,740	2,814,591	178,920	(X)	(X)
permill..	56.64	11.61	68.15	31.39	71.33	49.10	2.25	1.49
Bookkeepers......................	(NA)	(NA)	4.38	0.23	3.71	0.41	(NA)	2.10
Mail carriers....................	3.67	1.92	4.08	3.51	4.35	5.50	1.64	1.47
Other clerical and kindred workers........................	53.00	9.69	59.69	27.65	63.27	43.19	2.53	1.47

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] **See appendix A.**

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

The educational differences between whites and nonwhites in the detailed categories of this occupational group are negligible, all classes of this occupational group having a median educational achievement slightly beyond high school graduation. As in the groups looked at previously, nonwhites had a median income below that of all employed in the group, with the greatest discrepancy occurring in the largest category, that of "other clerical and kindred workers." (See table V–6.) Also the nonwhites had a higher unemployment rate than did whites, even among mail carriers, who are all government employees. Again, it should be remembered that there are some regional differences entering into the picture here since proportionately more of the nonwhites than of the whites are employed in the South, a region with lower incomes. The differences between whites and nonwhites in percent working 40 weeks or more during 1959 were negligible.

Table V–6.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Male Clerical and Kindred Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Nonwhite	Nonwhite as percent of total	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Clerical and kindred workers	4,916	4,128	84.0	12.3	12.2	26.0	47.7	3.4	5.6	86.7	86.4
Bookkeepers....................	4,618	4,266	92.4	12.7	12.8	7.5	24.3	2.5	4.6	86.3	89.4
Mail carriers....................	5,380	5,141	95.6	12.3	12.5	100.0	100.0	2.5	3.9	93.7	92.9
Other clerical and kindred workers........................	5,026	4,066	80.9	12.4	12.2	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	5.8	86.1	85.8

NA **Not available.**

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Salesworkers. As noted earlier, there were moderate improvements in employment of Negro males as salesworkers between 1940 and 1950, but very little gain in this occupational group in any region of the United States between 1950 and 1960. Data on the detailed occupations of this category show that between 1940 and 1950 there was a relatively large gain for Negroes in the real estate agent and broker category, but this was primarily due to the small proportion of Negroes in this occupation in 1940 (table V–7). The decline in proportion of Negro males employed as insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters during both decades under consideration raises some interesting questions. One possibility is a decline in the weekly payment insurance business due to an increasing economic level of Negroes and hence the purchase of less expensive insurance with premiums on a monthly or longer basis. Another possible factor in the decline of the insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters category may be the change in policy in many of the large insurance companies which now permits them to write life insurance for Negroes at no extra premium and thus perhaps cut into what was a segregated clientele of many insurance agents.

The largest single category of employment of Negro males among salesworkers was that of salesmen and salesclerks in the retail trade. Over 50 percent of all Negro male salesworkers was in this category in 1960. Since a negligible proportion of salesworkers are employed by the government, it is reasonable to assume that the gains in this area were the consequence of lessened discrimination in the employment of Negro salesclerks. The relative gain in employment of Negro males as salesmen and salesclerks in the wholesale trade was even greater than in the retail trade, but the number involved was small. It is reasonable to expect that gains in this area of wholesale and retail trade will increase rapidly and more than offset possible continued losses among insurance agents and other occupations.

Table V–7.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED AS SALESWORKERS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Sales and kindred workers.............number..	2,094,174	23,544	2,523,900	39,480	2,917,552	46,685	(X)	(X)
permill..	67.70	8.02	69.45	11.29	73.93	12.81	1.38	1.07
Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters....................	7.15	1.62	7.42	1.51	8.19	1.35	0.91	0.81
Real estate agents and brokers....	3.23	0.37	3.15	0.74	3.65	0.67	1.90	0.78
Other specified sales workers.....	5.45	1.89	4.39	1.72	6.50	2.34	1.12	0.92
Salesmen & sales clerks (n.e.c.)..	32.51	3.75	54.49	7.32	55.59	8.45	1.18	1.13
Manufacturing..................	(NA)	(NA)	8.02	0.39	10.49	0.55	(NA)	1.08
Wholesale trade................	(NA)	(NA)	10.51	0.37	11.92	0.64	(NA)	1.52
Retail trade...................	(NA)	(NA)	33.36	6.18	29.84	6.91	(NA)	1.25
Other industries (including not reported)...................	19.36	0.39	2.60	0.38	3.34	0.35	70.74	0.72

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

In general, nonwhites in these occupations tend to have about 1 year less education than others. This is primarily a consequence of the education differential in salesmen and salesclerks in retail trade (table V–8).

In all of these detailed occupational categories, the income differences between whites and nonwhites were large. The detailed occupation that included the largest number of Negroes, namely salesmen and salesclerks in the retail trade, had a median income for nonwhites that was a larger proportion of the median income for the entire group than most of the other groups. Even here, however, the median income for nonwhites was only 71 percent of that of all in the occupational category. The differences between whites and nonwhites in weeks worked were very small in this group. A portion of the income differential was probably due to the fact that in 1960 nearly half of the Negroes in this occupational group were in the South and most of them were probably in businesses catering to a segregated clientele. Doubtless there are many other factors in the picture, including discrimination.

Table V–8.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Male Salesworkers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40–52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Sales and kindred workers...	5,119	2,845	55.6	12.3	11.1	0.4	1.5	2.5	5.6	86.6	77.5
Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters..................	6,331	3,947	62.3	12.9	12.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.6	93.9	89.5
Real estate agents and brokers..	6,508	5,037	77.4	12.7	13.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	3.1	89.3	88.0
Other specified sales workers...	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	3.4	6.8	70.9	54.2
Salesmen & sales clerks (n.e.c.)	5,101	3,052	59.8	12.3	11.1	0.4	1.9	2.7	5.9	87.1	80.4
Manufacturing.................	6,835	4,008	58.6	12.8	12.1	0.1	-	1.7	6.7	93.7	78.7
Wholesale trade...............	6,146	4,431	72.1	12.6	12.2	0.1	-	1.6	4.2	93.9	86.9
Retail trade..................	4,027	2,874	71.4	12.1	10.8	0.5	1.8	3.4	6.0	82.2	80.3
Other industries (including not reported)................	5,590	2,897	51.8	12.5	11.8	2.4	11.2	3.1	6.4	87.0	75.0

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. In 1940 a little over 4 percent of the employed Negro males was in the major category of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (table V–9). In 1960 the proportion of Negro males employed in this category had increased to nearly 10 percent. Most of this increase occurred in the period between 1940 and 1950, but even between 1950 and 1960 the Index of Occupational Change for this broad category was exceeded only by that for clerical occupations. Since the number of Negro males employed as craftsmen and foremen was almost twice as large as the number employed in clerical occupations, this represents a major economic gain for all the geographic regions. Only the North Central showed no significant gains in this category for either decade under consideration.

Almost all the detailed occupations in the craftsmen and foremen category showed gains for the period under review. Most of these detailed occupations had greater gains during the forties than during the fifties. Carpenters constituted an exception to this general pattern. The relatively large gain in the employment of Negro males in this category during the fifties was primarily due to the fact that Negro males were not moving out of this occupation as rapidly as were white males. The median incomes for both whites and nonwhites were well below the median income of all craftsmen and foremen. The unemployment rates were high in 1960, with very little difference between whites and Negroes, although nonwhites had a smaller proportion working 40 weeks or more in 1959. The fact that Negro males were not moving out of this occupation, which is characterized by low income and high unemployment rates, as rapidly as were white males would indicate that fewer alternatives were open to them and that, at best, they had low occupational mobility.

Table V-9.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED IN CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED OCCUPATIONS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed.....number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....number..	4,917,192	130,340	7,181,340	270,420	8,081,770	356,586	(X)	(X)
permill..	158.97	44.38	197.57	77.34	204.80	97.86	1.40	1.22
Bakers..........................	3.74	1.07	2.63	1.72	2.11	1.93	2.28	1.40
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen......................	2.22	1.13	1.42	0.76	0.75	0.42	1.05	1.05
Boilermakers....................	0.88	0.17	0.94	0.23	0.58	0.18	1.27	1.27
Cabinetmakers and patternmakers..	2.59	0.34	2.80	0.61	2.55	0.53	1.66	0.95
Carpenters......................	17.31	7.08	23.71	9.97	19.60	9.83	1.03	1.19
Compositors and typesetters......	4.82	0.47	4.34	0.74	4.05	1.01	1.75	1.46
Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen......................	9.07	1.52	2.63	1.91	2.81	3.14	2.32	1.54
Hoistmen........................			(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		(NA)
Stationary engineers............			5.71	1.33	6.64	1.29		0.83
Electricians....................	6.31	0.42	8.22	0.88	8.30	1.37	1.61	1.54
Foremen (n.e.c.)................	15.61	1.13	20.99	2.70	27.28	4.42	1.78	1.25
Manufacturing.................	8.45	0.47	12.45	1.16	17.17	1.99	1.68	1.24
Durable goods...............	(NA)	(NA)	7.44	0.62	10.72	1.10	(NA)	1.23
Nondurable goods............	(NA)	(NA)	5.01	0.54	6.45	0.89	(NA)	1.28
Nonmanufacturing..............	7.16	0.66	8.54	1.54	10.11	2.43	1.96	1.33
Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power.....	3.33	0.21	5.59	0.58	6.71	0.88	1.65	1.26
Locomotive engineers............	2.23	0.14	1.95	0.02	1.43	0.07	0.16	4.77
Locomotive firemen..............	1.34	0.77	1.41	0.60	0.91	0.23	0.74	0.59
Masons, tilesetters, and stonecutters......................	3.06	2.51	4.24	5.20	4.26	5.97	1.50	1.14
Mechanics, repairmen, and loomfixers.....................	26.91	8.93	44.71	20.05	52.93	32.04	1.35	1.35
Airplane......................	(NA)	(NA)	1.88	0.33	2.72	0.90	(NA)	1.88
Automobile....................	(NA)	(NA)	16.56	10.03	15.98	12.15	(NA)	1.25
Radio and TV..................	(NA)	(NA)	1.91	0.57	2.44	1.06	(NA)	1.46
Other.........................	(NA)	(NA)	24.36	9.13	31.80	17.92	(NA)	1.50
Millwrights.....................	(NA)	(NA)	1.59	0.33	1.60	0.30	(NA)	0.90
Machinists and jobsetters........	(NA)	(NA)	14.08	2.26	13.11	3.33	(NA)	1.58
Toolmakers and diemakers.........	(NA)	(NA)	4.20	0.12	4.55	0.41	(NA)	3.15
Molders, metal..................	2.25	2.03	1.28	2.97	0.93	2.91	2.57	1.35
Painters, glaziers, and paperhangers........................	10.90	4.45	10.63	6.33	9.05	7.21	1.46	1.34
Plasterers and cement finishers..	1.43	2.62	1.95	4.95	1.71	5.15	1.39	1.19
Plumbers and pipefitters.........	5.48	1.25	7.22	2.54	7.3[illegible]	2.78	1.54	1.07
Printing craft (n.e.c.).........	1.96	0.09	2.96	0.46	3.08	0.74	3.38	1.55
Shoemakers and repairers, except factory........................	1.81	1.21	1.29	1.61	0.77	1.16	1.87	1.21
Structural metal workers.........	0.87	0.28	1.28	0.38	1.39	0.63	0.92	1.53
Tailors and furriers............	3.26	1.35	1.91	1.37	0.82	0.66	1.73	1.12
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers..................	(NA)	(NA)	3.19	0.28	3.31	0.67	(NA)	2.31
Other craftsmen and kindred workers........................	31.60	5.22	11.97	6.41	16.17	8.60	3.24	0.99

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Data on the distribution of Negro males by detailed occupations within the broad category in 1960 indicate that almost one-third of them was classed as mechanics and repairmen. Within this group the largest single category of employment for both whites and Negroes was automobile mechanics and repairmen, and a larger proportion of Negro than of white mechanics and repairmen was reported in this specialty.

In terms of major categories, some of the largest discrepancies in proportion of Negro and white employed males were among the foremen (not elsewhere classified) group. Significant gains were made in these categories in both decades under consideration, and the discrepancies were not as great in 1960 as they were in 1940, but still the proportion of white males employed as foremen in manufacturing was more than 8 times the proportion of Negro males similarly employed. Linemen and servicemen showed a large discrepancy of the same order of magnitude as for foremen in manufacturing.

Although the proportion of Negro males employed as craftsmen and foremen was only about one-half as large as that of white males, there were detailed occupations within this classification for which Negroes showed greater proportions than whites. These "Negro occupations," as they are generally designated, and the years for which a larger Negro proportion than white was reported are as follows: cranemen and derrickmen, 1960; masons, tilesetters, and stonecutters, 1950 and 1960; molders (metal), 1950 and 1960; shoemakers and repairmen (except factory) 1950 and 1960; and plasterers and cement finishers, 1940, 1950, and 1960. It is noteworthy that all of the detailed occupations listed above continued to show gains in relative employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960.

The median income of nonwhite craftsmen and foremen in 1959 was only about 65 percent of the median income of all craftsmen and foremen (table V–10). As in the professional and technical group, a larger proportion of nonwhites than whites was in government service. Nonwhites employed as craftsmen and foremen had approximately 1.5 years less education on the average than did all persons employed in the category. As for the income and education of people in this category, "Negro occupations," the only pattern that emerges is that the educational levels for the total employed in these occupations were below the educational level of the overall craftsmen and foremen category. Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen had median incomes above the average for all craftsmen and foremen. It should be noted that the median for nonwhites was further above the overall average than the median for all workers in the occupation, indicating that whites in this group had incomes below average for the total. Although these whites had slightly more education than the nonwhites, the differences were not large. This was one of the few occupations that had a higher unemployment rate for whites than for nonwhites.

Masons, tilesetters, and stonecutters as well as plasterers and cement finishers, have been more generally considered as traditional "Negro occupations" than have the others mentioned. In both of these occupational groups, Negroes had approximately 1 year less education than the total in the occupation. Among plasterers and cement finishers the median income for nonwhites was above the median income for all nonwhite craftsmen and foremen even though all plasterers and cement finishers had a median income below that for all craftsmen and foremen. In both these occupations nonwhites were significantly below the average in percent working 40 weeks or more in 1959.

Table V–10.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Male Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5,318	3,492	65.7	10.5	8.9	7.8	11.8	5.4	8.3	85.6	77.4
Bakers	4,633	3,354	72.4	9.2	8.6	2.1	5.7	3.6	5.1	89.4	89.6
Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen	4,789	3,858	80.6	8.6	7.6	4.7	7.6	5.4	4.9	79.8	77.9
Boilermakers	5,510	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	(NA)	8.3	28.1	11.6	7.4	71.4	89.9
Cabinetmakers and patternmakers	5,245	3,271	62.4	10.7	10.9	3.0	0.9	4.3	9.5	87.6	76.4
Carpenters	4,271	2,320	54.3	9.3	8.1	3.7	5.6	11.4	12.0	71.6	63.8
Compositors and typesetters	5,865	3,929	70.0	12.1	12.1	2.7	11.4	1.6	3.1	92.7	86.0
Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen	5,328	4,479	84.0	8.9	8.6	11.2	14.2	6.1	5.9	73.0	71.5
Stationary engineers	6,410	4,991	77.9	12.2	10.1	14.7	31.3	2.1	3.8	93.1	87.9
Electricians	6,043	5,224	86.4	11.8	12.1	11.2	32.6	5.1	5.2	88.1	87.7
Foremen (n.e.c.)	6,705	5,206	77.6	11.5	10.0	7.0	15.4	1.9	3.5	96.2	92.1
Manufacturing	7,015	5,124	73.0	11.8	10.5	1.0	3.9	1.3	3.1	97.2	91.9
Durable goods	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	7.7	1.3	3.0	97.1	91.8
Nondurable goods	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	(NA)	1.4	3.3	97.4	91.9
Nonmanufacturing	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.9	29.0	2.7	3.7	94.6	94.3
Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power	6,029	4,269	70.8	12.3	10.9	5.0	11.0	1.3	3.5	96.4	90.2
Locomotive engineers	7,687	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	(NA)	1.3	34.9	1.8	1.4	91.9	100.0
Locomotive firemen	6,069	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	(NA)	0.9	-	5.2	4.8	81.7	86.2
Masons, tilesetters and stonecutters	4,922	3,158	64.2	9.6	8.7	1.5	-	10.3	11.7	69.2	58.3
Mechanics, repairmen, and loomfixers	4,800	3,478	72.4	10.4	9.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	88.7	85.7
Airplane	5,990	5,282	88.2	12.2	12.3	31.1	50.7	3.7	5.0	95.1	92.4
Automobile	4,372	3,173	72.6	9.9	8.9	4.0	5.6	3.0	4.8	88.6	86.9
Radio and TV	4,410	3,473	78.7	12.2	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	87.9	85.1
Other	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Millwrights	6,010	4,644	77.3	9.7	8.8	1.3	3.0	5.2	8.2	80.3	71.6
Machinists and jobsetters	5,557	4,458	80.2	10.7	10.2	5.4	11.3	3.1	5.6	90.6	88.0
Toolmakers and diemakers	6,598	5,344	81.0	11.7	11.9	1.6	5.3	2.3	4.5	93.4	91.7
Molders, metal	4,809	4,293	89.3	8.8	8.4	0.6	0.6	6.1	9.8	85.3	80.6
Painters, glaziers, and paperhangers	3,848	2,515	65.3	9.4	8.8	7.7	10.5	10.7	12.2	66.7	63.5
Plasterers and cement finishers	4,752	3,572	75.2	8.8	7.9	2.4	0.3	13.5	16.0	68.6	60.5
Plumbers and pipefitters	5,687	3,338	58.7	10.2	8.3	7.7	22.5	8.0	6.5	83.9	82.8
Printing craft (n.e.c.)	6,101	4,527	74.2	11.7	12.0	3.4	23.6	3	3.6	94.2	89.3
Shoemakers and repairers, except factory	2,974	2,535	85.2	8.4	9.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.9	88.4	85.2
Structural metal workers	5,635	4,640	82.3	10.0	9.1	11.9	21.2	12.0	9.5	75.5	78.7
Tailors and furriers	4,200	3,333	79.3	8.4	10.8	1.0	1.6	4.6	3.0	83.6	83.8
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers	5,542	4,710	85.0	10.8	11.1	10.9	28.6	6.9	4.8	87.8	88.5

– **Represents zero or rounds to zero.**

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Shoemakers and repairmen had the lowest median income of any occupation in the craftsmen and foremen group, and the income for nonwhite shoemakers and repairers was one of the lowest, exceeding only slightly the median income of carpenters and painters and glaziers. No occupation in this general group was lower in median number of years of school completed than the shoemakers and the repairers, although for nonwhites the educational attainments were above those of all craftsmen and foremen.

Among foremen (not elsewhere classified), nonwhites had about 1.5 years less education than foremen in general and approximately twice as large a proportion employed by the government.

In no detailed occupational category of craftsmen and foremen did nonwhites have a median income above the median for all workers in the detailed occupation. In fact, in only one detailed occupation did nonwhites have a median income above that of all craftsmen and foremen; this was among toolmakers and diemakers. The median educational attainments in this category were well above the average for all craftsmen and foremen and slightly higher for nonwhites than for whites.

The next highest income group for nonwhites was that of airplane mechanics and repairmen; here the median income of nonwhites was approximately 88 percent of the median income of all in the occupation. Airplane mechanics and repairmen had the highest median education attainment of any group among nonwhites and the highest for all craftsmen and foremen. It is interesting to note that this occupation, where the income discrepancies are small relative to other detailed occupations in the broad category, included the highest proportions of nonwhites—over 50 percent—employed by government. It is equally noteworthy, however, that the group which had the least discrepancy in median income had less than 1 percent employed by government. This was the occupation of molders (metal), where the nonwhite income was 89 percent of the median for all in the occupation. The differences in educational achievement between whites and nonwhites in this occupation were also rather small—less than one-half year.

Which types of occupations offer the Negro the greatest opportunities for employment—and which the least? To answer these questions our analysis was made to determine the characteristics of the detailed occupations in the craftsmen and foremen category which, between 1950 and 1960, showed the highest and the lowest indexes of change. The findings of this analysis are discussed below. Certain variables were studied and discarded as not relevant to the analysis. The first variable examined was the unemployment rate by occupations, but this was not found to be associated with the index of change. The excess in the Negro unemployment rate as compared to the white unemployment rate was then examined as an indicator of possible discrimination within the occupation, but this too was not associated with the index. Median earnings were also reviewed, as were differentials of total and nonwhite earnings, on the assumption that these might constitute an index of discrimination, but neither of these was associated with variations in the gains between 1950 and 1960.

It was hypothesized that expanding occupations might offer most opportunities for gains. In order to get an index of expansion independently of gains in employment of Negroes, the percent increase in white employment in the occupation between 1950 and 1960 was used as an index of expansion. This was associated with gains, but not in a direct way or too closely. One-third of the occupations that had the highest relative gains in Negro employment had above-average expansion in white employment, but they included two occupations—machinists and jobsetters and compositors and typesetters—which had less than 2-percent increase in white employment between 1950 and 1960. This upper third of the occupations included none of the nine occupations which showed losses in white employment. (The foremen categories all showed more than 25-percent expansion in white employment, but none of these was in the upper one-third of occupations showing greatest relative gains in Negro Employment.) The 10 occupations showing least relative gains in Negro employment between 1950 and 1960 included six of the nine occupations which showed actual losses in white employment. Thus, it might be said that with some exceptions, an occupation that is expanding offers better than average opportunities for gains in Negro employment, but that this is not a specific condition for gain in Negro employment.

The percent in each occupation employed by government and the percent of nonwhites in the occupations employed by government were also examined to see how they were related to relative gains in Negro employment. In general, those occupations which showed the greatest improvement in the employment of Negroes between 1950 and 1960 had high proportions of nonwhites employed by government. The occupation as a whole did not necessarily have a high proportion so employed.

While these generalizations seem to hold for most occupations in the craftsmen and foremen category, there are some striking exceptions. Stationary engineers, who showed the largest loss in relative Negro male employment between 1950 and 1960, showed a 26-percent increase in white employment during the same period; 31 percent of the nonwhites in the occupation was employed by government. A striking exception at the other end of the scale were the toolmakers and diemakers. This group showed the greatest relative gains between 1950 and 1960, had an 18-percent increase in total white employment, and had only 5 percent of nonwhites employed by government. A portion of the large relative gain was doubtless due to the small number of nonwhites in this occupation in 1960.

Operatives and kindred workers. It will be recalled from the previous chapter that between 1940 and 1950 there were greater relative gains in employment of Negro males among operatives than among craftsmen. Although the gains be-

Table V-11.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED AS OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Operatives and kindred workers..............number..	5,719,388	367,401	7,287,510	738,420	7,702,159	887,434	(X)	(X)
permill..	184.90	125.10	200.51	211.19	195.18	243.54	1.56	1.18
Apprentices........................	2.62	0.26	3.02	0.54	1.97	0.49	1.80	1.39
Attendants, auto service and park.	6.24	5.47	5.73	5.65	7.87	8.71	1.14	1.12
Brakemen & switchmen, railroad....	3.38	0.93	3.63	0.94	2.93	0.92	0.94	1.21
Bus drivers........................	0.54	0.03	3.93	1.61	3.70	4.55	7.35	3.00
Taxicab and truck drivers, etc....	43.97	46.67	42.18	58.50	46.30	76.06	1.31	1.18
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs..	(NA)	(NA)	4.68	8.25	3.24	7.93	(NA)	1.39
Truck drivers and deliverymen...	(NA)	(NA)	37.50	50.24	43.05	68.13	(NA)	1.18
Filers, grinders, and polishers, metal............................	(NA)	(NA)	3.49	2.46	3.29	2.90	(NA)	1.25
Furnacemen, smeltermen, & pourers.	(NA)	(NA)	1.18	3.23	1.02	3.29	(NA)	1.18
Laundry and dry cleaning oper.....	1.08	2.87	2.52	12.18	1.72	10.01	1.82	1.20
Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house................	(NA)	(NA)	4.31	1.80	4.23	1.74	(NA)	0.98
Mine operatives and laborers (n.e.c.).........................	19.37	16.75	14.31	10.59	6.95	3.63	0.86	0.71
Packers and wrappers (n.e.c.).....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.73	7.42	(NA)	(NA)
Painters, except construction and maintenance.................	2.59	0.88	2.61	1.96	2.82	3.53	2.21	1.67
Power station operators...........	0.68	0.04	0.55	0.03	0.63	0.09	0.93	2.63
Sailors and deck hands............	1.04	0.92	0.91	1.34	0.71	0.93	1.23	0.89
Sawyers...........................	(NA)	(NA)	1.96	5.41	1.75	4.12	(NA)	0.85
Spinners and weavers, textile.....	(NA)	(NA)	0.55	0.13	1.18	0.14	(NA)	0.50
Stationary firemen................	3.19	4.72	2.81	5.10	1.93	2.94	1.23	0.84
Welders and flame-cutters.........	5.93	0.34	6.54	2.75	8.17	5.32	4.86	1.55
Other specified operatives and kindred workers..................	13.89	4.99	7.36	4.25	5.47	4.88	1.61	1.54
Operatives & kind. wkrs. (n.e.c.).	82.38	40.21	92.92	92.93	88.83	101.87	2.04	1.15
Manufacturing..................	71.83	27.04	79.77	72.84	62.93	71.87	2.43	1.25
Durable goods.................	30.60	13.08	44.11	42.58	34.24	40.29	2.26	1.22
Saw and planing mills.......	4.43	4.47	6.03	12.89	4.43	8.45	2.12	0.89
Miscellaneous wood products.	(NA)	(NA)	3.56	11.11	2.49	6.29	(NA)	0.81
Furniture and fixtures......	(NA)	(NA)	2.47	1.78	1.94	2.16	(NA)	1.55
Stone, clay, and glass prod.	2.74	1.11	3.33	2.93	3.05	3.75	2.17	1.40
Primary metal industries....	5.14	4.09	5.67	9.02	4.77	9.05	3.17	1.21
Fabricated metal industries.	1.69	0.37	4.98	3.05	4.99	4.71	2.76	1.54
Machinery, exc. electrical..	6.37	0.51	7.52	2.34	5.61	2.67	3.39	1.53
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.03	1.30	3.62	2.25	1.93
Motor vehicles & equipment..	5.44	1.66	6.86	8.22	3.08	5.45	3.93	1.48
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicle.......	1.81	0.87	2.02	1.12	2.16	2.06	1.15	1.72
Other durable goods.........	(NA)	(NA)	3.67	1.71	2.53	1.80	(NA)	1.53
Nondurable goods..............	37.93	13.31	35.19	29.65	28.58	31.28	2.39	1.30
Food and kindred products...	6.01	4.79	7.10	10.53	6.45	12.18	1.87	1.27
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills......................	8.77	1.15	5.81	2.53	3.19	1.82	3.32	1.31
Knitting and other textile mill products..............	3.99	0.47	2.37	0.80	1.19	1.02	2.85	2.54
Apparel and fabricated textile mill products......	4.14	0.87	4.07	2.25	2.50	2.12	2.63	1.53
Paper and allied products...	4.32	1.03	3.83	2.79	4.00	3.12	3.06	1.07
Chemical & allied products..	3.55	2.44	3.36	4.97	3.65	4.22	2.15	0.78
Other nondurable goods......	7.15	2.56	8.65	5.78	7.60	6.80	1.87	1.34
Not specified manufacturing industries..................	3.30	0.65	0.47	0.61	0.11	0.30	6.59	2.10
Nonmanufacturing industries (including not reported).......	10.55	13.17	13.15	19.89	11.33	21.26	1.21	1.24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities...	(NA)	(NA)	4.09	5.30	2.90	4.13	(NA)	1.10
Wholesale and retail trade....	(NA)	(NA)	4.19	6.87	3.09	7.02	(NA)	1.39
Other industries (including not reported)................	(NA)	(NA)	4.87	7.72	5.34	10.11	(NA)	1.19

NA Not available. X Not applicable. [1] **See appendix A.**

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

tween 1950 and 1960 among operatives dropped below those of craftsmen, they were still at an appreciable level (table V–11). It was seen in table IV–1 that the median income of operatives, while below that of craftsmen and kindred workers, was still above the median income of all nonwhite males. Thus, gains in this category in general represented real economic gains although some of the detailed occupations in this category have median incomes for nonwhites well below the total nonwhite median income (table V–12).

An analysis of the distribution of whites and Negroes among the detailed occupations of operatives and kindred workers shows that approximately 24 percent of all employed Negro males was in this general occupational group, which included approximately 20 percent of all employed white males. The detailed occupational category that included more Negro males than any other in 1960 was that of truckdrivers and deliverymen; this category was also largest for white males. Two other detailed occupational groups which included more than 1 percent of the total employed Negro males were operatives and kindred workers in food and kindred products and laundry and drycleaning operatives. Neither of these categories was of similar importance in terms of number of white males employed, and white males in general seemed less concentrated in specific occupations.

Busdrivers constituted the detailed occupational group showing the greatest relative gain in Negro male employment both between 1940 and 1950 and between 1950 and 1960. Nonwhite busdrivers had a median income well above the median income of all nonwhites, and nonwhites in this category tended to have one-half year more schooling than other busdrivers. As in the case of other occupations with high relative gains in the employment of Negro males, 68 percent of nonwhite busdrivers was employed by the government—as compared with 41 percent of all busdrivers. Seventy-five percent of nonwhite busdrivers was employed 40 weeks or more during 1959—compared with 82 percent of all busdrivers.

Truckdrivers and deliverymen—the detailed occupation in this group which included the largest number of Negroes—showed relative gains in employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960, but this was at the same level as all operatives and kindred workers. Income for truckdrivers and deliverymen was below the median income of all operatives and kindred workers and was also below the median income for all employed persons both white and nonwhite. Deliverymen comprised a much larger proportion of this group than did truckdrivers and were largely responsible for the lower median income of the group. Nonwhites in this occupational category also had approximately 1.5 years less schooling that all truckdrivers and deliverymen.

Among those employed as operatives in the manufacture of food and kindred products, there was a relatively large gain in employment of Negro males between 1940 and 1950 and an above-average gain between 1950 and 1960. Nonwhites in

Table V-12.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Male Operatives and Kindred Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Operatives and kindred workers	4,373	3,067	70.1	9.6	8.5	4.6	7.3	6.4	8.2	81.6	79.0
Apprentices	3,584	3,331	92.9	12.2	12.1	4.8	18.0	5.8	7.6	72.4	67.9
Attendants, auto service and parking	2,384	2,259	94.7	10.5	8.9	0.9	1.7	6.9	7.7	66.9	78.2
Brakemen & switchmen, railroad	5,726	4,454	77.8	10.9	8.4	1.5	4.7	4.2	7.4	84.9	71.6
Bus drivers	4,459	3,530	79.2	7.8	10.3	41.4	67.8	1.7	1.9	82.1	75.2
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	3,359	2,888	86.0	9.2	9.1	5.3	5.8	4.9	5.1	82.9	85.5
Truck drivers and deliverymen	4,271	2,584	60.5	9.6	8.1	6.4	7.9	5.9	6.8	83.2	80.2
Filers, grinders, and polishers, metal	5,142	4,316	83.9	9.4	8.8	0.7	0.6	6.2	12.6	85.7	78.5
Furnacemen, smeltermen, pourers	5,138	4,432	86.3	8.9	8.3	0.5	1.1	6.0	9.2	68.5	70.8
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	3,028	2,601	85.9	9.4	9.1	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.9	83.0	83.8
Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house	4,753	3,091	65.0	10.7	8.7	1.5	4.3	2.7	5.4	90.6	86.4
Mine operatives and laborers (n.e.c.)	4,289	3,258	76.0	8.6	6.9	0.2	0.2	12.3	14.0	67.8	66.1
Packers and wrappers (n.e.c.)	3,412	2,944	86.3	9.5	8.8	4.5	8.7	8.5	10.8	72.6	77.2
Painters, except construction and maintenance	4,286	3,406	79.5	9.2	9.2	1.2	1.5	6.4	9.0	83.4	78.6
Power station operators	6,270	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	(NA)	16.8	25.2	1.3	1.6	94.9	95.4
Sailors and deck hands	4,363	4,018	92.1	9.3	8.6	11.7	17.7	19.5	16.3	60.2	65.2
Sawyers	2,861	1,828	63.9	8.3	6.1	0.5	1.1	8.3	7.7	74.8	73.5
Spinners and weavers, textile	3,645	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	(NA)	0.2	5.7	4.3	7.3	88.1	89.2
Stationary firemen	4,848	3,269	67.4	8.3	6.4	21.6	23.1	5.0	5.8	87.6	85.2
Welders and flame-cutters	5,116	4,454	87.1	9.7	9.6	3.8	7.2	6.5	11.3	82.7	75.5
Other specified operatives and kindred workers	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	(NA)	8.1	8.1	(NA)	(NA)
Operatives & kind. wkrs. (n.e.c.)	4,448	3,386	76.1	9.4	8.5	3.0	5.4	6.3	8.9	83.1	79.3
Manufacturing	4,524	3,551	78.5	7.4	8.5	0.7	1.6	6.1	8.7	84.0	79.8
Durable goods	4,626	3,740	80.8	9.5	8.5	1.0	2.2	6.7	9.4	81.6	76.9
Saw and planing mills	3,190	1,937	60.7	8.7	6.4	0.1	0.5	6.7	6.2	79.3	74.2
Miscellaneous wood prod.				8.7	7.2					77.2	80.0
Furniture and fixtures	3,300	2,649	80.3	8.7	8.5	0.1	-	6.6	8.7	82.5	80.5
Stone, clay, & glass prod.	4,628	3,213	69.4	8.9	7.8	0.1	0.4	6.3	7.9	85.9	82.8
Primary metal industries	4,888	4,309	88.1	9.1	8.4	0.1	0.2	6.3	8.4	68.1	67.0
Fabricated metal ind.	4,570	3,877	84.8	9.6	9.2	2.8	5.2	7.4	9.7	83.4	81.8
Machinery, exc. elec.	4,890	4,302	88.0	10.0	8.7	0.1	0.2	5.9	11.4	85.1	85.9
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	4,870	4,269	87.7	10.6	7.4	0.3	-	4.9	8.2	87.5	85.4
Motor vehicles and equip.	5,139	4,775	92.9	9.5	8.9	0.1	0.2	8.6	14.5	81.7	75.1
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicle	5,026	4,511	89.7	10.4	9.0	6.6	21.8	8.7	10.5	84.2	71.5
Other durable goods	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nondurable goods	4,385	3,357	76.6	9.2	8.5	0.3	0.8	5.3	7.8	86.9	83.5
Food and kindred products	4,335	3,114	71.8	9.0	8.2	0.1	0.3	7.0	9.4	83.8	81.3
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills	3,194	2,569	80.4	7.9	7.1	-	-	4.0	4.4	88.4	89.0
Knitting and other textile mill products	3,581	3,115	87.0	8.2	9.6	0.1	-	5.9	7.9	85.6	84.1
Apparel and fabricated textile mill products	3,914	2,928	74.8	8.9	9.9	0.3	1.3	8.6	9.9	79.6	79.3
Paper and allied products	4,962	3,726	75.1	9.8	8.4	0.1	0.2	3.0	5.0	82.1	87.9
Chemical & allied products	5,368	3,672	68.4	10.6	8.5	0.9	0.8	3.0	5.7	91.9	83.6
Other nondurable goods	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Not specified manufacturing industries	3,489	2,933	84.1	8.8	8.3	0.7	-	10.8	11.8	84.0	81.4
Nonmanufacturing industries (including not reported)	4,017	2,874	71.5	9.4	8.3	15.3	18.1	7.6	9.4	78.6	77.5
Transport., commun., & other public utilities	4,738	3,704	78.2	9.3	8.4	18.1	37.3	5.1	7.8	87.0	83.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3,490	2,527	72.4	9.4	8.3	0.2	0.2	6.9	8.8	77.6	77.5
Other industries (including not reported)	2,855	1,982	69.4	9.3	7.8	22.8	15.4	9.2	10.4	69.2	67.5

– Represents zero or rounds to zero. NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

this occupation had a median income level above that of all operatives and kindred workers, and therefore, above that of all employed nonwhite males. Thus, gains here represent real economic gains although this was still a relatively low income occupational group.

Negroes showed a gain in relative employment as laundry and drycleaning operatives in both decades under consideration, but workers in this category had median incomes below the median for all operatives and below the median for all employed males, total and nonwhite. Therefore the gains in this occupational category may be thought of as having dubious economic value. If the movement into this occupational category was from an occupation such as farm laborer, then it would represent a real economic gain because of the very low median income of farm workers. Nonwhites in this occupation showed a slightly higher proportion employed 40 weeks or more during 1959 than did all laundry and drycleaning operatives.

Workers engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles and related equipment constituted the detailed occupational group with the highest median income ($4,775) for nonwhites in the operatives and kindred workers category. The motor vehicles group was among those showing the largest gains in employment of Negro males between 1940 and 1950 and stayed relatively high between 1950 and 1960. Between 1950 and 1960 there was a relatively large loss in numbers employed in this occupation for both whites and Negroes. It is interesting that this loss of employment opportunities did not bear out the theory that "Negroes are the last hired and the first fired." Negro males showed large relative gains in this relatively high income occupational category. Unemployment in this group was relatively high, and nonwhite males had an unemployment rate that was considerably above the unemployment rate of the occupation. This doubtless indicates that there was more difficulty for nonwhites than for whites in transferring to other occupations. The median income reported for nonwhites in this occupation in 1960 was 93 percent of the median income for the entire work force. Nonwhites in this occupational category were somewhat below the others in percent working 40 weeks or more in 1959.

The occupation with the second highest income for nonwhites in the operatives and kindred workers group was that of operatives employed in the manufacture of transportation equipment except motor vehicles. Nonwhites in this group had a median income of $4,511. In terms of median school years completed, nonwhites had approximately 1.5 years less education than did the group as a whole. Despite this difference in education and a smaller proportion working as much as 40 weeks in 1959, the median income of nonwhites was approximately 90 percent of the median income of the group as a whole.

This occupation furnished one of the rare instances in which greater relative gains were reported for nonwhite males between 1950 and 1960 than between 1940 and 1950. While the number employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles has been decreasing, the number employed in the manufacture of other transportation equipment increased during the two decades under consideration. A part of the explanation for the higher relative gains by the nonwhites during the fifties than during the preceding decade probably lies in the fact that in 1960 approximately 22 percent of nonwhites in this group was employed in government work whereas less than 1 percent of all employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles and equipment was on the payroll of some government agency.

Two other occupations with relatively high median incomes ($4,454) for nonwhites in 1960 were (1) railroad brakemen and switchmen and (2) welders and flamecutters. Very few Negroes were employed as railroad brakemen and switchmen and the proportion of Negro males in this occupation remained almost constant during the two decades being considered. Between 1950 and 1960, the number of white males employed as railroad brakemen and switchmen declined, and, therefore, the index of change shows a corresponding increase in relative employment of Negro males in this occupation. This is another example of relative gain by Negro males in a high-wage occupation during a period of declining employment in the occupation and is particularly striking because nonwhites employed as brakemen and switchmen had approximately 2.5 years less education on the average than did all employees in this occupation.

Welders and flamecutters showed unusually large relative gains in the employment of nonwhite males between 1940 and 1950, but this was largely a consequence of the small number of nonwhite males in this occupation in 1940. However, the gains in this occupation between 1950 and 1960 were still large enough to be of real importance. There was no appreciable difference between the median years of school completed by whites and nonwhites in this occupation. The proportion employed by government was about the average for all operatives and kindred workers. Despite the fact that the total number of whites and nonwhites employed as welders and flamecutters increased significantly between 1950 and 1960, the unemployment rates were high in this occupation and considerably higher for nonwhites than for others. Nonwhites also had a smaller percentage working 40 weeks or more during 1959.

Of the occupations in which the median income for nonwhite males was unusually low, sawyers and operatives employed in saw and planing mills and in the manufacture of miscellaneous wood products all had median incomes below $2,000 a year in 1959. Since approximately 2 percent of Negro males was employed in these three occupations in 1960, it is important to look at them carefully. These occupations were among those with unusually low incomes for whites as well as nonwhites. The median income for nonwhites in these occupations was about 60 percent of the median income for all employed in these occupations, which was somewhat lower than the 70 percent figure for operatives and kindred workers on the whole. Nonwhite males in these occupations had on the average completed only slightly more than 6 years of schooling which was about 2 years less than the average of the total in these occupations. Very small proportions of people in these occupations were employed by government and in all of these groups the unemployment rate for nonwhites was below that for whites. These occupations showed a relative loss of employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960, as a consequence of Negro males moving out of these occupations more rapidly than white males.

A consideration of these occupations with extremes of incomes for nonwhites reveals a relative increase in employment of nonwhites in the highest paying occupations and a relative decrease in employment of nonwhite males in the lowest paying occupations in the operative and kindred worker group.

Service workers. In the previous chapter it was shown that at the national level Negroes were moving out of private household work more rapidly than were whites. The total number employed in this occupational category is small and no detailed occupational breakdowns are available. In 1959 the median income of nonwhite males in this occupation was approximatley 90 percent of the median income of all private household workers. Table IV–1 showed that the median earnings of nonwhite males employed as private household workers exceeded those of all private household workers. This is a consequence of the difference between earnings and income. (Income includes earnings as well as interest, stock dividends, etc.)

In 1960, approximately 14 percent of all employed Negro males were in the category of service workers, except private household, compared with only about 5 percent of employed white males. The median income of nonwhite males in this group was approximately 75 percent of the median income of all employed in the group and the same was true for median earnings (table IV–1). Thus the difference between earnings and income was not great for this group.

The whites employed in this occupational category of service workers, except private household, in 1960 were better educated than were the nonwhites but were in general among the more poorly educated whites. This is the first occupational group to be discussed in which the proportion of nonwhites employed by government was below the proportion of the total occupational group employed by government. This is a consequence of the three detailed categories in this group in which the proportion of whites exceeds the proportion of Negroes, that is, firemen and fire protection; guards and watchmen; and policemen, sheriffs, and marshals. These are also the three groups that showed greatest relative gains in employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960, as well as the groups in which the largest proportion was employed by government. The guards and watchmen category had the smallest proportion employed by government of the three categories.

Table V-13.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED AS SERVICE WORKERS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940–1950	1950–1960
Total employed......number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Private household workers.............number..	50,687	85,566	33,030	36,540	31,574	27,288	(X)	(X)
permill..	1.64	29.14	0.91	10.45	0.80	7.49	0.67	0.80
Service workers, except private household....number..	1,597,701	346,531	1,860,240	466,380	2,050,062	507,942	(X)	(X)
permill..	51.65	118.00	51.18	133.38	51.95	139.39	1.14	1.03
Barbers..........................	6.32	4.58	4.90	5.11	3.98	4.12	1.44	0.99
Charwomen, janitors, & porters....	9.80	66.02	9.75	70.49	11.19	72.82	1.07	0.90
Cooks, exc. private household.....	3.81	12.23	3.75	12.40	3.68	11.80	1.03	0.97
Elevator operators................	1.69	3.94	1.37	3.60	0.97	2.87	1.13	1.13
Firemen and fire protection.......	2.50	0.18	2.87	0.46	3.40	0.72	2.23	1.32
Guards and watchmen...............	6.52	2.74	6.03	2.87	5.67	3.53	1.13	1.31
Policemen, sheriffs, & marshals...	5.42	0.52	5.57	1.15	6.67	2.58	2.15	1.87
Waiters, bartenders, and counter workers..................	7.82	11.53	7.94	12.11	6.67	10.30	1.03	1.01
Other service workers, exc. private household................	7.77	16.26	9.00	25.19	9.73	30.65	1.34	1.13

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V-14.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF MALE SERVICE WORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Private household workers...	1,541	1,392	90.3	8.6	8.0	-	-	6.1	6.4	61.5	70.2
Service workers, except private household...	3,434	2,594	75.5	9.7	9.0	31.5	21.0	5.3	7.1	79.7	79.3
Barbers..........................	3,874	2,573	66.4	9.2	10.0	1.3	3.2	1.0	1.7	88.2	86.0
Charwomen, janitors, & porters..	2,878	2,580	89.6	8.6	8.4	28.5	19.1	5.5	6.5	78.3	81.0
Cooks, exc. private household...	3,484	3,114	89.4	9.4	8.8	8.4	11.6	7.3	6.9	79.7	82.7
Elevator operators..............	3,487	3,122	89.5	8.6	8.7	10.0	17.2	5.4	5.9	86.0	83.8
Firemen and fire protection.....	5,570	5,299	95.1	12.1	12.3	98.2	96.9	0.8	4.1	97.7	92.7
Guards and watchmen.............	4,157	3,668	88.2	8.9	8.8	28.4	45.4	5.3	5.6	84.9	88.8
Policemen, sheriffs, & marshals.	5,318	5,062	95.2	12.2	12.4	94.0	94.2	1.1	1.5	96.1	94.8
Waiters, bartenders, and counter workers................	3,097	2,514	81.2	10.5	10.3	4.0	8.3	6.9	8.6	73.5	75.7
Other service workers, except private household.............	1,726	1,677	97.2	10.0	9.7	23.5	3.9	8.2	9.5	(NA)	(NA)

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Nonwhite firemen and policemen had slightly more education than all firemen and policemen in 1960, and the educational level of these two groups was well above that of nonwhites in general. The median income of nonwhite firemen and policemen in 1959 was over $5,000 and was 95 percent of the median income of all firemen and policemen. The unemployment rates were similar for whites and nonwhites in these occupations. The educational level of nonwhites employed as guards and watchmen is 3.5 years less than the educational level for nonwhites employed as firemen and policemen. Thus it is seen that these three occupational groups, in which more than 20 percent of the nonwhites were employed by government, were those with the highest salaries and those in which the relative gains in employment of nonwhite males were greatest between 1950 and 1960. The discrepancy in proportion of whites and Negroes employed as firemen was still large in 1960 and indicates considerable room for further expansion of Negro employment. It is quite possible that the types of social relationships between firemen while on duty act to reduce the employment of Negroes in this occupation, even though nearly all the employees are in government service. Also it is reasonable that the local government nature of this employment as well as that for policemen, does not operate to give employment to Negroes in the same way as does employment by the Federal Government or even State governments.

The only other specified service worker group in which any important gains were made by Negro males between 1950 and 1960 was that of elevator operators. This occupation is declining because of automation. However, it is one in which nonwhite males more than held their own and at the same time one in which the rate of pay, while low, was above the average of that of all nonwhites. The rate of pay for whites in this occupation was considerably below that for all whites and thus the feeling of relative deprivation by whites in this occupation may be sufficiently great to encourage their leaving the occupation more rapidly than do Negroes. The unemployment rate in this occupation was approximately the same for whites and Negroes, but a significantly greater proportion of Negro elevator operators were employed by government.

The occupation in this general group which had the greatest differential in income was that of barbers, with the income for nonwhites being only 66 percent of the income for all barbers. The proportion of white males classed as barbers declined between 1940 and 1960 as did the corresponding proportion for Negroes. However, the proportion of Negroes employed as barbers increased slightly between 1940 and 1950 and then decreased by a fairly large amount between 1950 and 1960, ending up with a slight net loss in the relative employment of Negro males in this category by 1960. It would be interesting to have information on the employment of barbers by color of clientele as well as by color of barbers, but such information is not available. In the South, nearly all barbers formerly were Negro, but changes in the past 40 years have been such that practically the only Negro barbers left in the South cater to an exclusively Negro clientele. Negro barbers are in general better educated than white barbers, and the unemployment rates for all barbers are unusually low. The large differential in income between nonwhite barbers and all barbers may in part be the result of regional differences, with a disproportionate number of Negro barbers concentrated in the South catering to a Negro clientele with a resulting low income. The training requirements imposed as a basis for licensing as a barber doubtless offer more difficulties to Negroes than to whites.

The residual category of other service workers, except private household, a miscellaneous category, includes a fairly large percentage of white and Negro service workers. This category is interesting because the median income of nonwhites in this group is 97 percent of the median income of all employed in this group. This is surprising in view of the fact that 21 percent of the total in the other service workers group as a whole is employed by government but less than 4 percent of the nonwhites in the miscellaneous category are so employed. It seems fairly obvious that distributions of whites and nonwhites by detailed occupations within this miscellaneous category must be quite different.

Laborers, except farm and mine. In both 1940 and 1950 more nonwhite males were classified in the laborer category than in any other major occupational group. In 1960 the proportion classified as operatives exceeded slightly the proportion classified as laborers but the latter still constituted one of the major areas of employment of Negro males. The median income for laborers in general was well below the median income of the population. For nonwhites the median income of laborers was only very slightly below the median income of all nonwhites. There was a large gain in relative employment of Negro males as laborers between 1940 and 1950, but between 1950 and 1960 the gain was relatively small. Because of the general lack of educational requirements and the low incomes in this occupational category, a relative decrease in employment would doubtless be a relative economic gain for Negroes.

Among the detailed categories of this general group, nearly all showed larger gains between 1940 and 1950 than between 1950 and 1960. However, there were several exceptions. One of the largest gains during the fifties was that made by nonwhite males employed as lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers. It can be seen that this was a case of Negroes not moving out of the occupation as rapidly as whites and thus showing a sizeable relative gain. Interestingly enough, this was an expanding occupation between 1940 and 1950. During this period also, Negroes showed gains relative to whites although not as large as during the period when the occupation was declining in number employed. For both nonwhites and whites this was one of the lowest paying categories of laborers, and it had lower levels of educational attainment than most other categories of laborers. In general, the unemployment rate for all laborers was high, with virtually no difference between whites and nonwhites, but for lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodcutters, the whites had an unemployment rate well above average and higher than the unemployment rate for nonwhites, which was below average. The relative gains in this low income occupation

Table V–15.—Distribution of White and Negro Males Employed as Laborers, Except Farm and Mine, and Occupation Not Reported, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Laborers, except farm and mine................ number..	2,329,507	623,641	2,415,720	814,950	2,221,336	744,994	(X)	(X)
permill..	75.31	212.35	66.47	233.08	56.29	204.45	1.24	1.04
Fishermen and oystermen...........	1.59	1.54	1.69	1.57	0.79	0.78	0.96	1.06
Longshoremen and stevedores.......	1.39	6.91	1.07	5.74	0.88	5.25	1.08	1.11
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.........................	3.18	9.40	3.44	12.24	2.01	9.84	1.20	1.38
Other specified laborers..........	5.59	15.74	4.40	16.08	8.92	30.63	1.30	0.94
Laborers (n.e.c.).................	63.56	178.77	55.88	197.44	43.69	157.95	1.26	1.02
Manufacturing...................	32.89	86.41	20.97	71.57	15.53	52.24	1.30	0.99
Durable goods.................	21.15	58.04	13.36	46.94	10.18	34.48	1.28	0.96
Furniture, saw and planing mills, & misc. wood prod...	5.04	32.72	2.95	17.33	1.96	9.18	0.90	0.80
Stone, clay, & glass prod...	2.38	4.86	1.72	3.46	1.46	3.88	0.99	1.32
Primary metal industries....	(NA)	(NA)	4.09	16.05	3.11	12.11	(NA)	0.99
Fabric'd metal industries, including not specified....	8.26	15.02	5.25	18.45	4.14	14.58	1.93	1.00
Machinery, incl. elect......	2.05	1.14	1.74	2.43	1.40	2.36	2.51	1.21
Transportation equipment....	2.26	4.31	1.31	4.82	0.96	4.07	1.93	1.15
Other durable goods.........	(NA)	(NA)	0.38	0.45	0.26	0.40	(NA)	1.30
Nondurable goods..............	10.15	24.96	7.46	24.14	5.32	17.88	1.32	1.04
Food and kindred products...	3.67	6.84	2.84	7.66	2.15	6.62	1.45	1.14
Textile mill products and apparel....................	1.99	3.84	1.27	3.44	0.72	2.29	1.40	1.17
Chemicals and allied prod...	2.34	11.13	1.07	5.79	0.76	3.59	1.14	0.87
Other nondurable goods......	2.14	3.11	2.28	7.24	1.69	5.39	2.19	1.00
Not specified mfg. industry...	1.59	3.47	0.14	0.49	0.03	0.18	0.19	1.71
Nonmanufacturing, including not reported...................	30.67	92.36	34.91	125.88	28.16	105.41	1.71	1.03
Construction..................	11.37	28.18	13.15	45.76	11.56	43.28	1.66	1.10
Railroads and railway express service..............	5.28	16.13	5.10	20.23	2.12	9.01	1.30	1.07
Transportation, except railroad.........................	2.07	6.59	2.20	6.03	1.59	4.63	0.86	1.06
Communication, utilities, and sanitary service.........	2.25	5.24	2.56	8.32	2.00	9.70	1.40	1.49
Wholesale and retail trade....	5.20	14.03	6.27	17.24	6.56	15.61	1.02	0.87
Other industries, including not reported................	5.67	22.18	5.63	28.30	4.62	23.18	1.28	1.00
Occupation not reported...........	7.36	5.47	10.21	13.41	41.86	84.33	1.77	1.53

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A,

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B, *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

do not represent economic gains for the Negro population. As in most of the other laborer categories, nonwhites had higher percentages employed 40 weeks or more during 1959 than did whites.

A specified occupation which showed fairly high relative gains in employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960 following an actual loss between 1940 and 1950 was that of laborers employed in the manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products. The proportion of white males in this occupation declined. There was also a decline in employment of Negro males in this oc-

Table V–16.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF MALE LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE, AND OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Laborers, except farm and mine	3,036	2,453	80.8	8.7	7.4	11.5	11.2	12.0	12.5	65.5	67.3
Fishermen and oystermen	2,561	1,546	60.4	8.3	6.8	0.8	0.5	12.8	24.1	57.0	48.1
Longshoremen and stevedores	4,777	3,697	77.4	8.4	7.0	4.1	6.4	8.0	9.8	73.3	67.6
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	1,821	1,259	69.1	7.9	5.6	0.2	0.2	12.7	8.4	60.7	64.9
Other specified laborers	2,669	1,934	72.5	8.9	8.0	13.2	(NA)	9.6	10.5	(NA)	(NA)
Laborers (n.e.c.)	3,133	2,614	83.4	8.7	7.5	12.0	12.2	12.4	13.1	65.8	67.9
Manufacturing	3,686	3,042	82.5	8.7	7.6	1.0	2.3	10.0	10.2	70.7	72.0
Durable goods	3,745	3,131	83.6	8.7	7.7	1.3	3.1	10.3	10.4	67.0	68.2
Furniture, saw and planing mills, & misc. wood prod.	2,459	1,926	78.3	8.2	5.3	0.1	0.4	9.8	8.1	70.9	74.2
Stone, clay, & glass prod.	3,792	2,776	73.2	8.6	7.3	0.1	0.3	10.4	9.0	77.0	81.2
Primary metal industries	4,133	3,928	95.0	8.8	8.2	0.2	0.4	9.8	10.2	51.8	52.6
Fabric'd metal industries, including not specified	3,834	3,507	91.5	8.8	8.4	3.5	9.8	12.0	11.3	72.8	77.6
Machinery, incl. elect.	4,001	3,839	95.9	9.0	8.4	0.3	0.2	9.7	12.1	76.9	81.2
Transportation equipment	4,272	3,866	90.5	8.9	8.3	8.5	17.9	12.3	15.6	73.6	73.7
Other durable goods	3,341	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	9.0	0.6	(NA)	9.6	10.9	(NA)	(NA)
Nondurable goods	3,572	2,095	58.6	9.2	7.5	0.4	0.6	9.3	9.8	77.8	79.1
Food and kindred products	3,400	2,584	76.0	9.0	7.7	0.1	0.2	11.7	12.7	73.1	73.2
Textile mill products and apparel	2,698	2,517	93.3	8.2	7.1	0.2	0.2	7.5	6.0	78.1	85.9
Chemicals and allied prod.	4,061	3,139	77.3	10.6	7.2	1.3	0.8	6.9	7.2	81.3	80.5
Other nondurable goods	4,119	3,538	85.9	9.3	5.8	0.5	(NA)	7.9	9.2	(NA)	(NA)
Not specified mfg. industry	2,951	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	(NA)	2.2	2.8	17.0	19.4	74.0	79.4
Nonmanufacturing, including not reported	2,792	2,405	86.1	9.4	7.4	17.9	17.2	13.6	14.5	63.3	66.0
Construction	3,070	2,415	78.7	9.3	7.2	18.5	7.4	18.4	19.4	61.1	58.8
Railroads and railway express service	4,086	3,607	88.3	8.8	6.8	1.7	2.6	11.3	12.3	78.9	79.1
Transportation, except railroad	3,779	2,657	70.3	9.9	8.1	3.2	2.8	10.1	12.3	74.2	71.9
Communication, utilities, and sanitary service	3,493	2,765	79.2	10.1	7.3	54.5	66.7	5.6	5.2	84.2	84.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,437	1,969	137.0	9.4	8.0	0.3	0.5	9.9	11.4	54.6	69.4
Other industries, including not reported	1,878	1,668	88.8	9.3	7.2	33.1	15.0	11.5	11.4	(NA)	(NA)
Occupation not reported	4,188	3,119	74.5	10.7	9.0	4.4	3.8	7.8	11.3	79.5	75.6

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

cupation between 1940 and 1950 but a slight increase between 1950 and 1960. Median incomes in this occupational category were above the medians for all laborers, both whites and nonwhites. The educational levels in this occupational category were about the same as for all laborers; the unemployment rate was below average for both whites and nonwhites, with the nonwhite unemployment rate being lower. Nonwhites also had a higher percentage working 40 weeks or more in 1959 than did whites.

The occupational category which showed the highest relative gain in employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960, excluding nonspecified manufacturing industry, was that of laborers in communications, utilities, and sanitary services. This occupational category had nearly as high an index of change between 1940 and 1950 as it did between 1950 and 1960. Between 1950 and 1960 the proportion of employed white males working as laborers in communications, utilities, and sanitary services decreased, but the proportion of Negro males increased. This occupational category also had median incomes for both whites and nonwhites above the medians for all laborers. The median income of nonwhites in this category was a little less than 80 percent of the median income of all laborers in the category despite nearly 3 years difference in the median school years completed by nonwhites and by other laborers in this category. The principal explanation for the high gains in this occupational category doubtless lies in the fact that two-thirds of nonwhites in this occupational category were employed by government compared with slightly more than 50 percent of all in the category so employed. The unemployment rates were less than one-half those of other laborers.

The occupational categories showing the greatest relative loss in employment of Negro males between 1950 and 1960, following a loss which was nearly as large between 1940 and 1950, were those of laborers employed in furniture, saw and planing mills, and miscellaneous wood products. This was a rapidly declining occupation for both whites and Negroes, but the employment of Negroes in the occupation was declining more rapidly than that of whites. In income, this occupation ranked third from lowest in the laborer group for nonwhites and among the lower income groups for total employed. The number of median years of school completed was lower in this group for nonwhites than for any other group of laborers and was next to lowest for total employed laborers. Thus the relative losses in employment of nonwhite males in this occupation between 1940 and 1960 represented economic gains.

The occupation with the highest unemployment rate for nonwhites was that of fishermen and oystermen. This occupation showed some relative gains in the employment of nonwhite males between 1950 and 1960, but these were due to the fact that nonwhites were not leaving the occupation as rapidly as the whites. Much higher unemployment rates of nonwhites in this occupation than of others indicates not just a failure to move out of an occupation with shrinking employment opportunities, but also a difficulty in moving from this to other occupations. This occupation had next to the lowest median income for all nonwhites in the laborer group, and whatever small gains were made in relative number of Negro males employed in this group represented relative losses in economic standing. Less than 50 percent of the nonwhites in this occupation worked as much as 40 weeks in 1959.

The category of laborers with the highest unemployment rate for all laborers and the second highest for nonwhites was that of laborers in construction. This group showed relatively large gains in employment of Negro males between 1940 and 1950 and some relative gains between 1950 and 1960. Employment in this category increased between 1940 and 1950 but decreased between 1950 and 1960. The median income of these nonwhite construction laborers was below the median for all nonwhite laborers despite the fact that the median income for all laborers in construction was above the median income for all laborers in general. The median number of school years completed by nonwhites in this occupation was approximately 2 years below the median for the occupation in general. This category of laborers was one of the few in which the proportion of nonwhites employed by government was considerably below the proportion in the total occupation employed by government. Differences in education might account for some of this difference but it is more likely due to discriminatory hiring practices at some point.

The proportion of Negro males employed as laborers descreased between 1950 and 1960 after an increase between 1940 and 1950. The proportion of white males in this group decreased during both decades. It is reasonable to expect a continued decrease in the proportion of Negro males in this general group because automation will undoubtedly continue to decrease the total number employed as laborers, and the increasing level of education of nonwhite males will put them in other occupational categories.

Farm occupations. The median earnings of nonwhites engaged in farming occupations was well below $1,000 in 1959 (table IV–1). The median income of these nonwhite males was slightly higher than their median earnings but still well below $1,000.

In the category of farmers and farm managers nonwhite males had earnings that were only 36 percent of the median earnings of all farmers and farm man-

Table V–17.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES EMPLOYED IN FARMING OCCUPATIONS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940–1950	1950–1960
Total employed......number..	30,931,506	2,936,795	36,343,980	3,496,500	39,461,689	3,643,949	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Farmers and farm managers.............number..	4,339,092	620,479	3,670,440	469,320	2,211,853	154,240	(X)	(X)
permill..	140.28	211.28	100.99	134.23	56.05	42.33	0.88	0.66
Farm laborers and foremen.............number..	2,151,114	581,763	1,558,020	362,580	915,827	256,698	(X)	(X)
permill..	69.54	198.09	42.87	103.70	23.21	70.45	0.85	1.25
Unpaid family workers............	24.76	57.27	13.41	34.13	3.41	5.38	1.10	0.62
Other............................	44.78	140.82	29.46	69.57	19.80	65.07	0.75	1.39

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

agers. In addition, these nonwhites had over 3 years less education on the average than did all farmers and farm managers. The Index of Occupational Change shows that Negro males were moving out of this occupation much more rapidly than white males, and moved out more rapidly between 1950 and 1960 than between 1940 and 1950. These losses in relative employment of Negro males as farmers and farm managers represent real economic gains.

Table **V-18.**—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF MALE FARMWORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Farmers and farm managers...	2,302	836	36.3	8.7	5.4	-	-	0.8	1.7	90.5	81.3
Farm laborers and foremen...	1,181	843	71.4	8.2	5.6	1.0	0.5	6.8	7.4	63.5	62.3
Unpaid family workers...........	692	589	85.1	9.4	7.4	-	-	2.0	3.3	73.0	61.3
Other...........................	1,238	853	6[illegible].9	7.9	5.4	1.2	0.5	7.5	7.7	62.2	69.7

– **Represents zero or rounds to zero.**

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics,* Series PC(2)-7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

In the occupational group of farm laborers and foremen, Negro males showed a relative loss of employment between 1940 and 1950 but appreciable gains in relative employment between 1950 and 1960. These gains during the fifties were accounted for by the fact that the proportion of Negro males did not decline as rapidly as the proportion of the whites. The only classes within this group are unpaid family workers and others, and the gains were among "others" because unpaid family workers showed losses in relative employment between 1950 and 1960. These losses among unpaid family workers would be expected on the basis of the losses among nonwhite farmers and farm managers.

The median incomes of nonwhites engaged in farm occupations were much below the median incomes of others engaged in these same occupations. This was the result not only of actual differences in earnings between whites and nonwhites but also of the fact that nearly all of the nonwhites engaged in agriculture were in the South. The low level of farm income for both whites and nonwhites in the South affects the income of nonwhites at the national level far more than it does that of others.

The median years of school completed for all persons engaged in farm occupations is low, but the median for nonwhites is from 2 to 3 years below this level. The low level of education of nonwhites is both a cause and a consequence of low levels of income.

Occupation not reported. Although this is not an occupational group, some attention must be given to it because in 1960 over 8 percent of the employed Negro males and over 4 percent of employed white males were in this category. The index of change indicates that Negroes were increasing in this group more rapidly than were whites. The large increase in the proportion of persons reported in this group was a consequence of the methods of processing "not reported" for employment status and also of the methods of taking the 1960 census. The median income of nonwhite males in this category was above the median income of all nonwhite males, but this was not true for the total population. The educational level of nonwhite males in this category averaged slightly more than 1 year higher than for all nonwhite males 25 and over. These characteristics of people with occupations not reported are probably due to the fact that the methods of taking the census resulted in more urban dwellers having an occupation not reported than rural dwellers.

Summary

In looking at the changes in detailed occupations of whites and nonwhites and the characteristics of the occupations, several points seem to stand out. The most obvious, of course, is that nonwhites not only earn less in practically all detailed occupations than do whites but also, in most occupations, they have lower average levels of education than do whites. In very few occupations, however, is the relative difference in income as great as it is for groups of the population when occupation is not considered. This reinforces a finding of the previous chapter that more of the differences in incomes of whites and nonwhites are due to differences in occupational distribution than are due to discriminatory wages within occupations. This statement is in no way intended to minimize differential pay within occupations, but simply points out that differential pay within occupations does not account for all of the large differences observed in incomes of population groups. It also suggests that reducing discriminatory hiring practices which severely limit the employment opportunities of nonwhites in many occupations offers greater possibilities for improving the income level of nonwhites than does the reduction of discrimination in wages paid within the same occupation. This also emphasizes the importance of education and training as avenues for moving into higher paying occupations.

In most occupations where large relative gains have been made in employment of Negro males, a significant proportion of the nonwhites in the occupation is employed by government. Thus, reduction of discrimination in government employment at local, State, and national levels has been a major factor in improving the occupational status of the Negro population. However, in an occupation such as firemen, where 95 percent are employed by government, there were large differences in proportion of Negroes and whites employed. Also, in several of the higher income occupations where employment is declining, nonwhites have not been the "first fired" but have been gaining in terms of relative number employed. The differential unemployment rates indicate that nonwhites in general have more difficulty getting located and established in new occupations than do whites. Discrimination and differences in education and training are probably both involved.

Detailed occupational categories—Female

In the previous chapter it was noted that there was a larger proportion of Negro females in higher level occupations than Negro males. It was also noted that the occupational distribution of Negro females is improving more rapidly than that of Negro males. Negro females have incomes very close to the incomes of white females in most of the major occupational groups and show much less evidence of being discriminated against economically than do Negro males. It is not clear whether this is due to the fact that all females are subject to the same sorts of discrimination, or whether Negro females are seen as less threatening and therefore more acceptable at higher incomes and in higher income occupations.

Females have more education than males among both Negroes and whites, but among Negroes the gap seems to be widening as Negro females improve their educational attainments more rapidly than do males.

Professional and technical occupations. Most Negro females in the professional and technical occupations are found in the classification of teachers. In this group they made appreciable relative gains in employment between 1940 and 1950 but very little between 1950 and 1960. As was the case for males, these female teachers were employed primarily in segregated schools and as school desegregation continues may not show much continuing relative gains. Nurses made up the next largest group of Negro females in the category and this group showed relative gains in both decades under consideration.

The salaries of nonwhite teachers were 91 percent of the median salaries of all teachers. This seems to be higher than might have been anticipated in view of the fact that a large number of these nonwhite teachers are in the South, where teachers' salaries, both white and Negro, are below the national average. Nonwhite teachers also had a slightly higher number of school years completed, although the differences were almost negligible. The median number of years of school completed by male teachers was higher for both whites and nonwhites than the number completed by female teachers. Also, slightly higher proportions of male teachers than female teachers were employed by government.

For nurses, who constitute the next largest group of professional Negro females, the incomes for white and nonwhite were virtually the same. In terms of median years of school completed, the nonwhite professional nurses had slightly fewer than did all nurses, but at the student level the differences were negligible. As in most occupations, the proportion of nurses employed by the government was higher for nonwhites than for all nurses.

Table V–19.—Distribution of White and Negro Females Employed in Professional, Technical, and Kindred Occupations, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed.....number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....number..	1,402,246	65,888	1,841,040	102,090	2,556,332	175,308	(X)	(X)
permill..	146.62	42.72	133.33	54.18	137.82	71.40	1.39	1.28
Accountants and auditors.........	(NA)	(NA)	4.02	0.24	4.15	0.55	(NA)	2.22
Actors, dancers, & entertainers..	0.48	0.12	1.45	0.35	1.11	0.23	0.97	0.86
Artists and art teachers.........	1.82	0.06	2.05	0.13	1.89	0.30	1.92	2.50
Authors, editors, and reporters..	1.92	0.07	2.45	0.10	2.37	0.17	1.12	1.76
College presidents, professors, instructors (n.e.c.)............	1.98	0.60	1.90	0.73	1.97	0.77	1.27	1.02
Designers and draftsmen..........	0.94	0.05	1.19	0.22	1.24	0.19	3.48	0.83
Dietitians and nutritionists.....	(NA)	(NA)	1.43	0.81	1.10	1.43	(NA)	2.30
Lawyers and judges...............	0.43	0.03	0.49	0.05	0.39	0.07	(NA)	1.76
Librarians.......................	3.36	0.27	3.55	0.76	3.68	1.28	2.66	1.62
Musicians and music teachers.....	6.00	1.27	5.66	1.62	5.70	1.45	1.35	0.89
Natural scientists...............	(NA)	(NA)	0.85	0.19	0.75	0.22	(NA)	1.31
Nurses, professional.............	35.67	4.33	27.60	6.56	28.63	13.05	1.93	1.92
Nurses, student professional.....			5.28	1.15	2.93	0.70		1.10
Physicians and surgeons..........	0.78	0.08	0.80	0.16	0.75	0.20	1.95	1.33
Social scientists................	(NA)	(NA)	0.78	0.10	0.74	0.16	(NA)	1.69
Social, welfare, and recreation workers.........................	4.50	1.10	4.07	2.31	3.60	3.54	2.32	1.73
Teachers (n.e.c.)................	75.88	32.49	55.77	35.39	58.75	40.64	1.48	1.09
Technicians, medical and dental..	(NA)	(NA)	3.17	0.72	4.29	2.29	(NA)	2.35
Therapists and healers (n.e.c.)..	(NA)	(NA)	0.81	0.19	1.00	0.35	(NA)	1.49
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers.............	12.85	2.24	10.08	2.40	(NA)	(NA)	1.37	1.26

X Not applicable.
NA Not available.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

The detailed occupation that had the highest median income for nonwhite females was that of natural scientists, with a median income of $4,863 for nonwhites, 98 percent of the median income of all female natural scientists. Forty-five percent of these nonwhite females was employed by government.

It is surprising that the third lowest median income for nonwhite females in the professional and technical occupations was that of physicians and surgeons, $2,534. This group had the same median years of school completed as did all female physicians and surgeons, but their income was only 42 percent of the median income of female physicians and surgeons. The reason for this is not at all clear, particularly since over 40 percent of the nonwhite females in this occupational category were employed by government as compared with 29 percent of all female physicians and surgeons. The actual distribution of incomes of female nonwhite physicians and surgeons was bimodal, indicating that there were really two groups involved. It is possible that these were Negro as contrasted with Oriental and other nonwhites, or it may be that one group was employed by government and the other was not. In regard to the notion that Negroes and females are subjected to the same sorts of discrimination, it is interesting that the median income of all female physicians and surgeons was very little less than the median income of male nonwhite physicians and surgeons.

The median income of nonwhite females exceeded the median income of all women in the category in four of the 15 professional and technical occupations for which information was available.

The income differential favoring nonwhites was greatest among student nurses. However, this was probably a consequence of the fact that white student nurses have outside sources of support more frequently than do nonwhite student nurses.

Table V–20.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Female Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3,711	3,587	96.7	15.7	16.3	51.5	70.1	1.4	2.2	60.9	60.2
Accountants and auditors	4,242	4,285	101.0	12.8	13.3	23.1	52.2	1.8	1.1	85.3	92.3
Actors, dancers, & entertainers	2,074	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	12.3	4.7	4.4	13.0	16.5	39.4	42.8
Artists and art teachers	3,743	3,330	89.0	15.1	15.9	31.4	43.3	3.2	4.7	61.2	66.4
Authors, editors, and reporters	3,432	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	(NA)	7.7	24.8	2.4	6.5	75.7	82.2
College presidents, professors, and instructors (n.e.c.)	5,013	4,154	82.9	17.4	17.4	51.5	61.9	0.8	1.1	56.6	63.5
Designers and draftsmen	4,186	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	(NA)	11.0	24.2	4.6	3.6	78.1	77.9
Dietitians and nutritionists	3,022	2,341	77.5	13.2	12.7	37.3	40.8	2.1	3.5	78.9	75.5
Lawyers and judges	5,024	(NA)	(NA)	17.0	(NA)	27.2	25.2	1.4	1.5	81.1	74.4
Librarians	3,864	3,750	97.0	16.2	16.6	68.4	83.2	0.8	1.7	75.0	66.6
Musicians and music teachers	1,566	2,056	131.3	14.8	14.6	20.7	35.9	1.4	5.4	56.1	51.5
Natural scientists	4,977	4,863	97.7	16.5	16.7	34.9	45.4	2.1	2.2	81.5	85.2
Nurses, professional	3,239	3,209	99.1	13.2	12.9	23.6	38.3	1.6	2.5	71.3	77.8
Nurses, student professional	636	843	132.5	13.0	12.9	17.6	39.4	0.4	1.7	50.1	49.3
Physicians and surgeons	5,989	2,534	42.3	17.4	17.4	28.9	40.4	1.0	1.6	84.3	77.6
Social scientists	4,541	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	(NA)	41.6	63.4	1.4	1.6	83.7	72.8
Social, welfare, and recreation workers	4,194	4,244	101.7	16.3	16.5	65.0	75.6	2.4	2.3	79.0	84.1
Teachers (n.e.c.)	4,122	3,755	91.1	16.5	16.6	80.1	90.3	1.4	2.7	47.2	56.9
Technicians, medical and dental	3,258	3,109	95.4	13.2	12.9	24.4	34.7	1.9	2.7	77.8	83.3
Therapists and healers (n.e.c.)	3,955	2,651	67.0	16.1	12.7	39.5	33.2	2.2	5.3	74.2	81.0
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,061	3,720	91.6	16.1	16.4	32.6	66.0	2.2	3.3	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Among musicians and music teachers, nonwhite females had an income more than 30 percent higher than all female musicians and music teachers even though a smaller proportion worked as much as 40 weeks in 1959. The fact that 36 percent of the nonwhite females in this occupation was employed by government as compared with only 21 percent of all female musicians and music teachers partly explains the difference. However, this was the lowest income occupation in this group for both whites and nonwhites. This occupation showed a relative loss in employment of nonwhite females between 1950 and 1960 and for nonwhite females an above average unemployment rate.

Another occupational category in which nonwhite females had higher median incomes than whites was that of accountants and auditors; they also had slightly more education on the average than did others in the occupation. More than twice as large a proportion was employed by government (52 percent). This occupation had one of the higher rates of relative gain for nonwhites between 1950 and 1960. A higher percentage of nonwhites than others in this occupation worked 40 weeks or more during 1959.

The other occupation in which the median income of nonwhites exceeded that of whites was that of social welfare and recreation workers. In this occupation nonwhite females had slightly more education than others, and a larger proportion was employed by government. It is reasonable to assume that the nature of social welfare occupations and of the people concerned with them tends to prevent economic discrimination in this occupational category. The unemployment rate for nonwhites was also slightly lower than that for whites, and a larger percentage of nonwhites worked over 40 weeks during 1959.

Among nonwhite females, medical and dental technicians had one of the higher rates of gain between 1950 and 1960, but still not as high as the rate of relative gain for Negro males in this occupation. It is interesting that the small group of nonwhite female therapists and healers had a higher median income than did nonwhite female physicians and surgeons despite nearly 5 years less education on the average.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm. Negro females showed relative gains in employment as managers, officials, and proprietors between 1940 and 1950, but showed relative losses in this occupational group between 1950 and 1960. The proportion of white and Negro males in this category also declined between 1950 and 1960, but the decline was greater for nonwhite females than for nonwhite males. In 1960 only about 1 percent of employed Negro females was in this occupational group. Income was low for nonwhite females, being less than $2,000, or about 56 percent of the income for all females in this category. About 14 percent was employed by the government. In general, nonwhite females in this occupational group had about 1 year less education on the average than did the occupational group as a whole.

The only detailed category in this group that showed any significant gain in employment of nonwhite females between 1950 and 1960 was that of salaried managers, officials, and proprietors not in wholesale and retail trade. This group was an expanding occupation for both whites and Negroes. Median income for nonwhites in this category was above that for all nonwhite managers, officials, and proprietors, but was only about 69 percent of the income for the category as a whole.

Table V-21.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES EMPLOYED AS MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, AND PROPRIETORS, EXCEPT FARM, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed.......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Managers, officials, and proprietors...........number..	411,277	10,914	645,510	25,500	749,372	24,757	(X)	(X)
permill..	43.00	7.08	46.78	13.53	40.00	10.08	1.76	0.86
Specified managers and officials...	10.02	0.58	8.83	1.35	8.40	1.37	2.64	1.07
Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.).............	32.99	6.50	37.95	12.18	32.00	8.72	1.63	0.85
Salaried.........................	(NA)	(NA)	15.36	2.96	17.40	3.40	(NA)	1.01
Wholesale and retail trade.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.20	1.50	5.58	1.15	(NA)	0.85
Other (incl. not reported).....	(NA)	(NA)	9.17	1.46	11.82	2.25	(NA)	1.20
Self-employed....................	(NA)	(NA)	22.58	9.22	14.60	5.32	(NA)	0.89
Eating and drinking places.....	(NA)	(NA)	4.77	3.49	3.19	2.24	(NA)	0.96
Wholesale and retail trade, except eat.& drink.places.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.65	4.30	6.33	1.84	(NA)	0.79
Other (incl. not reported).....	(NA)	(NA)	6.17	1.43	5.07	1.24	(NA)	1.06

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V-22.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, AND PROPRIETORS, EXCEPT FARM, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Managers, officials, and proprietors................	3,435	1,929	56.2	12.3	11.1	11.8	13.7	1.8	2.5	85.9	83.3
Specified managers and officials.	3,584	3,382	94.4	12.4	12.6	37.2	53.5	2.0	2.8	90.2	(NA)
Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.)...........	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	84.9	76.7
Salaried......................	3,811	2,386	62.6	12.5	12.2	9.7	20.3	2.4	3.6	84.8	74.5
Wholesale and retail trade...	3,403	2,186	64.2	12.2	9.8	1.5	1.2	3.0	4.7	84.8	79.7
Other (incl. not reported)...	3,404	2,339	68.7	12.7	12.5	13.6	(NA)	2.1	3.0	84.8	69.1
Self-employed.................	2,517	1,431	56.9	11.8	9.0	-	-	1.1	1.6	86.5	86.8
Eating and drinking places...	2,110	1,390	65.9	10.4	8.7	-	-	1.6	1.9	82.1	85.6
Wholesale and retail trade, except eat. & drink. places.	2,351	1,404	59.7	9.8	8.8	-	-	0.9	1.2	89.6	88.5
Other (incl. not reported)..	2,799	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	(NA)	-	-	0.9	1.6	85.5	85.9

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics,* Series PC(2)-7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

As among males, the index of change between 1950 and 1960 was lower for the self-employed than for the salaried nonwhite females.

Clerical and kindred workers. In the United States as a whole, Negro female clerical and kindred workers showed the largest relative gains of any occupational group for both decades under consideration. For the group as a whole, the median income of the nonwhite females was almost identical to the median income of other clerical and kindred workers. The median number of years of schooling completed by nonwhites in this group was about one-half a year higher than the median educational level of the group as a whole. Only 17 percent of all female clerical and kindred workers was employed by government as compared with 41 percent of the nonwhite workers in this group.

Table V–23.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES EMPLOYED AS CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Clerical and kindred workers..............number..	2,360,450	13,145	4,187,820	75,060	6,068,735	181,678	(X)	(X)
permill..	246.82	8.52	303.46	39.84	327.18	74.00	3.80	1.72
Bookkeepers and cashiers..........	46.60	1.38	53.18	4.04	59.74	6.99	2.57	1.54
Bookkeepers....................	(NA)	(NA)	39.95	1.82	40.61	2.81	(NA)	1.52
Cashiers.......................	(NA)	(NA)	13.23	2.23	19.13	4.18	(NA)	1.30
Office machine operators..........	5.37	0.06	8.21	1.48	11.68	3.75	16.13	1.78
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists......................	102.82	2.66	106.41	11.18	113.80	21.35	4.06	1.79
Secretaries....................	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	75.25	8.41	(NA)	(NA)
Stenographers..................	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	13.54	1.89	(NA)	(NA)
Typists........................	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	25.00	11.06	(NA)	(NA)
Telephone operators...............	19.73	0.17	24.58	1.27	17.95	3.28	6.00	3.54
Other clerical and kindred workers.........................	72.30	4.25	111.08	21.86	124.02	38.63	3.35	1.58

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Information is available on seven detailed categories within this occupational group and in all of these there were major relative gains in employment of nonwhite females in both decades under consideration. A comparison between nonwhites and all workers in median years of school completed shows that in each category nonwhites had slightly more education. In 5 out of the 7 occupational categories, the median income of nonwhites was higher than that of whites. Among typists, the median income of nonwhites was 15 percent above the median income of all typists. Of the nonwhite typists, 62 percent were employed by government, compared with 29 percent of all typists. The smallest difference in income was in the occupational category of secretaries, where the median income of nonwhites was 90 percent of the median income of the total group.

The category of bookkeepers and cashiers offers an interesting illustration of the consequences of differential distribution of nonwhites by occupation. Among both bookkeepers and cashiers, the median income of nonwhites was 5 percent above the median income of each of the respective groups. However, for the total of bookkeepers and cashiers, the median income of nonwhites was only 94 percent of the median income of the combined groups. This was a result of the fact that nonwhites were more heavily concentrated than were whites in the cashier group, a lower paying category than that of bookkeeper. On the average, bookkeepers had approximately one-half a year more education than did cashiers and this may have been one of the factors in the differential pay rate between the two occupations. Thus for nonwhites to make further economic gains in this group, efforts must be made to move into a different occupational category since within categories differential pay already favors the nonwhites. In neither of these categories was a large proportion employed by government.

The highest median income for nonwhite females in this occupational group was among stenographers, where they had a median income of $3,620. The highest median income for all females in clerical and kindred occupations was among secretaries, whose median was $3,427. In most of these occupational

Table V-24.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Clerical and kindred workers	3,064	3,039	99.2	12.2	12.6	17.1	41.3	3.2	5.8	76.3	76.6
Bookkeepers and cashiers	2,722	2,549	93.6	12.4	12.4	5.3	11.9	1.2	6.7	76.2	76.3
Bookkeepers	3,042	3,183	104.6	12.5	12.6	5.8	16.2	2.5	3.8	80.8	82.8
Cashiers	2,052	2,152	104.9	12.0	12.2	4.5	8.6	4.9	9.0	66.6	71.4
Office machine operators	3,280	3,384	103.7	12.4	12.6	14.3	47.1	3.6	5.5	76.8	77.2
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3,287	3,261	99.2	12.6	12.8	21.0	51.2	2.4	3.9	78.1	78.0
Secretaries	3,427	3,096	90.3	12.6	12.9	16.9	33.2	1.8	3.1	80.8	77.9
Stenographers	3,377	3,620	107.2	12.6	12.8	29.6	66.6	2.1	1.8	78.5	83.0
Typists	2,840	3,270	115.1	12.5	12.7	28.7	62.0	3.9	4.8	70.3	77.0
Telephone operators	3,246	3,178	97.9	12.3	12.4	5.9	7.3	4.0	5.2	83.1	79.2
Other clerical and kindred workers	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)-7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

categories nonwhites had a higher proportion employed 40 weeks or more during 1959 and this doubtless explains in part the higher incomes of nonwhites in these categories.

Salesworkers. In the United States as a whole, there were relative gains in the employment of nonwhite female salesworkers during both decades under consideration, but the gains were not large between 1950 and 1960. There are four categories in this occupational group. Approximately 80 percent of both white and Negro female salesworkers were in the classification of salesworkers and clerks (not elsewhere classified) working in retail establishments. This category showed appreciable gains in relative employment of Negro females, and the gains were sufficiently large to more than offset the losses in the other three categories. The greatest relative loss was in the category of insurance and real estate agents and brokers between 1950 and 1960, when the proportion of Negro females declined and that of white females increased.

Table V–25.—Distribution of White and Negro Females Employed in Sales Occupations, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Sales and kindred workers.............number..	771,960	7,620	1,296,540	24,900	1,615,420	36,083	(X)	(X)
permill..	80.72	4.94	93.95	13.22	87.09	14.70	2.70	1.20
Insurance and real estate agents and brokers....................	2.32	0.73	3.31	1.51	4.20	1.29	1.45	0.67
Other specified sales workers.....	3.42	0.78	1.73	0.45	3.61	0.74	1.14	0.79
Sales workers and sales clerks (n.e.c.)................	74.98	3.43	88.92	11.26	79.28	12.67	2.77	1.26
Retail trade..................	(NA)	(NA)	84.16	10.30	73.36	11.69	(NA)	1.30
Other than retail trade........	(NA)	(NA)	4.75	0.96	5.92	0.99	(NA)	0.83

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] **See appendix A.**

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

In this group as a whole, the median income of nonwhite females was 98 percent of that of all female salesworkers. The median earnings of nonwhites in this occupational group were higher than those of all workers in this group (table IV–1). Since the differences are not great in either case, the variation could be due to sampling but is more likely due to the fact that white females in the group had more income other than earnings than did the nonwhite females. Among retail salesworkers and clerks not elsewhere classified, which included approximately 80 percent of the total group, the median income of nonwhite females was a little over 99 percent of the median income for all female retail salesworkers and clerks.

The category of insurance and real estate agents and brokers, which showed the greatest relative losses in employment of Negro females between 1950 and 1960, was also the category that had the greatest discrepancy in median incomes, with the median income for nonwhites being only 64 percent of the median income for all female insurance and real estate agents and brokers.

The median number of school years completed by whites and nonwhites was very similar in all of these occupational categories except for the category of other specified salesworkers, where the nonwhite median was 3 years below that of the category as a whole. In none of these categories was over 2.5 percent employed by government. Unemployment rates were not high among salesworkers but were nearly twice as high for nonwhites as for all salesworkers. In all but one category of this occupational class (salesworkers and clerks other than retail) nonwhites had a higher proportion who worked 40 weeks or more in 1949. This obviously had its effect in raising the median income of nonwhites in this category.

Table V–26.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE SALESWORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Sales and kindred workers...	1,619	1,582	97.7	11.7	11.8	0.5	0.9	4.9	8.0	62.6	68.7
Insurance and real estate agents and brokers....................	3,327	2,135	64.2	12.6	12.5	0.4	2.4	1.8	4.1	76.5	81.8
Other specified sales workers...	857	763	89.0	12.5	9.5	0.2	2.3	3.7	6.3	(NA)	(NA)
Sales workers and sales clerks (n.e.c.)................	1,597	1,577	98.7	11.5	11.7	0.5	0.8	2.7	5.9	(NA)	67.8
Retail trade..................	1,585	1,575	99.4	11.5	11.7	0.3	0.6	5.1	8.2	62.5	68.4
Other than retail trade.......	1,774	1,314	74.1	10.0	9.8	2.5	2.3	5.7	11.2	62.2	59.2

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics,* Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Relatively few females are employed in the category of craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. Although the number increased sharply between 1940 and 1950 due to the shortage of labor in war industries, the proportion of white females declined slightly and the proportion of Negro females increased slightly in the 1950–1960 decade.

Table V–27.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES EMPLOYED AS CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers......number..	103,994	2,374	224,190	12,060	234,788	15,877	(X)	(X)
permill..	10.87	1.54	16.25	6.40	12.66	6.47	2.78	1.30
Foremen (n.e.c.).................	3.71	0.17	4.75	1.02	4.06	1.09	4.69	1.25
Other craftsmen and kindred workers.........................	7.16	1.37	11.49	5.38	8.60	5.37	2.45	1.33

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V–28.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers...........	2,961	2,440	82.4	11.0	10.8	4.6	9.4	5.9	9.2	77.2	75.9
Foremen (n.e.c.)...............	3,507	3,097	88.3	10.9	11.8	2.6	5.1	4.0	6.5	88.8	86.0
Craftsmen, other than foremen...	2,643	2,286	86.5	9.6	9.5	5.4	(NA)	6.4	32.7	72.0	74.0

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Information is available on only two categories of this group—foremen and other craftsmen. Between 1950 and 1960 the major decline among white females in this group was in the "other craftsmen" category. However, the proportion of Negro females remained approximately constant in both groups.

The median income of nonwhite female craftsmen and foremen was approximately 82 percent of the median income of all females in the group. However, the differentials were not as great in either of the two categories within the group. The median income of the nonwhites being approximately 87 percent and

88 percent, respectively, of the median incomes of all workers in the two categories. The lower figure for the total group is again due to the greater concentration of nonwhites in the lower income category which also had a lower median number of years of school completed. In the foremen category, nonwhites had approximately 1 year more education on the average than did all female foremen.

It is interesting to note that Negro females made approximately the same sort of relative gains in both the foremen and other craftsmen categories, whereas among males the larger gains in this occupational group were among the craftsmen occupations, while the foremen category showed lower levels of gain. It may also be relevant that the nonwhite females in this occupational group had considerably more education than the nonwhite males.

Operatives and kindred workers. In 1960 approximately 13 percent of the employed Negro females was classed as operatives. This was a decline from nearly 15 percent in 1950, but a gain over the 6 percent classified in this group in 1940. For white females, the proportion classed as operatives declined during both decades under consideration, and the large increase of Negro females in this category was doubtless due to the labor shortage during the war years. After a large relative increase in employment of Negro females as operatives during the war years, there was only a small relative gain in this category between 1950 and 1960—a result of the fact that white females were leaving this group more rapidly than were Negro females.

The 1959 median income of nonwhite females in this group was $1,885, which was 79 percent of the median income for all female operatives and kindred workers. This was above the median earnings of all nonwhite females so that relative gains in this occupational group represented economic gains.

For the occupational group as a whole, nonwhites had a median number of school years completed one-half year higher than the group as a whole. In fact, nonwhites had a median number of school years completed above the median for each detailed occupation of this group except that of operatives employed in the production of food and kindred products. Here their median school years completed was nearly one-half year below the median for the group as a whole.

This category, operatives employed in the production of food and kindred products, also shows the greatest discrepancy between the median income for all females and for nonwhites, the median income for nonwhites was only 66 percent of that for all females in the occupation. This category was also the only one in the operatives' group for which the unemployment rate of nonwhites was lower than the unemployment rate for the group as a whole.

The figures on proportions of whites and Negroes employed in this category show that between 1950 and 1960 this occupation had a fairly large reduction in the proportion of both whites and Negroes. The reduction for white females, however, was relatively greater than that for Negro females, and, consequently, for the 1950–1960 decade this category shows the largest relative gain in employment of Negro females of any category in the operatives' group.

This development might suggest the possibility that mechanization was reducing the number of jobs and that nonwhite women with less education and lower pay were being kept on in preference to white women with higher rates of pay. An alternative explanation might be that mechanization and decline of employment in this category was taking place more rapidly in regions outside the South and that the lower wage workers of the South including a higher proportion of Negroes than whites thus represented a larger proportion of total employment in this category. Both whites and nonwhites had an unemployment rate of nearly 20 percent.

Table V–29.—Distribution of White and Negro Females Employed as Operatives and Kindred Workers, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940–1950	1950–1960
Total employed........number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Operatives and kindred workers.............number..	1,942,245	96,190	2,735,670	272,910	2,919,243	310,233	(X)	(X)
permill..	203.09	62.37	198.23	144.84	157.38	126.36	2.38	1.10
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory..................	12.76	7.31	8.99	5.62	5.65	3.47	1.09	0.98
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives......................	13.38	25.48	13.53	52.56	9.36	40.52	2.04	1.11
Spinners and weavers, textile.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.04	0.14	3.45	0.11	(NA)	1.60
Other specified operatives and kindred workers.................	6.14	1.81	8.36	4.82	49.54	24.05	1.96	0.84
Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.)................	170.81	27.77	160.31	81.70	89.38	58.20	3.13	1.28
Manufacturing..................	162.55	23.11	149.82	71.19	84.88	50.71	3.34	1.26
Durable goods................	(NA)	(NA)	43.24	17.07	19.39	10.88	(NA)	1.42
Machinery, including electrical................	(NA)	(NA)	16.97	3.90	8.64	3.27	(NA)	1.65
Other durable goods.........	23.26	1.08	26.28	13.17	10.75	7.65	10.79	1.41
Nondurable goods.............	130.23	20.32	105.47	52.73	40.56	30.88	3.20	1.52
Food and kindred products...	11.16	3.66	11.89	9.60	5.11	7.57	2.46	1.83
Textile mill products.......	43.53	1.29	25.06	3.36	8.55	2.04	4.52	1.78
Apparel and other fabricated textile products.....	45.58	7.35	43.90	27.72	13.85	14.07	3.92	1.61
Other nondurable including unspecified......	29.95	8.02	24.61	12.05	13.05	7.20	1.83	1.13
Other manufacturing industries..................	9.06	1.71	1.11	1.39	24.93	8.96	6.63	0.29
Nonmanufacturing industries and services.................	8.26	4.66	10.49	10.51	4.50	7.49	1.78	1.66

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V-30.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE OPERATIVES AND KINDRED WORKERS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Operatives and kindred workers	2,384	1,885	79.1	9.4	9.8	1.6	3.5	9.9	12.3	68.7	67.1
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	1,610	1,192	74.0	9.5	10.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	5.0	64.1	63.0
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	1,676	1,558	93.0	8.9	9.0	5.4	5.0	6.4	7.4	72.9	75.1
Spinners and weavers, textile	2,679	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	(NA)	0.1	-	6.3	9.3	81.6	67.0
Other specified operatives and kindred workers	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.)	2,463	2,063	83.8	9.3	9.8	0.9	2.4	10.8	15.0	68.9	63.6
Manufacturing	2,497	2,129	85.3	9.3	9.9	0.3	0.9	10.9	15.4	69.7	64.1
Durable goods	2,949	2,571	87.9	9.9	10.5	0.5	1.0	11.2	14.7	71.3	71.9
Machinery, including electrical	3,144	3,003	95.5	9.5	9.8	0.4	0.5	9.8	13.9	(NA)	(NA)
Other durable goods	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nondurable goods	2,353	1,965	83.5	9.0	9.6	0.2	0.8	10.7	15.7	69.0	61.4
Food and kindred products	1,838	1,222	66.5	8.9	8.5	0.1	0.1	19.7	19.2	53.9	47.7
Textile mill products	2,455	2,243	91.4	8.8	9.8	0.1		8.7	11.1	75.5	70.3
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	2,216	2,214	99.9	8.9	10.2	0.2	1.1	8.3	10.8	68.0	68.6
Other nondurable including unspecified	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other manufacturing industries	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nonmanufacturing industries and services	1,853	1,573	84.9	9.7	9.3	8.3	11.7	10.2	12.9	60.0	60.0

– **Represents zero or rounds to zero.**
NA **Not available.**

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)-7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

The specific category having the largest proportion of Negro females in the operatives group was that of laundry and drycleaning operatives. Approximately 4 percent of all employed Negro females and about one-third of all operatives were employed in this category in 1959. After an increase in the proportion in this category between 1940 and 1950, there was a fairly sharp decline between 1950 and 1960, probably due to mechanization. The employment of Negro females in this category did not decline as rapidly as that of white females, resulting in a small relative gain in employment of Negro females between 1950 and 1960.

Income in this category was below the median for all operatives and kindred workers. The median income of nonwhite laundry and drycleaning operatives was 93 percent of the median income for all in the occupational class.

The lowest median income for both whites and nonwhites in this occupational group was in the category of dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory. Even though nonwhite females in this category had more education than others in the category and the unemployment rates were relatively low, the median income of these women was only 74 percent of the median income of all dressmakers and seamstresses. Between 1950 and 1960 there was a slight decline in relative employment of nonwhite females in this category.

If the questionable assumption is accepted that the quality of education received by nonwhites and whites was equal (i.e., a nonwhite woman with 12 years of schooling had the same educational achievement as a white woman with 12 years of schooling) it would then appear that this occupational group included many underemployed nonwhite females whose educational level should have qualified them for more highly skilled work.

Table V–31.—Distribution of White and Negro Females Employed as Private Household Workers, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Private household workers..............number..	1,045,726	917,942	570,840	782,520	763,859	888,206	(X)	(X)
permill..	109.34	595.19	41.36	415.31	41.18	361.77	1.84	0.87
Private household workers:								
Living in......................	(NA)	(NA)	11.85	23.06	6.31	16.24	(NA)	1.32
Living out......................	(NA)	(NA)	29.51	392.26	34.87	345.54	(NA)	0.75

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Private household workers. In the previous chapter it was seen that between 1950 and 1960 there was a fairly large decline in relative employment of Negro females as private household workers. This decline represented relative economic gains because of the very low incomes in this occupational group. While the median earnings of nonwhite females employed as private household workers were higher than the median earnings of all private household workers (table IV–1), their median income was slightly less than the median income of the occupational group. The differences were not great, however, and it may be concluded that the white females employed in this group had more income from sources other than earnings than did the nonwhite females.

Practically all of the Negro female private household workers lived out, whereas, among the white female private household workers, about one-sixth lived in. The median incomes of those living in was approximately twice that of those living out. Among private household workers living out, nonwhite females had slightly higher median incomes than did whites, despite the fact that a smaller proportion of the nonwhites worked 40 weeks or more in 1959. Differences in level of education between whites and nonwhites in these occupational categories were negligible.

Even though the employment of Negro females as private household workers showed a relative loss between 1950 and 1960, there was still an increase of approximately 100,000 Negro females so employed, as compared with an increase of nearly 200,000 white females in this work. The low median income in this occupational group was due in part to the fact that over one-half of the women in this occupation were part-time workers. Some of this is doubtless due to inability to obtain full-time work, but it is reasonable to assume that most of it is due to a preference for working only part-time, particularly on the part of white females.

Table V–32.—Selected Characteristics of Detailed Occupations of Female Private Household Workers, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Private household workers...	758	753	99.3	8.6	8.2	-	-	5.4	6.0	55.1	61.6
Private household workers:											
Living in....................	1,406	1,419	100.9	8.7	8.7	-	-	0.5	0.6	77.2	73.9
Living out....................	759	742	97.8	8.5	8.3	-	-	5.9	6.3	59.3	66.4

– **Represents zero or rounds to zero.**

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Employment as a private household worker has some advantages for women with children, who may only be interested in part-time work. The well-trained applicant can obtain adequate wages, and the demand for private household workers is such that she can usually select her own hours of work. Part of the problem lies in changing the image of this work from a low wage unskilled type of job to a skilled occupation paying adequate wages.

Service workers, except private household. Data in the previous chapter indicated that between 1950 and 1960 there was an increase in the proportion of whites and Negroes employed as other service workers. However, there was virtually no relative gain in employment of Negro females in this occupational group between 1950 and 1960, although there had been appreciable relative gains between 1940 and 1950 due to a slight decline in proportion of white females during that decade. In general, this is a low-wage occupational group, but the median income for nonwhite females was still above the median income for all employed nonwhite females because of the large proportion of nonwhite females employed at low wages as private household workers.

The specific occupational category that included the largest number of Negro females was that of cooks except in private households. There was a loss of relative employment of Negro females in this category between 1950 and 1960, and it had the greatest salary differential between whites and nonwhites. The median income of nonwhite females in this occupation was 84 percent of the median income of all female cooks except in private households.

Table V–33.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES EMPLOYED AS SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Service workers, except private household....number..	1,098,040	159,805	1,557,240	355,650	2,302,557	519,823	(X)	(X)
permill..	114.81	103.62	112.84	188.76	124.14	211.73	1.85	1.02
Attendants, hospital and other institution....................	(NA)	(NA)	7.12	10.46	11.83	27.29	(NA)	1.57
Charwomen, janitors, and porters..	6.64	8.08	6.88	19.06	8.10	20.63	2.28	0.92
Cooks, except private household......................	9.30	17.34	13.36	33.28	15.00	32.98	1.34	0.88
Housekeepers and stewards, except private household...............	6.17	1.95	5.61	3.15	5.69	4.40	1.78	1.38
Practical nurses and midwives.....	7.96	7.14	8.31	8.28	8.85	13.11	1.11	1.52
Waiters, bartenders, and counter workers..........................	35.85	9.92	40.19	21.32	42.34	22.04	1.92	0.98
Other service workers, except private household...............	48.89	59.19	31.36	93.21	32.32	91.26	2.46	0.95

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.
[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. III, *The Labor Force*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics*, table 3; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Among attendants in hospitals and other institutions, nonwhite females had a median income 8 percent above that for the category as a whole and also had approximately one-half year more education on the average than others in the category. This category showed the greatest relative gain in employment between 1950 and 1960 in the overall group. Unlike many other occupations in which Negroes have shown large gains with above-average incomes, nonwhite attendants in hospitals and other institutions have about the same percentage employed by government as do all workers in this category. Part of their higher income is due to the fact that a slightly larger proportion of nonwhites worked 40 weeks or more in 1959 (76 percent as compared with 71 percent for all attendants in hospitals and other institutions).

Nonwhite female waiters, bartenders, and counterworkers also had incomes about 7 percent above that of the occupational category as a whole, but among these individuals there was a slight loss in relative employment of Negro females between 1950 and 1960. The proportion of white waiters, bartenders, and counterworkers employed by government was 7 percent, as compared with a little over 12 percent of nonwhites in this category employed by government. The unemployment rate of nonwhite females in this category was 12 percent, the highest of any category of service workers. A larger proportion of the nonwhites worked 40 weeks or more in 1959 than did whites.

Table V-34.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Service workers, except private household..........	1,487	1,419	95.4	10.2	9.9	16.8	19.9	5.8	7.9	61.7	68.6
Attendants, hospital and other institution....................	1,896	2,050	108.1	10.8	11.4	35.1	37.1	4.2	5.9	71.2	76.1
Charwomen, janitors, and porters	1,455	1,425	97.9	8.5	8.6	20.8	30.4	4.9	7.3	69.3	70.7
Cooks, except private household.....................	1,443	1,211	83.9	9.0	8.7	28.5	21.0	5.1	6.8	57.3	66.6
Housekeepers and stewards, except private household.......	2,284	2,240	98.1	10.7	9.9	26.1	30.5	3.4	5.5	76.3	78.2
Practical nurses and midwives...	1,975	2,030	102.8	9.7	9.9	16.6	24.2	5.0	6.1	66.3	72.0
Waiters, bartenders, and counter workers........................	1,149	1,232	107.2	9.5	9.6	6.8	12.5	7.7	12.1	52.1	60.5
Other service workers, except private household.............	1,148	1,085	94.5	9.7	9.5	19.4	22.4	6.9	9.0	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics*, Series PC(2)-7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

The category of practical nurses and midwives was one of the few groups that showed greater relative gains in employment of nonwhite females between 1950 and 1960 than during the forties. In this occupation the median income of nonwhite females was higher than the median income for the category as a whole. Nonwhite females had slightly more education on the average than others in this work, and approximately 24 percent of them were employed by government. Again the nonwhites had a higher proportion working 40 weeks or more in 1959 than the whites.

Laborers, except farm and mine. Relatively few females, either white or Negro, are employed as laborers, other than farm and mine, the number being so small that no information is published on detailed categories within this group (table V–35). The educational level of nonwhites in this group was below that of others in the group while the unemployment rate for both whites and nonwhites was high, it was considerably higher for nonwhites.

Table V–35.—Distribution of White and Negro Females Employed as Laborers, Except Farm and Mine, and Occupation Not Reported, With Index of Change for Negroes, for the United States: 1940, 1950, and 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940-1950	1950-1960
Total employed......number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Laborers, except farm and mine................number..	85,213	12,959	94,440	28,050	84,732	23,627	(X)	(X)
permill..	8.91	8.40	6.84	14.89	4.57	9.62	2.31	0.97
Occupation not reported...number..	122,940	10,671	249,900	29,550	985,182	195,517	(NA)	(NA)
permill..	12.86	6.92	18.11	15.68	53.11	79.64	1.61	1.73

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V–36.—Selected Characteristics of Female Laborers, Except Farm and Mine, and Occupation Not Reported, by Color, for the United States: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Laborers, except farm and mine..	1,969	1,639	83.2	9.5	8.9	5.1	7.8	12.2	16.6	60.2	58.8
Occupation not reported.........	2,231	1,603	71.9	11.0	9.6	3.0	2.7	7.8	11.2	67.7	65.3

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics,* Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Farm occupations. In 1960 relatively few females were employed as farmers, farm managers, or farm laborers. Levels of income and education were very low for both whites and nonwhites in this group, with both income and education being considerably lower for nonwhites. The unemployment rate of farm laborers was also high, but especially high for nonwhite farm laborers. As was seen in the previous chapter, there were large relative losses in employment of nonwhite females in farm occupations between 1950 and 1960, but because of the low incomes involved, these relative losses represent real economic gains.

Table V–37.—DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES EMPLOYED IN FARMING OCCUPATIONS, WITH INDEX OF CHANGE FOR NEGROES, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, AND 1960

[Permillage distribution]

Occupation	1940		1950		1960		Index of change for Negroes[1]	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	1940–1950	1950–1960
Total employed........number..	9,563,583	1,542,273	13,800,210	1,884,180	18,548,577	2,455,140	(X)	(X)
permill..	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	(X)	(X)
Farmers and farm managers.................number..	103,920	46,216	85,050	32,370	100,937	14,536	(X)	(X)
permill..	10.87	29.97	6.16	17.18	5.44	5.91	1.01	0.39
Farm laborers and foremen..................number..	115,572	198,549	311,970	143,520	167,420	69,495	(X)	(X)
permill..	12.08	128.74	22.61	76.17	9.03	23.31	0.32	0.93
Unpaid family workers...........	9.45	83.21	18.02	40.30	5.85	4.83	0.25	0.37
Other farm laborers & foremen...	2.63	45.52	4.58	35.87	3.17	23.48	0.45	0.95

X Not applicable.

[1] See appendix A.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population,* Vol. III, *The Labor Force,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 62; *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 1, Chapter B. *Occupational Characteristics,* table 3; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205.

Table V–38.—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DETAILED OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES IN FARMING OCCUPATIONS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Occupation	Median income, 1959			Median school years completed		Percent employed by government		Rate of unemployment		Percent worked 40-52 weeks	
	Total	Non-white	Non-white as percent of total	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white
Farmers and farm managers.......	911	612	(NA)	8.8	6.5	-	-	1.4	5.2	78.0	51.5
Farm laborers and foremen.......	623	572	(NA)	8.5	6.6	0.2	0.2	9.9	17.4	54.3	28.2
Unpaid family workers.........	608	574	(NA)	9.1	7.2	-	-	1.8	8.7	81.8	50.1
Other farm laborers and foremen......................	625	572	(NA)	5.8	(NA)	0.4	0.2	17.0	19.3	(NA)	(NA)

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 205, and 1960 Subject Reports, *Occupational Characteristics,* Series PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10, 21, 22, 25, and 26.

Summary

In reviewing the changing occupational patters of Negro males and females by detailed occupations, the trends stand out clearly. (1) Government employment has accounted for most of the gain made by Negroes, and (2) the occupational status of the nonwhite female has improved more rapidly than that of the nonwhite male.

Most, but by no means all, of the major gains in employment of Negroes have been made in occupations in which a signifiant proportion of the nonwhites has been employed by government. This indicates that government employment, at the local, State, and national level, has been an important factor in improving the occupational and economic status of Negroes.

Five factors are involved in the more rapid improvements in the occupational status of the Negro female over the Negro male:

1. The females had higher educational levels than the males. During the 1950–1960 decade, the gap in educational achievement between males and females did not decrease (as it did between white males and females) but actually grew larger in each of the four geographic regions.

2. The occupational gains of the Negro female did not appear to constitute as great a threat to the value system fostered by segregation as did the possible gains of the Negro male. This, in turn, lead to greater acceptance of the upwardly mobile Negro female than of the Negro male.

3. In job competition with white females, the Negro female was not subject to the economic discrimination encountered by the Negro male in competition with white males. Expressed in another way, the sorts of occupational discrimination to which all women were subjected were similar to the discrimination against Negroes so that the prejudice against Negro women was no greater than that against all women.

4. In some of the occupations reviewed, nonwhite females tended to have a higher proportion that worked 40 weeks or more in 1959 than did the nonwhite males.

5. In many occupational categories, there was a similarity between the median earnings of white and nonwhite females. This contrasts with the situation for males, where there were significant differences between the median earnings of whites and nonwhites in most of the occupational categories.

It has been noted that much of the difference in median earnings between whites and nonwhites in broad occupational groups is due to the differential distribution of whites and nonwhites by detailed occupations within the broad occupational groups, but within the occupational categories it was also true that the difference in median earnings between white and nonwhite males was fairly large. In many cases, especially in the managers, officials, and proprietors group, nonwhite males have considerably lower average educational achievements, but even in those occupations in which the median educational achievement of nonwhites is above that of whites, the median nonwhite income is lower. This, of course, raises questions about the relative quality of segregated education, especially in the professional and technical occupations.

In order to reduce the differences efforts should be directed toward lessening the discrimination in rates of pay for white and nonwhite males. However, even greater potential gains for both males and females lie in education and training for higher level occupations and the reduction of discriminatory practices that make it difficult for nonwhites to enter certain occupations.

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION

Introduction

This chapter will deal in detail with educational levels and the outlook for their improvement.[1] While the quality of education will not be considered here, it should be kept in mind throughout that the education received by Negroes in segregated schools—from first grade through graduate school—has been, in general, inferior in quality to that received by whites.[2] Comparisons in this chapter will be made in terms of years of school completed, although these "years" are not necessarily equivalent units.

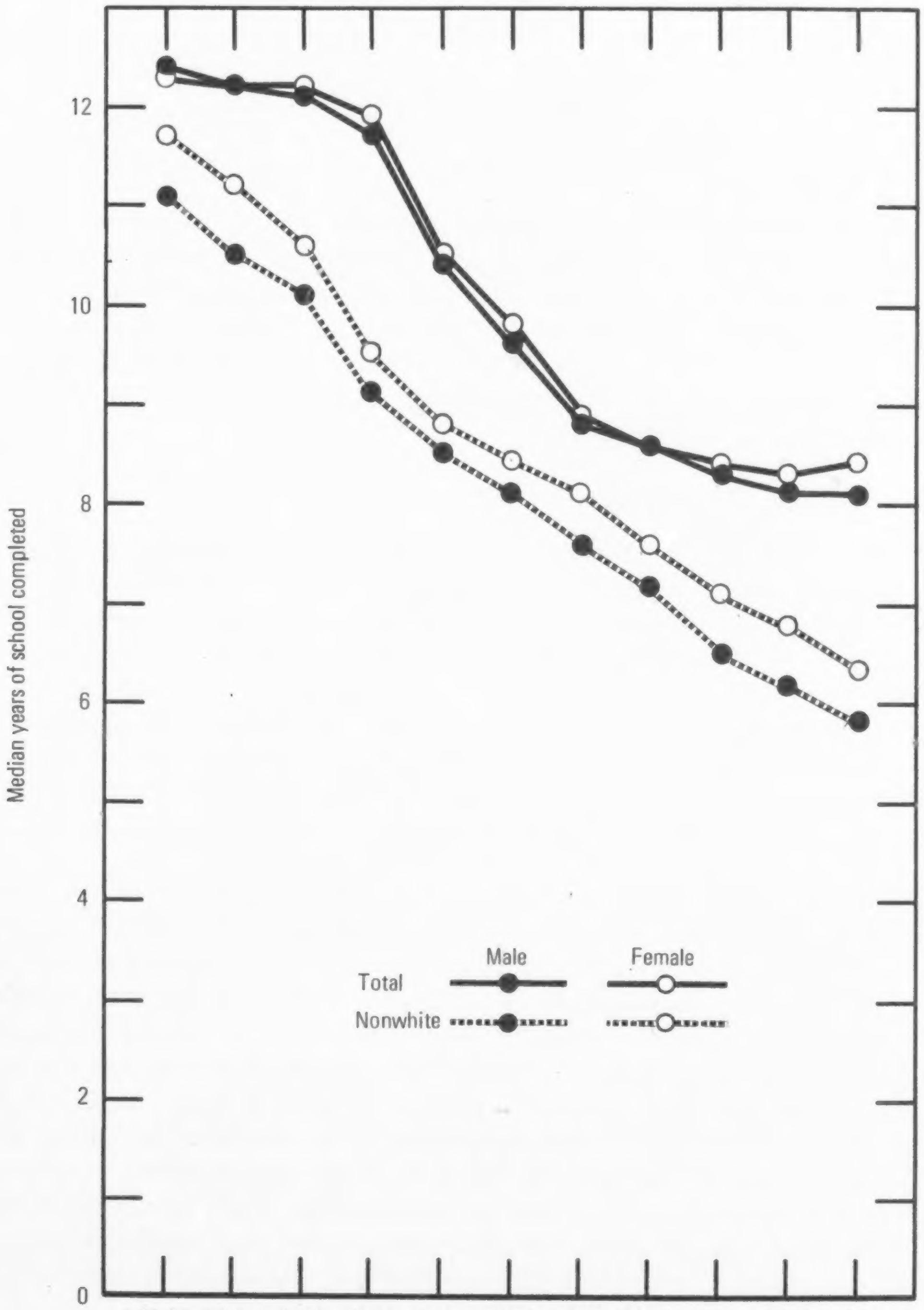
Years of school completed

The median years of school completed for the total and nonwhite population, by sex, for geographic regions for 1950 and 1960 are shown in table IV–8. However, these overall medians obscure the differences in education between different age groups of the population. In general, most people have completed their formal education by age 25, so that changes in education over time can be seen by the educational level of different age groups. The discussion that follows will be concerned with the median years of school completed by age for the total population and nonwhite males and females in the regions of the United States, and for persons in urban and rural residence in the South (figs. VI–1 to VI–5).

In the Northeast the median educational attainment of whites was higher than that of nonwhites at all ages (fig. VI–1). However, the differences in the 25 to 29 age group were slightly less than in other age groups up to about 45. This was evidence that the gap in educational attainment of whites and nonwhites was narrowing; it can be expected to narrow further if the existing trends continue. It is important to note, however, that a year of education does not have the same meaning at all points on the educational scale. For example, moving from 10 to 11 years of education does not mean the same thing as moving from 11.5 to 12.5 years of education, because in the latter case the person has his high school diploma, which has a special meaning in terms of job opportunities. This point is worth noting here because the median for the total population 25 to 29 years of age in 1960 was above 12 years of school, whereas the median for nonwhites in this age group was below 12.

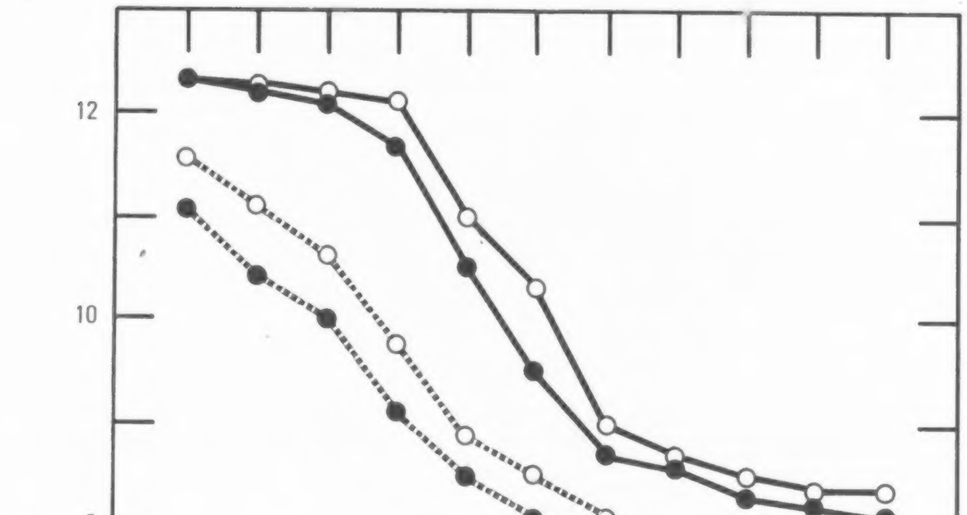
School enrollment figures indicate that the nonwhite group may encounter special difficulties in completing this 12th year of schooling. Special assistance may be needed if the nonwhites are to continue improving their median educa-

Figure VI–1.—Median Years of School Completed, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Northeast Region: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

Figure VI-2.—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

tional attainment in line with past trends. Some evidence of the importance of this question is shown in figure VI–1 which shows graphically how the educational attainment of the total population tends to level off with decreasing age after the median rises above 12 years of schooling. Finishing 1 or 2 years of college after high school is quite different from finishing the last 1 or 2 years of high school, and this indicates one of the inadequacies of using the median years of school completed as a summarizing measure.

The Northeast Region. In general, females in the Northeast had more education at all ages than did males (fig. VI–1). The difference in educational level of males and females was greater for the nonwhites than for the whites. (See discussion of this point in chapter IV.) However, in 1960 whites aged 25 to 29 years constituted the one group in which males had a higher level of educational attainment than females. This illustrates another inadequacy of a single summarizing measure: The distribution of years of school completed indicates that in general females get more education than males up through the 12th grade but that more males than females finish college.

It might be stated as a general hypothesis that females have a higher median number of years of school completed than males so long as the medians are below 12 years, but with groups in which the medians are above 12 years males tend to have higher medians than females. With the support to female education which the Negro matriarchal family apparently gives, it will be interesting to see if this generalization holds true as the median educational level of Negroes moves above the 12-year point. There is some evidence that the educational gap between nonwhite males and females in the Northeast has increased in the 1940–1960 period.

The North Central Region. The educational levels in the North Central Region (fig. VI–2) were strikingly similar to those of the Northeast. However, there seem to be slightly higher levels of educational attainment for females and slightly lower levels of education for older Negroes in the North Central Region than in the Northeast. Taking into account the effect of migration on educational attainment (discussed later in this chapter), and the fact that in the past Negroes have tended to migrate relatively "due North," it is likely that these lower levels of education of older Negroes in the North Central Region were due to larger proportions of these individuals coming from those areas of the South with lower levels of education.

In the North Central areas the total population aged 25 to 39 had a median of more than 12 years of school completed, but the median for females was not lower than that for males, as predicted by the previously stated hypothesis, though there was evidence of a narrowing and disappearing of the differences. If the data for nonwhites were omitted from the data for the total population, it is likely that in this 25 to 29 age group the median for the remaining white males would be above that for white females.

The South. Since approximately 95 percent of the Negro population is urban in all regions except the South, in order to make adequate comparisons the urban and rural parts of the South should be studied separately. For the total population in the urban South these educational levels closely resembled those of the total population of the Northeast and North Central Regions at all ages, and for the urban population 25 to 29 years of age the median for males exceeded the median for females.

In the urban areas of the South (fig. VI–3), however, the nonwhites had medians from 1 to 2 years lower than nonwhites in the Northeast or the North Central areas, with greater differences at the older ages and smaller differences at the younger ages. The role of selective migration in causing this difference is discussed later. However, it is important to note that Southern urban nonwhite males 25 to 29 years of age had a median of just slightly over 10 years of schooling completed and that the educational level of older males dropped steadily with increasing age. This rapid drop with increasing age indicates the steady progress in educational attainment of Negro males in the younger cohorts.

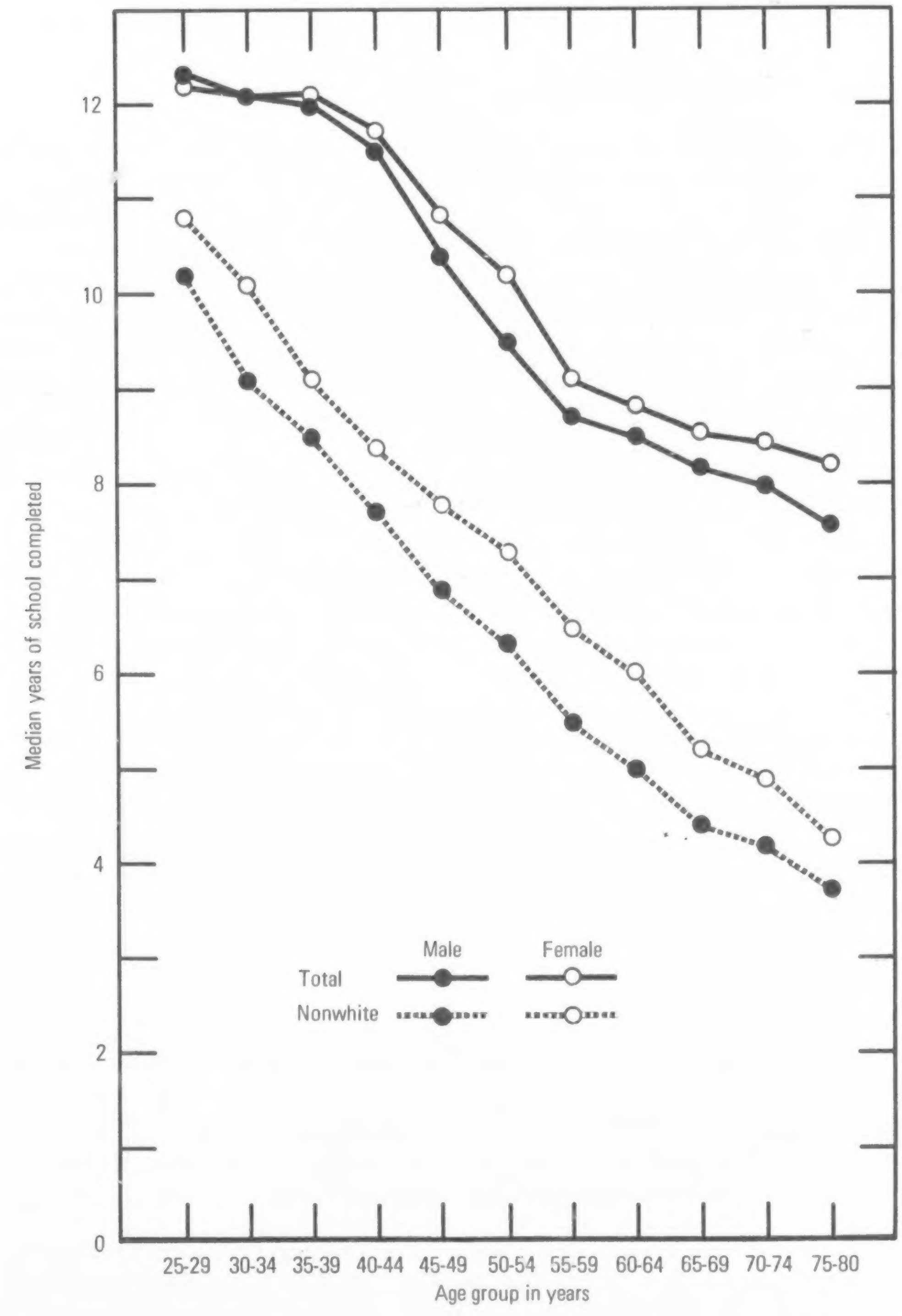
The rural nonfarm areas of the South comprise a residual category that is in many ways between urban and rural farm. In educational attainment, however, the rural-nonfarm residents are more nearly like the rural farm residents than those in urban areas who had a considerably higher level of attainment. In 1960, rural-nonfarm residents below the age of 50 had higher levels of education than did rural-farm residents, but those above the age of 50 tended to have slightly lower levels of education (fig. VI–4).

In the rural farm areas of the South the levels of education were considerably lower than in the urban areas, but the levels of education did not decrease as sharply with increasing age in the rural farm areas. The differential between males and females was much greater in rural farm areas than in urban areas. Apparently the tendency for females to get more education than males is more characteristic of Negroes and rural residents than of whites and urban dwellers, although, as mentioned earlier, this tendency is especially prevalent when the level of education is low, as it is among Negroes and rural residents.

A comparison of the rural-farm and urban South (figs. VI–3 and VI–5) shows that at ages below 35, urban nonwhites had higher levels of education than did rural whites. However, the educational level of nonwhites in urban areas decreased rapidly among older individuals. The educational level of nonwhites over 70 years of age was similar in both urban and rural farm areas; each group had a median of about 4 years of school completed.

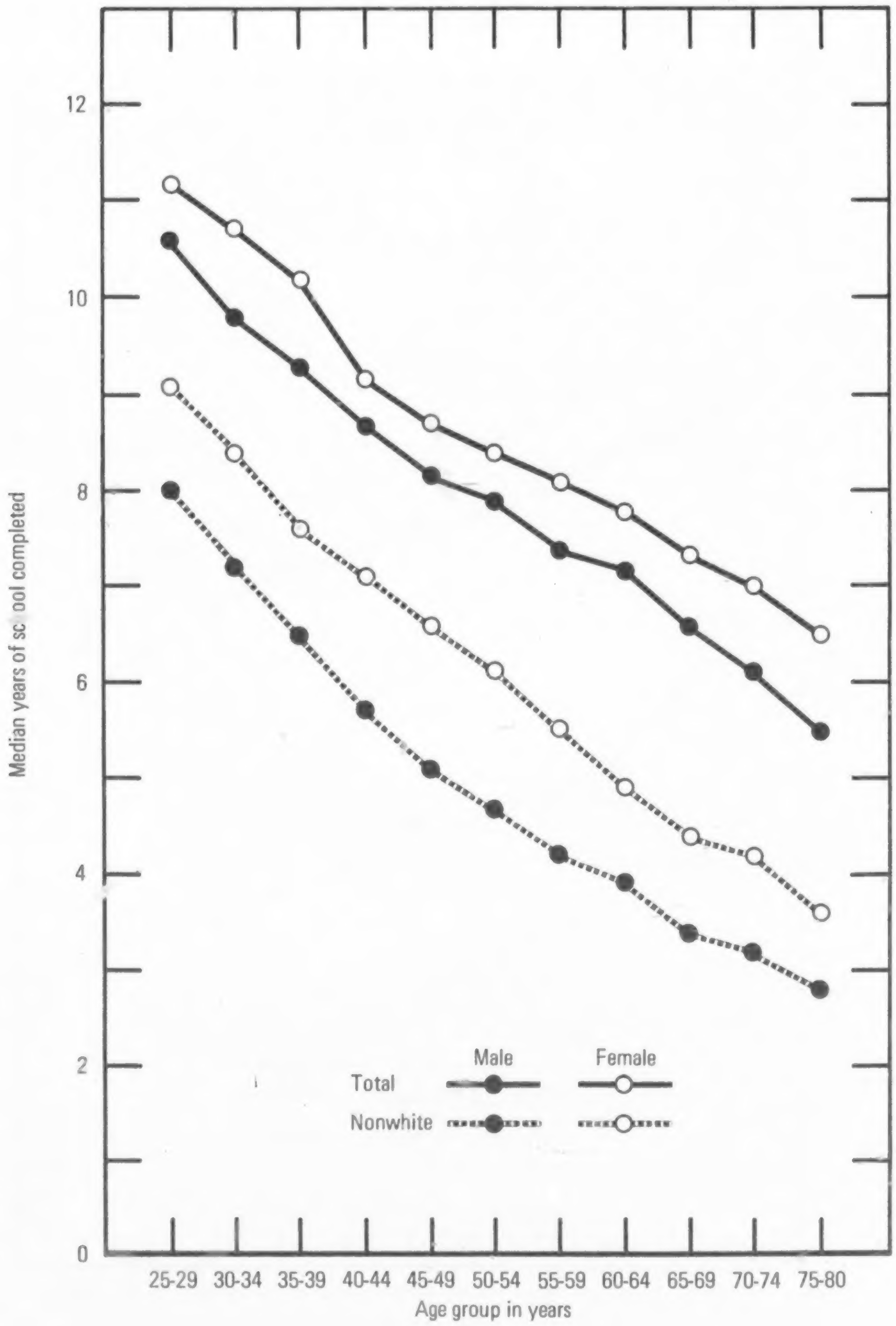
In the rural areas of the South (rural-farm and rural-nonfarm combined), the nonwhite males 25 to 29 years of age had a median educational attainment of less than 8 years, and all older groups had even lower medians. The fact that in 1960 approximately 25 percent of the Negro population of the United States

Figure VI-3.—Median Years of School Completed, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Urban Portions of the South: 1960



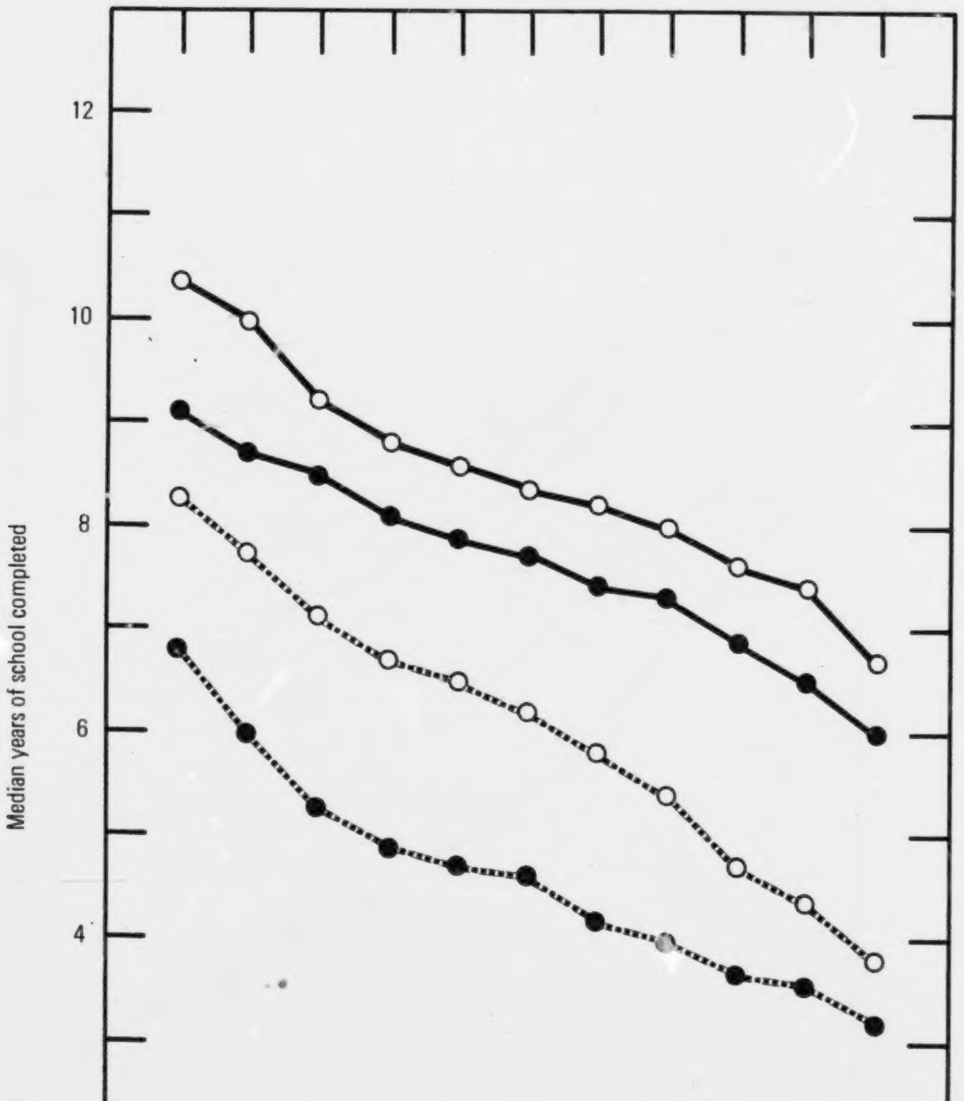
Source: *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

Figure VI-4.—Median Years of School Completed, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Rural-Nonfarm Portions of the South: 1960



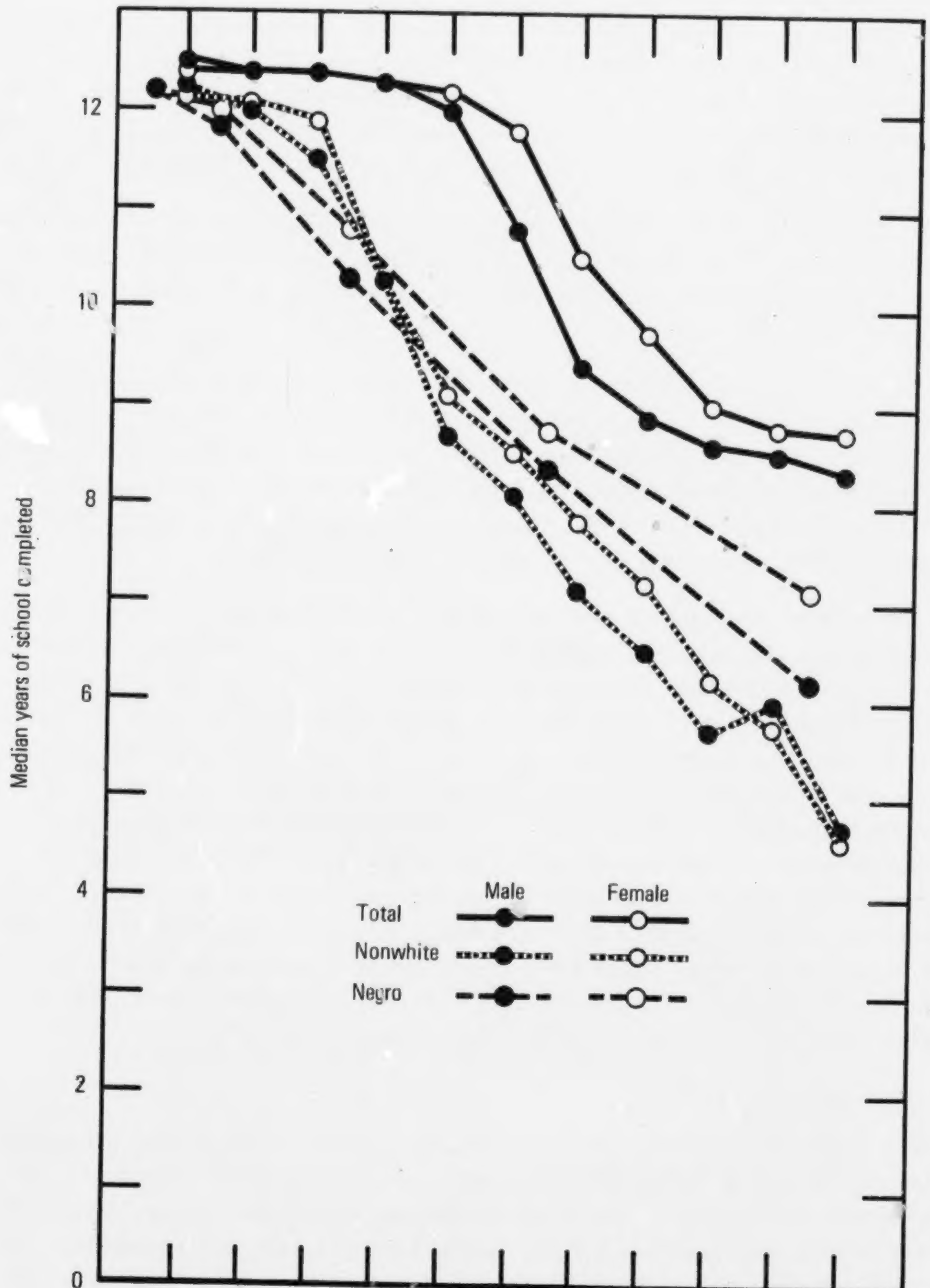
Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

Figure VI-5.—Median Years of School Completed by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Rural-Farm Portions of the South: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

Figure **VI–6.**—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE WEST: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 241.

lived in the rural areas of the South indicates the enormity of the problem of low educational attainment.

The West. The West is the only region in which the "nonwhite population" is not virtually synonymous with "Negro population," because of the numbers of Orientals and American Indians. Therefore, figure VI–6, which shows the educational achievement of the total and nonwhite population of the West, includes additional information on the educational achievement of Negroes in this region even though this is available only for broad age groups.

In 1960, the West was the only area in which the median educational achievement of any age group of Negroes was more than 12 years. In the 20 to 24 year age groups the median was 12.2 years and was the same for both males and females.

This situation provides some evidence that when the median educational level of Negroes gets above 12 years, it might be expected that the differential between males and females would disappear or reverse. However, the effects of migration on the educational levels in the West make this an uncertain basis for generalization. A logical case could be developed for those factors that may continue to emphasize the more favorable position of the Negro female.

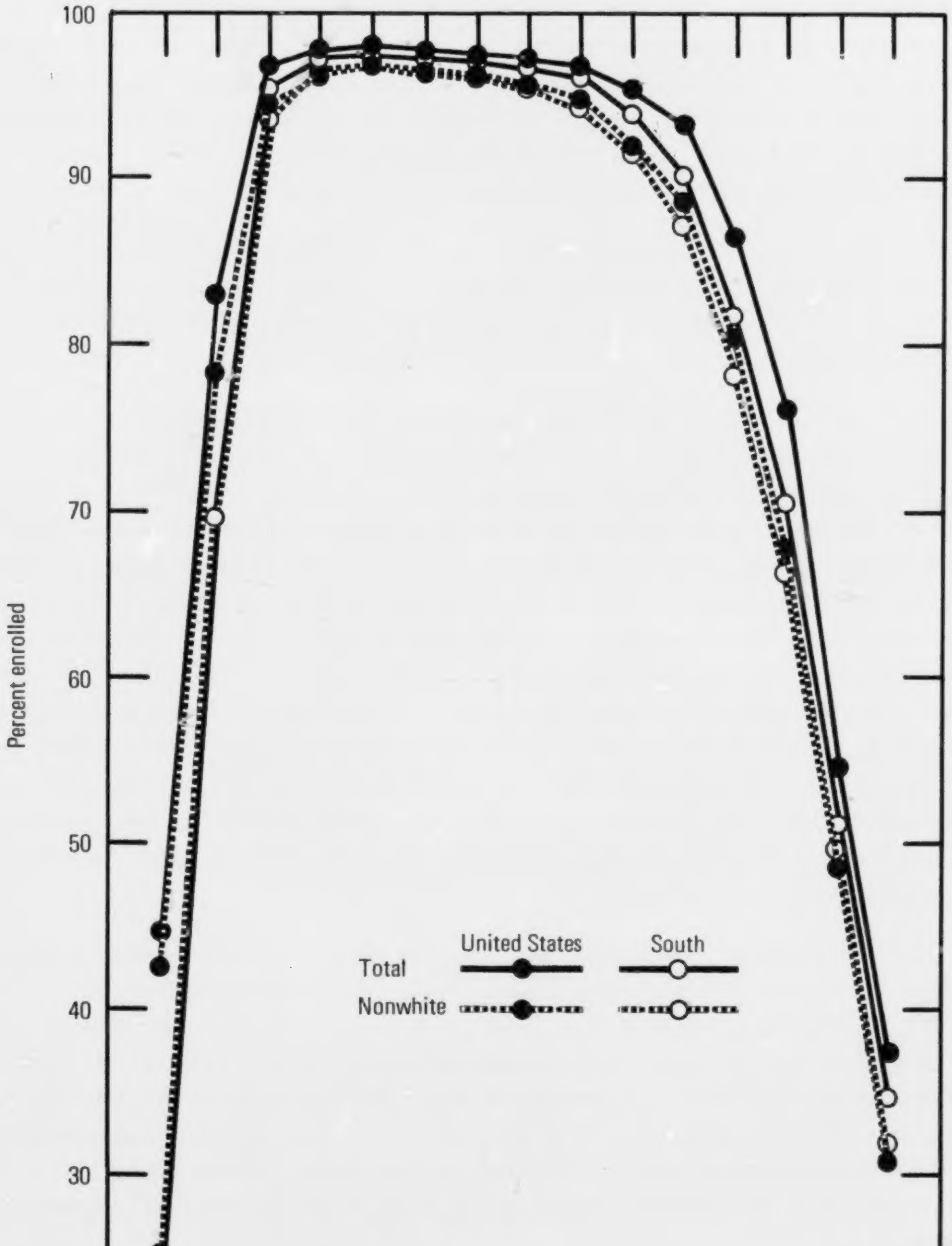
The median educational level of individuals in the West was higher at all ages for both the total population and the nonwhite population than in the other regions. Below age 50 in the total population, the median number of years of school completed was 12 or more for all age groups and with one exception was the same for males and females. Between the ages 25 and 29, the level for males was higher than for females. Among nonwhites, except at ages 25 to 29, females had a higher median level of school achievement than males. Therefore it can be assumed that among whites below the age of 50, males had higher average levels of educational achievement than did females. This is further substantiation of the hypothesis stated previously that as average levels of education get beyond high school males have higher levels of attainment than females, but when the average levels are less than 4 years of high school females will have higher levels.

School enrollment

The census of population provides data on school enrollment, but it must be remembered that school enrollment is not equivalent to school attendance. The census provides no data on actual attendance, and enrollment does not necessarily mean that normal progress is being made. However, the first prerequisite for formal education is enrollment. In general, the South's level of school enrollment was below that of the Nation as a whole.

At ages 5 and 6 the proportion of the total and nonwhite population enrolled in school was much lower in the South than in the rest of the country. This is

Figure VI–7.—PERCENT OF THE POPULATION ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTH: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 165 and 239.

due to the fact that public education systems in the South do not, in general, include kindergarten. At age 7 the proportion of the total population of the South enrolled in school was above the proportion of United States nonwhites enrolled in school, and from ages 8 through 13 the proportion of the total population of the South enrolled in school was similar to, but slightly lower than, the proportion of the total United States population enrolled in school. For this same age period, 8 through 13, the proportion of nonwhites enrolled was similar for both the South and the United States as a whole but slightly below the percent of the total population enrolled.

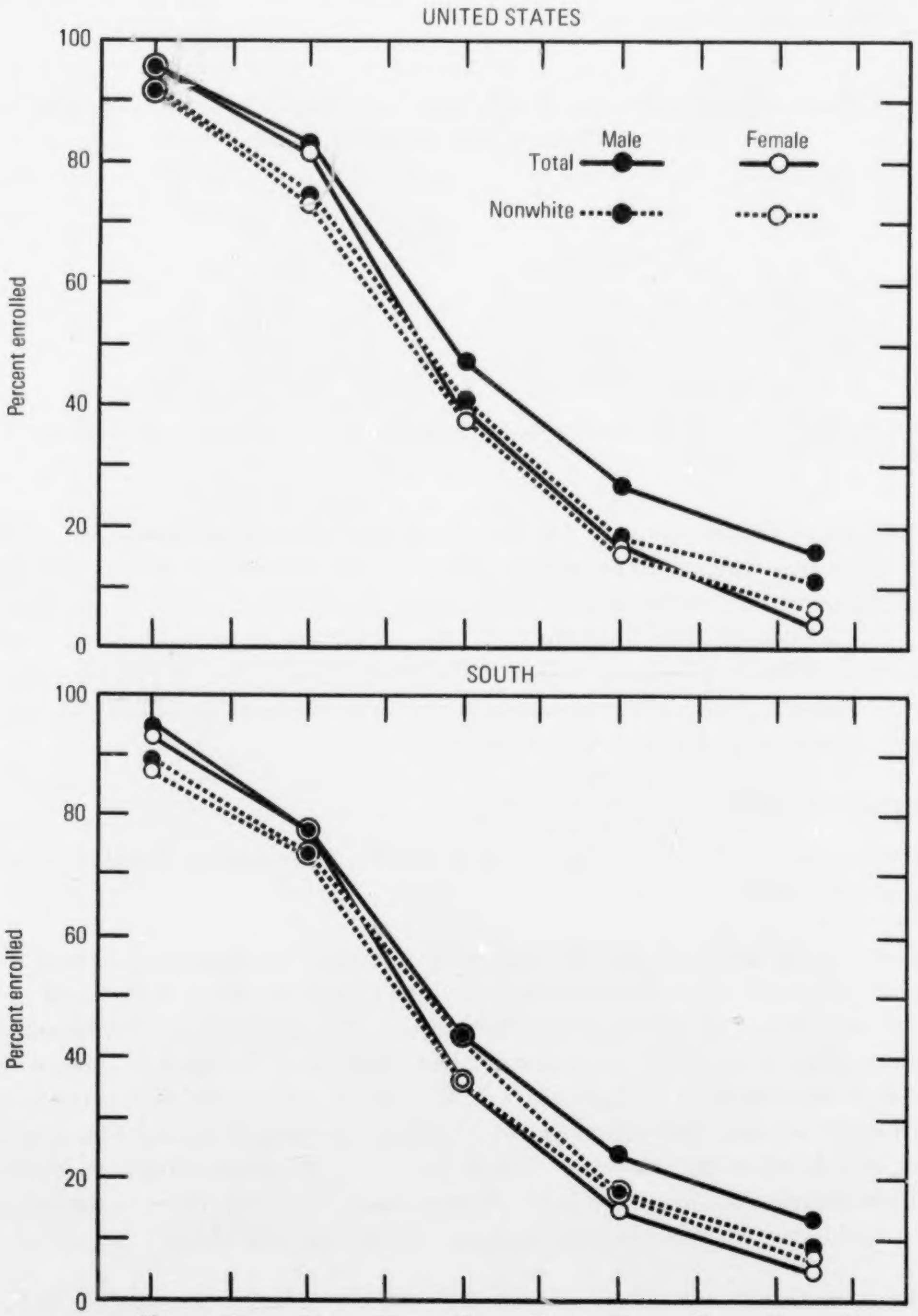
It is noteworthy that in the South at ages 5 and 6 a slightly higher proportion of nonwhite than of total children was enrolled in school. This was possibly due to the economic pressure on nonwhite parents to have their children taken care of elsewhere so that the parents would be able to work.

From ages 8 through 12, 96 percent or more of each age group was enrolled in school. In this situation, even if the proportion of nonwhites not in school could be reduced by 50 percent—bringing the nonwhite enrollment up to the 98 percent reported for the total United States population—the gross effect on the level of educational achievement of nonwhites would not be great. Beginning with age 13, the proportion enrolled in school began to drop much more rapidly for nonwhites than for the total population, and by age 17 the proportion of nonwhites enrolled was nearly 10 percentage points below the proportion of the total population enrolled. The more rapid school dropout at these ages is one of the important factors in the lower levels of educational achievement of nonwhites. By age 19 the proportion enrolled converged somewhat for total and nonwhite population, but as will be seen later, this was at least partially a consequence of nonwhites still enrolled in high school at this age whereas whites tended to have finished high school by age 19.

Since educational enrollment for regions other than the South tends to follow the trends shown for the United States, these figures are not shown. In addition, previous patterns of enrollment are not shown because the consequences of these previous patterns have already been seen in the level of educational achievement of different age groups in the population. When educational enrollments for urban and rural areas are examined, approximately the same sorts of differences are seen between the total and nonwhite population and between the South and the United States as were seen in the case of educational achievement.

In view of the importance of enrollment at the age of 13 years and older, it should be noted that in 1960 in both the United States and the South of all the sex-color groups, white males had the highest proportion enrolled at all ages, but the proportion of white males enrolled in the South varied from 2 to 5 percentage points below the comparable figures for the United States (table VI-1 and fig. VI-8). White females at ages 14 and 15 in both the South and the

Figure VI–8.—Percent of the Population Enrolled in School, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the United States and the South: 1960



Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *School Enrollment*, Series PC(2)–5A, table 12.

United States had the same proportion enrolled in school as did white males, but at ages 22 to 24 they had the lowest proportion enrolled in school of any color-sex group. Nonwhite males consistently had a slightly higher proportion enrolled in school than did nonwhite females.

Table VI–1.—PERCENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX FOR THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOUTH: 1960

Age	United States				South			
	White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14 and 15 years old............	94.4	94.4	90.3	90.1	92.8	92.1	89.6	89.4
16 and 17 years old............	82.4	81.6	74.1	73.5	77.5	77.0	72.9	72.7
18 and 19 years old............	47.4	37.9	40.1	3[illegible].5	43.7	36.7	41.0	39.3
20 and 21 years old............	27.0	16.9	17.3	14.8	23.9	15.3	17.6	16.4
22 to 24 years old.............	15.8	5.2	9.9	6.5	13.6	4.6	8.6	6.4

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *School Enrollment*, Series PC(2)–5A, table 12.

School enrollment patterns for the South and the United States are more similar for nonwhites than for whites. This was not due entirely to the fact that approximately 60 percent of nonwhites in the United States lived in the South in 1960, because at ages 16 through 21 the proportion of nonwhite males and females enrolled in school was higher in the South than in the United States as a whole. These higher enrollment rates in the South may be partially due to a higher rate of school retardation in the South.

Progress in school

Progress in school will be considered in terms of educational retardation and educational advancement.

Educational retardation is the failure of a student to advance to one of the two school grades that are the modal grades for other students of the same age (it has no connection with mental retardation). (See table VI–2.) For example, most children aged 10 at the time the census was taken on April 1, 1960, were in either the fourth or fifth grade. A child aged 10 and in the first, second, or third grade is considered educationally retarded even though he may not, in fact, have ever failed to be promoted. This is more an index than a measure of educational retardation, but there is no obvious reason why any biases in the measure should operate differentially between whites and nonwhites.

An educationally advanced child is one who is enrolled in a grade above the two which are modal for a child of his age. A 10-year-old child would be classed as advanced if he were enrolled in a grade above the fifth. Individuals aged 17 are classed as advanced if they are enrolled above the high school level. Individuals aged 18 are considered advanced if they are enrolled beyond the first

Table VI-2.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL ENROLLEES THAT ARE EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED AND EDUCATIONALLY ADVANCED BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION: 1960

[For definitions of "retarded" and "advanced," see text]

Age	Expected modal years of enrollment	Educationally retarded				Educationally advanced			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
5 years	Kindergarten	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	12.0	24.0	12.3	23.8
6 years	Kind. or 1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7.8	17.2	8.4	14.1
7 years	1 or 2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7.1	14.6	7.8	15.0
8 years	2 or 3	3.1	4.4	2.0	3.1	5.8	10.9	6.4	11.8
9 years	3 or 4	5.1	8.3	3.4	5.3	5.1	9.4	5.8	10.7
10 years	4 or 5	6.7	11.2	4.3	7.7	5.8	9.4	6.6	11.1
11 years	5 or 6	8.1	13.4	4.7	8.7	6.7	10.9	7.8	12.1
12 years	6 or 7	9.5	16.7	5.6	11.1	7.5	10.9	8.7	14.8
13 years	7 or 8	10.9	18.3	6.3	12.2	7.1	10.7	7.9	14.1
14 years	8 or 9	13.0	20.7	7.6	13.6	8.2	11.0	9.7	13.8
15 years	9 or 10	15.3	25.2	9.3	17.6	7.6	10.3	9.2	11.9
						7.7	8.8	8.7	[illegible]
16 years	10 or 11	15.1	27.8	9.1	17.9	4.7	1.6	4.6	2.1
17 years	11 or 12	14.4	30.1	8.7	19.9	6.1	3.1	7.7	4.0
18 years	12 or 13	17.7	42.6	12.5	33.2	6.8	3.3	9.0	4.2
19 years	13 or 14	28.5	66.8	25.7	65.9	8.8	5.6	10.4	5.9
20 years	14 or 15	17.1	52.1	18.3	50.0	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.0
21 years	15 or 16	16.2	47.8	19.4	51.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22 years	16 or 17	17.9	44.4	26.0	54.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
23 years	17	22.4	55.8	32.5	53.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
24 years	17	21.5	46.8	39.0	54.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years	17	22.6	44.0	47.7	62.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years	17	38.6	52.6	54.6	70.6				

X Not applicable.

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 240.

Table VI-3.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL ENROLLEES THAT ARE EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED AND EDUCATIONALLY ADVANCED BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL REGION: 1960

[For definitions of "retarded" and "advanced," see text]

Age	Expected modal years of enrollment	Educationally retarded				Educationally advanced			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
5 years	Kindergarten	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9.8	18.2	9.8	18.7
6 years	Kind. or 1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5.9	14.1	6.4	14.9
7 years	1 or 2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4.9	11.7	5.7	13.8
8 years	2 or 3	3.5	5.5	2.5	3.8	3.5	7.8	4.1	9.6
9 years	3 or 4	5.6	9.7	3.7	7.0	2.8	6.7	3.3	7.9
10 years	4 or 5	7.1	14.2	4.4	9.4	3.5	6.6	4.0	8.3
11 years	5 or 6	8.0	17.7	4.8	10.9	3.6	6.7	4.3	8.6
12 years	6 or 7	9.3	20.8	5.6	13.7	3.6	7.4	4.3	9.0
13 years	7 or 8	10.4	23.6	6.1	15.3	3.1	7.3	3.8	9.2
14 years	8 or 9	12.2	27.0	7.2	17.9	4.2	8.6	5.1	11.3
15 years	9 or 10	14.0	29.4	8.3	20.7	3.8	6.4	4.8	10.6
						3.6	5.8	4.9	8.9
16 years	10 or 11	14.1	30.7	8.2	20.9	1.7	2.3	1.9	3.4
17 years	11 or 12	13.5	33.9	8.3	23.9	2.9	2.3	3.3	5.3
18 years	12 or 13	17.1	45.0	11.8	32.6	3.7	2.6	4.9	4.3
19 years	13 or 14	27.2	66.5	23.3	58.6	4.8	2.9	6.7	6.3
20 years	14 or 15	15.1	47.8	15.0	36.1	3.1	2.3	2.0	3.2
21 years	15 or 16	14.1	33.7	15.8	42.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22 years	16 or 17	14.9	37.8	22.2	42.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
23 years	17	18.3	41.5	33.1	47.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
24 years	17	18.5	37.8	40.6	53.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years	17	21.9	38.5	49.8	55.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years	17	33.4	50.1	54.8	65.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 240.

year of college, and persons aged 21 are classed as educationally advanced if they are enrolled beyond the fourth year of college. There is no index of educational advancement for persons 22 years of age or older.

An individual aged 18 is usually enrolled as a senior in high school or a freshman in college, and enrollment below the senior level of high school is classed as educational retardation. For individuals 19 and over, educational retardation is defined as being enrolled below the college level.

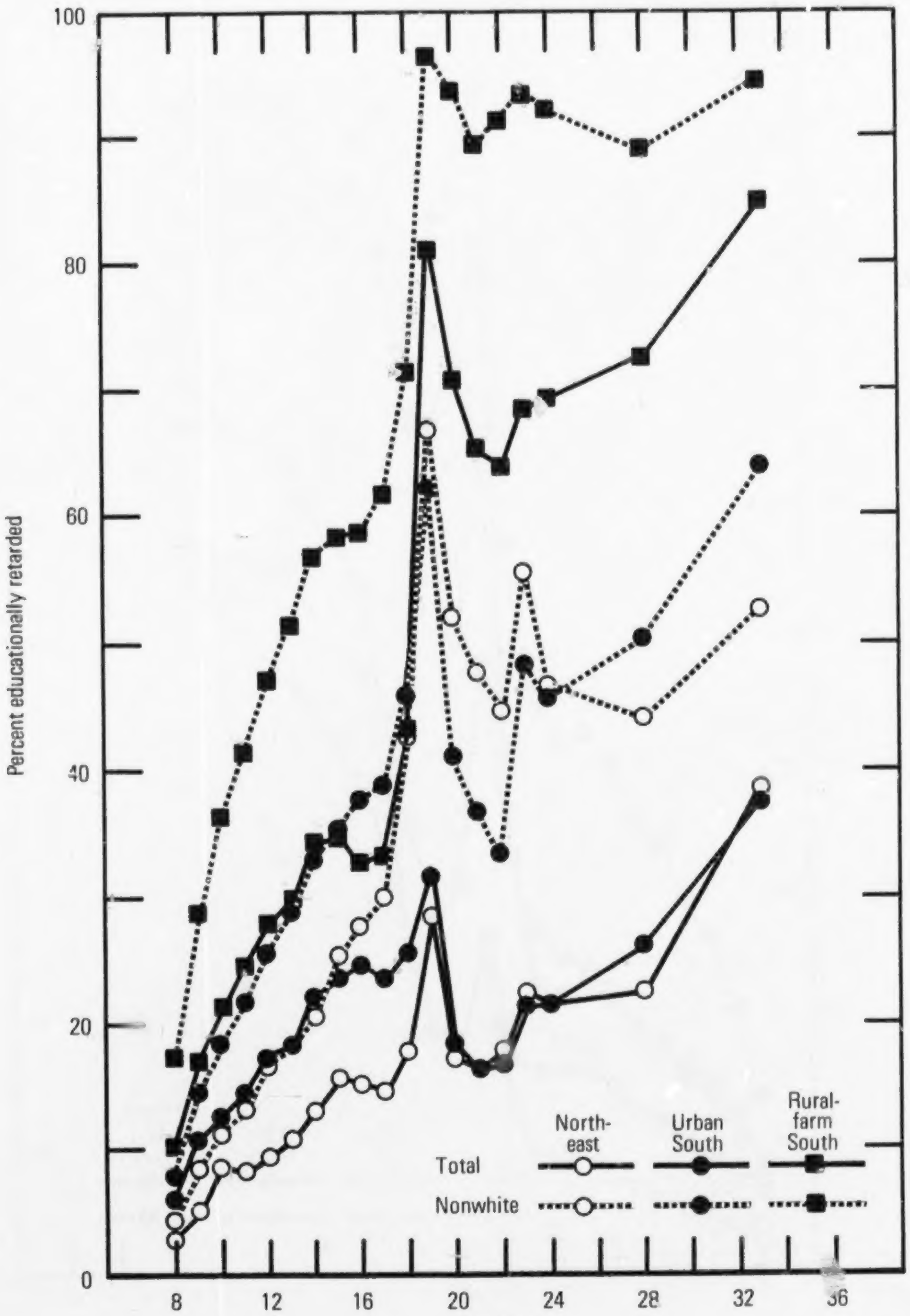
The percent of school enrollees that was educationally retarded and educationally advanced is shown in tables VI–2 through VI–6 by age, color, sex, and place of residence. (Information is not shown for the West because data for nonwhites for that area are particularly difficult to interpret when the base for computation of percentages is not the total nonwhite population but a subgroup such as school enrollees.) Figures VI–9 through VI–12 are based on data from tables VI–2, VI–4 and VI–6. To simplify the figures, data on the North Central Region were omitted because of its similarity to the Northeast, and data on the rural nonfarm portion of the South were omitted since these figures in general fall between those for the urban and the rural-farm portions of the region.

For both males and females the proportion of nonwhites educationally retarded was greater at every age than the proportion of the total population educationally retarded, and this was true for each area examined (figs. VI–9 and VI–10). In 1960 the highest proportions of educationally retarded were found among the nonwhites in the rural-farm portions of the South, with the lowest proportions, in general, among the total population of the Northeast. Educational retardation among the total population of the urban South was similar to that in the Northeast and was actually lower at some points. Educational retardation among the nonwhite population of the Northeast was similar to educational retardation among nonwhites in the urban South, but some of the differences by age are important.

All groups showed a peak of educational retardation at age 19, and this is doubtless related to high school graduation. Many schools promote students from one grade to the next on the basis of "social promotion" without insisting on establishing standards of achievement. However, schools do insist on some standard of credits earned for high school graduation and slow achievers may be retained an additional year, raising the retardation rate for this age.

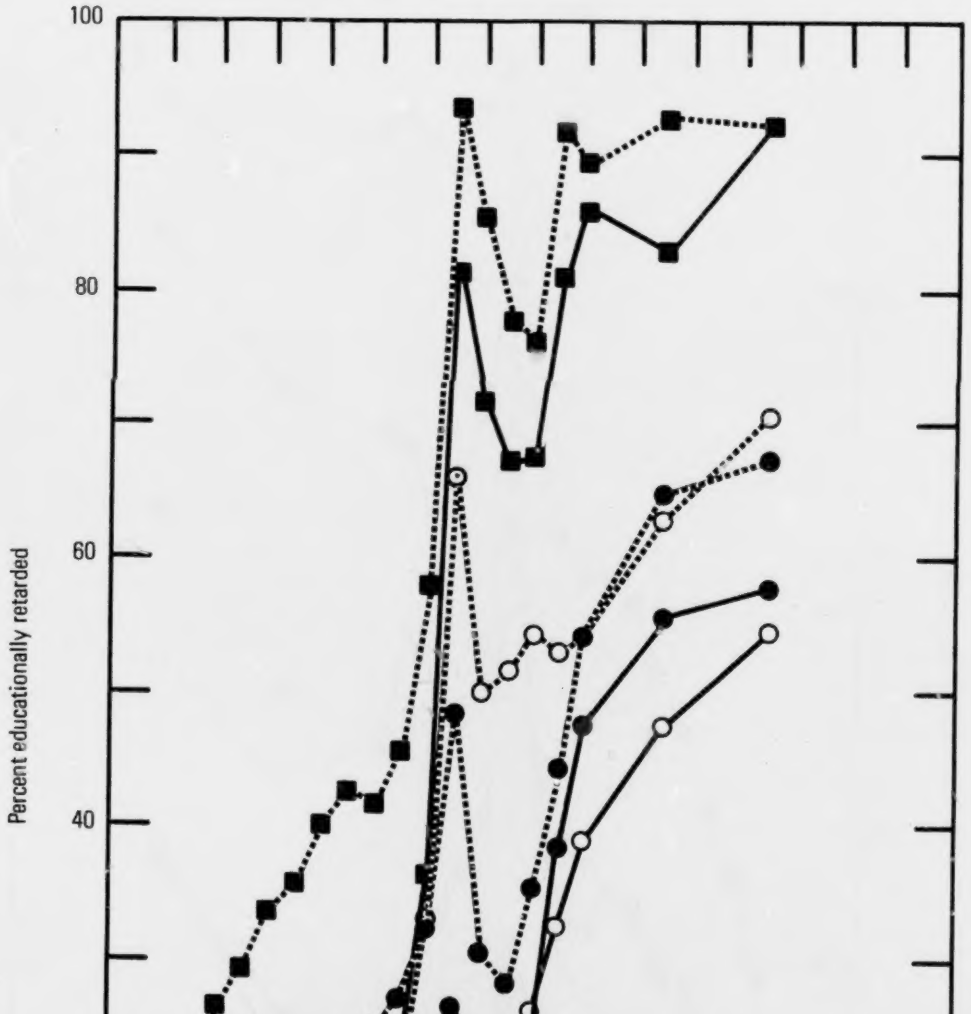
In the Northeast and the urban South approximately 25 percent of students aged 19 was enrolled at the high school level or below, but among nonwhites in the rural-farm South, 96 percent was enrolled at the high school level or below. Over 80 percent of all students aged 19 in the rural-farm South was enrolled at this level. Nonwhites in the urban South and in the Northeast

Figure VI-9.—Percent of Males Enrolled in School That are Educationally Retarded, by Age and Color, for the Northeast Region and the Urban and Rural-Farm Portions of the South: 1960



Source: Tables VI-2, VI-4, and VI-6.

Figure VI–10.—PERCENT OF FEMALES ENROLLED IN SCHOOL THAT ARE EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE NORTHEAST REGION AND THE URBAN AND RURAL-FARM PORTIONS OF THE SOUTH: 1960



Source: Tables VI–2, VI–4, and VI–6.

had about 65 percent classed as educationally retarded at age 19, indicating that the regional differences were minimal in urban areas in regard to this characteristic.

Table VI–4.—Percent of School Enrollees That Are Educationally Retarded and Educationally Advanced by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Urban Portion of the South: 1960

[For definitions of "retarded" and "advanced," see text]

Age	Expected modal years of enrollment	Educationally retarded				Educationally advanced			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
5 years	Kindergarten	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	25.0	39.3	25.3	37.8
6 years	Kind. or 1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	7.2	13.1	8.0	14.2
7 years	1 or 2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5.3	9.6	5.9	10.5
8 years	2 or 3	6.0	7.9	6.7	6.2	3.6	6.4	4.1	7.3
9 years	3 or 4	10.4	14.4	7.4	10.3	2.8	5.2	3.4	6.4
10 years	4 or 5	12.8	18.5	9.1	13.4	3.4	5.9	4.1	7.0
11 years	5 or 6	14.6	21.9	9.9	14.9	3.6	6.0	4.2	7.0
12 years	6 or 7	16.7	25.6	11.3	18.0	4.0	6.7	4.6	8.1
13 years	7 or 8	18.6	28.8	12.1	19.6	4.2	7.7	5.0	9.2
14 years	8 or 9	22.3	32.7	14.3	21.6	5.2	8.3	6.5	10.9
15 years	9 or 10	23.9	35.0	15.2	23.9	4.2	6.7	5.7	9.8
16 years	10 or 11	24.6	37.7	15.5	24.8	3.9	5.3	5.3	8.2
17 years	11 or 12	23.2	38.4	15.3	27.1	2.1	2.4	3.4	5.4
18 years	12 or 13	25.6	45.9	16.9	32.2	3.5	3.1	5.0	6.1
19 years	13 or 14	31.3	62.0	26.8	48.4	4.6	3.9	7.3	6.4
20 years	14 or 15	18.7	41.0	18.4	30.5	5.3	4.2	9.2	7.9
21 years	15 or 16	16.2	36.8	19.0	28.5	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.1
22 years	16 or 17	16.7	33.0	25.8	35.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
23 years	17	21.7	48.3	38.5	44.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
24 years	17	21.4	45.7	47.3	53.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years	17	26.2	50.1	55.7	64.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years	17	37.3	63.9	57.7	67.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 240.

The retardation rate is related, of course, to the dropout rate (on which no information was available for this study), and this is doubtless what caused the slight dip in most of the retardation rates at 16 or 17. The educationally retarded students begin dropping out of school at these ages, and this produces a drop in the retardation rates. It is interesting that nonwhite males showed a slight tendency toward a flattening of retardation rates at ages 16 and 17, but did not show a decrease of rates. This is possibly due to the fact that among nonwhite males school dropout may not be as selective of educationally retarded students as it is among white males.

Among total males in the rural farm South, the educational retardation rates began dropping from age 14, which probably indicates that school dropout starts earlier in rural areas of the South. After a drop in retardation rates following age 19, these rates start increasing again. (As noted above, from age 19, on, being enrolled in high school or below is classed as educational retardation.) This is, in general, the result of adult education programs, although some students 20 years and over were enrolled in regular high school programs.

Table VI–5.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL ENROLLEES THAT ARE EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED AND EDUCATIONALLY ADVANCED BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE RURAL-NONFARM PORTION OF THE SOUTH: 1960

[For definitions of "retarded" and "advanced," see text]

Age	Expected modal years of enrollment	Educationally retarded				Educationally advanced			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
5 years	Kindergarten	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	58.6	80.7	59.9	80.4
6 years	Kind. or 1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	8.3	12.6	9.6	15.1
7 years	1 or 2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5.6	8.4	8.4	9.6
8 years	2 or 3	8.5	12.7	6.4	10.2	3.6	5.2	4.3	6.5
9 years	3 or 4	14.3	21.6	10.2	16.1	2.8	4.2	3.5	5.1
10 years	4 or 5	18.3	28.4	12.7	21.5	3.3	4.5	4.2	5.7
11 years	5 or 6	21.2	33.3	13.8	23.4	3.3	4.2	4.4	6.0
12 years	6 or 7	24.2	39.1	16.1	27.0	3.3	4.0	4.4	6.4
13 years	7 or 8	27.5	43.0	17.7	30.6	3.3	5.0	4.6	7.1
14 years	8 or 9	32.7	48.0	21.2	33.7	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.9
15 years	9 or 10	34.8	50.6	22.3	35.4	3.6	4.6	5.3	7.5
16 years	10 or 11	32.9	50.9	20.4	36.0	3.1	3.7	4.8	6.6
17 years	11 or 12	32.5	53.9	21.7	39.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.5
18 years	12 or 13	39.7	61.2	32.3	50.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.1
19 years	13 or 14	60.3	86.8	61.5	77.1	1.2	0.8	2.9	2.9
20 years	14 or 15	44.5	72.3	50.8	62.7	1.8	1.2	5.1	3.6
21 years	15 or 16	40.7	67.4	49.5	52.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5
22 years	16 or 17	37.8	62.4	58.3	59.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
23 years	17	47.6	74.4	69.6	70.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
24 years	17	47.3	72.0	74.7	81.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years	17	53.2	75.4	78.6	84.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years	17	63.4	83.9	78.4	87.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 240.

Table VI–6.—PERCENT OF SCHOOL ENROLLEES THAT ARE EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED AND EDUCATIONALLY ADVANCED BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE RURAL-FARM PORTION OF THE SOUTH: 1960

[For definitions of "retarded" and "advanced," see text]

Age	Expected modal years of enrollment	Educationally retarded				Educationally advanced			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
5 years	Kindergarten	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	80.9	94.9	79.8	88.8
6 years	Kind. or 1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	10.4	13.5	11.8	15.0
7 years	1 or 2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	6.2	7.4	7.5	9.2
8 years	2 or 3	10.2	17.4	8.2	13.6	4.2	5.2	5.1	6.2
9 years	3 or 4	17.2	28.7	12.3	20.7	3.4	4.2	4.4	5.6
10 years	4 or 5	21.6	36.7	14.8	26.8	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.0
11 years	5 or 6	24.6	41.4	16.2	29.5	4.0	3.8	4.6	5.7
12 years	6 or 7	27.2	47.1	17.9	33.4	3.6	3.6	5.0	5.7
13 years	7 or 8	30.0	51.5	19.1	35.7	3.8	4.1	5.1	6.0
14 years	8 or 9	34.7	56.7	22.4	40.1	4.4	4.2	6.9	6.9
15 years	9 or 10	34.8	58.5	22.9	42.5	4.0	3.7	5.2	5.8
16 years	10 or 11	32.7	58.8	21.6	41.5	3.4	3.0	5.0	5.4
17 years	11 or 12	33.1	61.8	22.6	45.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8
18 years	12 or 13	42.8	71.3	36.3	57.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8
19 years	13 or 14	81.0	96.4	81.4	93.2	0.8	0.3	1.8	0.6
20 years	14 or 15	70.8	93.9	71.4	85.7	1.2	4.1	4.0	0.9
21 years	15 or 16	65.0	89.5	67.0	77.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0
22 years	16 or 17	63.4	91.1	67.2	76.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
23 years	17	68.7	93.1	80.7	91.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
24 years	17	69.0	92.2	85.8	89.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years	17	72.6	89.0	83.6	92.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years	17	84.5	94.6	92.0	92.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 240.

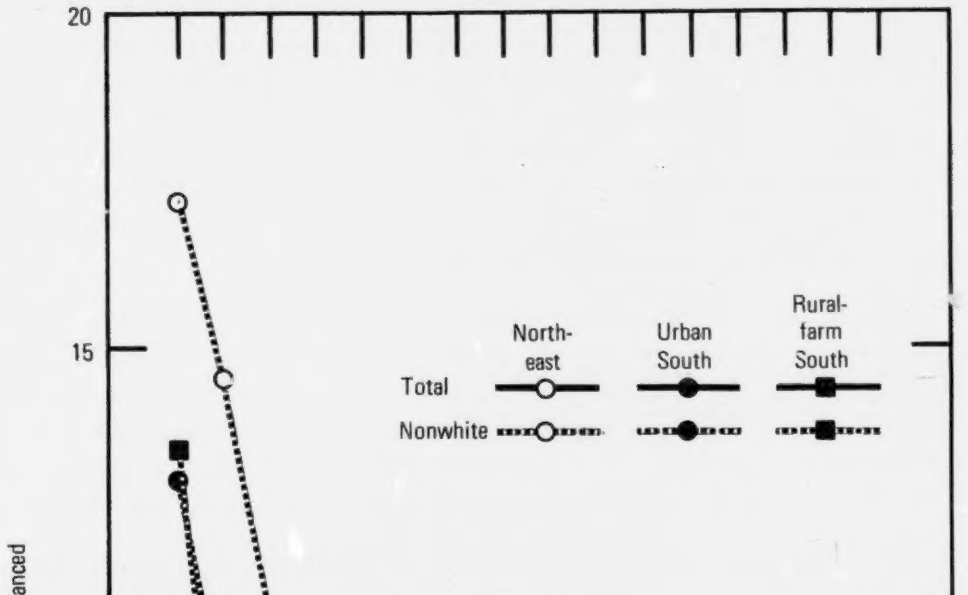
A comparison of males and females on school retardation shows that males tended to have higher retardation rates below age 20 while females had higher retardation beyond age 20. This is consistent with the previous observations of higher educational attainments of Negro females. They do better in school during regular school ages, and if their high school education is not completed by age 20, they are likely to be found taking adult education classes or other work at the high school level. This pattern seems to be true for whites as well as nonwhites, but does not seem to hold in rural-farm areas of the South. The comparisons by rural and urban areas, however, are confused by the fact that college students are classed by the Census as residents of the place where they are in college, so that older students who have made normal educational progress are more likely to be found in urban areas.

The higher rates of educational retardation among nonwhites at ages below 20 make for special concern for the future, because, as noted previously, only a small proportion of the population is enrolled in school at ages above 20. In order to improve the position of Negroes in American society, steps must be taken not only to increase the proportion enrolled in school at any given age but to reduce the amount of educational retardation among those enrolled.

In all of the areas examined, nonwhites had a higher rate of educational advancement than did the total population (see figs. VI–11 and VI–12). The proportion of children aged 5 classed as educationally advanced (tables VI–2 through VI–6) are not shown on the charts since the general lack of public kindergartens in the South results in most of the children aged 5 who are enrolled in school being classed as educationally advanced. It was noted in looking at the educational enrollment figures that at ages 5 and 6 a higher proportion of nonwhite children were enrolled in school than of white children. This is possibly a consequence of economic pressure to get the children out of the home so that the parents may have more freedom to work, and thus they are enrolled in school at earlier ages than are white children. The proportion of children continuing to be classed as educationally advanced was higher among nonwhites than among the total population for each area up to about age 15. At about this age, the proportion of nonwhites classed as educationally advanced dropped below the proportion of the total population so classified. The explanation for the change at this age probably is related to high school graduation. The child who enters school early is likely to be continued in his regular group, but as high school graduation approaches there is an increased chance that he will be held back with his age group. The proportion classed as educationally advanced began to decline after age 14 and reached a low at age 17 for both whites and nonwhites, so the effect of approaching high school graduation apparently acts on both groups.

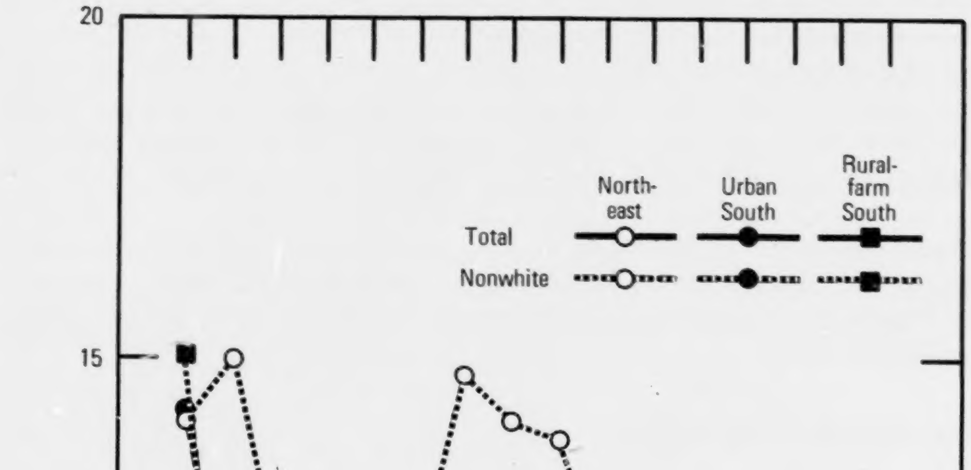
Nonwhites in the Northeast had the greatest proportion classed as educationally advanced at all ages below 17 while nonwhites in urban areas of the South ranked second. There was less difference between proportions classed

Figure **VI–11**.—Percent of Males Enrolled in School That are Educationally Advanced, by Age and Color, for the Northeast Region and the Urban and Rural-Farm Portions of the South: 1960



Source: Tables VI–2, VI–4, and VI–6.

Figure VI-12.—Percent of Females Enrolled in School That are Educationally Advanced, by Age and Color, for the Northeast Region, and the Urban and Rural-Farm Portions of the South: 1960



Source: Tables VI-2, VI-4, and VI-6.

as educationally advanced between the whites and nonwhites in the rural-farm areas of the South than in any other area examined.

From examination of data on educationally advanced and educationally retarded children it can be seen that nonwhites had a wider variation in levels of educational achievement below age 17 than did whites. One of the implications of this is that in any given grade level there will be a wider age variation among nonwhites than among whites. Both whites and nonwhites show difficulty in achieving high school graduation, with some evidence that nonwhites have more difficulty in clearing this hurdle than do whites.

The problems of completing high school "on schedule" and of enabling well-qualified nonwhites to go on to college must both be given careful consideration if the median educational level of nonwhites is to continue to improve in accordance with past trends.

Education and migration

One of the best established facts about the differentials between migrants and nonmigrants is that those individuals who migrate are in general better educated than those who do not migrate from a given area. Since the movement of Negroes out of the South is one of the major population movements taking place in the United States today, it is important to see how this relates to educational achievement.[3]

In reviewing the data on median years of school completed by region of residence in 1955 and region of residence in 1960 (table VI–7), it can be seen that for all color and sex groups, the individuals not moving out of their region of residence in 1955 had lower average levels of education than did those who moved out of the region. The educational level of the nonwhite migrants who left the South averaged more than 3 years higher than the level of those who remained.

It is also interesting to note that for all color and sex groups, the migrants into the South had lower levels of education than migrants into other regions.

A part of the differential in education between those individuals staying in the South and those moving out of the South is associated with differences in age. In general, migrants are younger than nonmigrants, and it was noted earlier that the younger adults have higher levels of education than older adults. Therefore, it is necessary to look at the differences in educational levels between migrants from the South and individuals not migrating from the South by age groups. The estimated median levels of education for various age groups by place of residence in 1955 and in 1960 are presented in table VI–8 and figure VI–13. The medians for migrants between regions were estimated by making weighted averages of the median educational level of migrants between divisions.

Table VI-7.—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE IN 1955 AND 1960, BY COLOR AND SEX

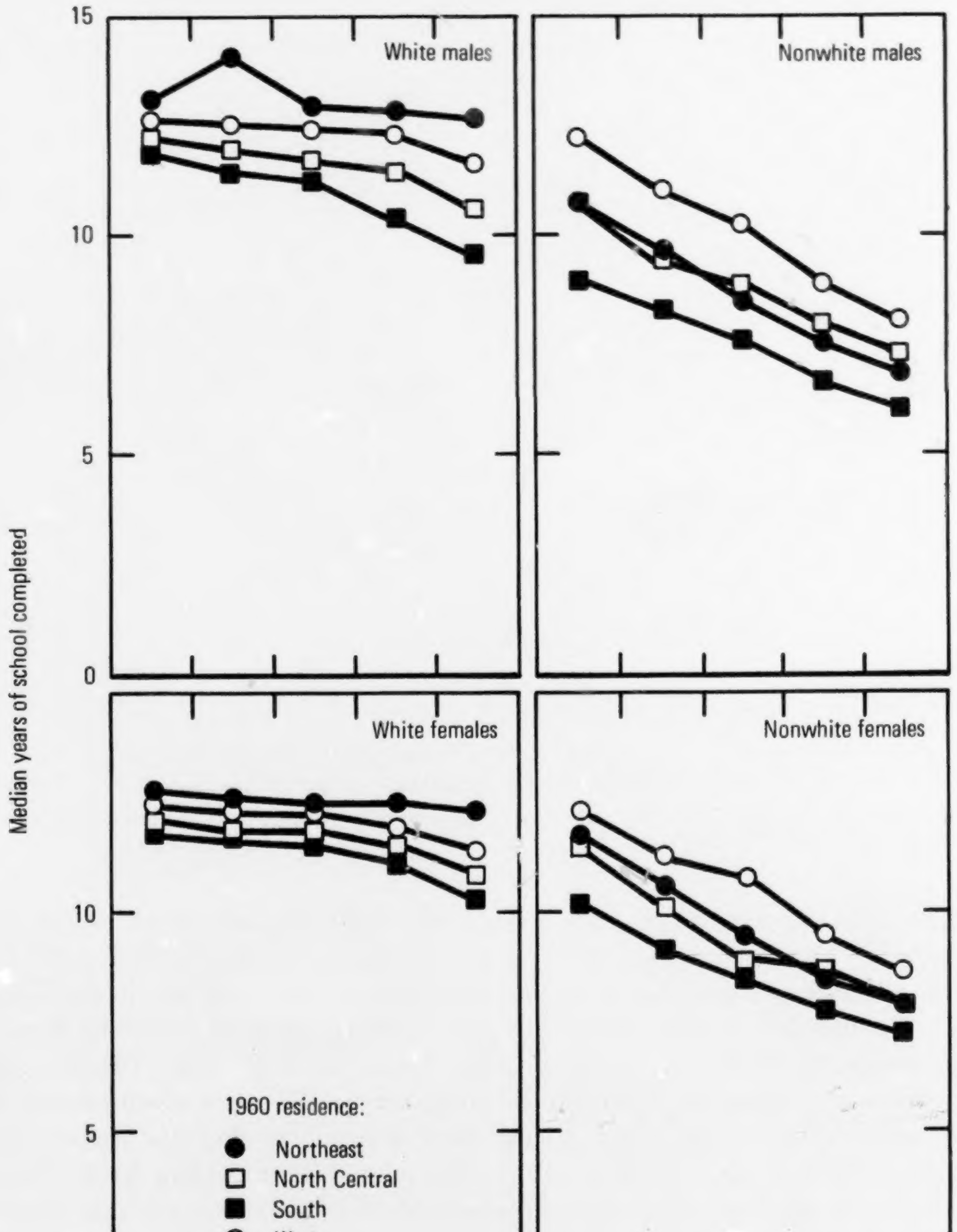
Color, sex, and region of residence in 1960	Region of residence in 1955			
	Northeast	North Central	South	West
NORTHEAST				
White:				
Male	9.8	13.7	12.9	12.9
Female	9.8	12.8	12.6	12.7
Nonwhite:				
Male	9.0	9.9	9.1	12.5
Female	9.3	12.0	9.3	12.7
NORTH CENTRAL				
White:				
Male	13.3	9.7	12.3	12.6
Female	12.6	10.0	12.2	12.5
Nonwhite:				
Male	9.9	8.9	9.0	12.2
Female	12.1	9.3	12.7	12.3
SOUTH				
White:				
Male	12.6	12.3	9.5	12.5
Female	12.4	12.2	9.7	12.4
Nonwhite:				
Male	9.3	9.3	5.6	9.9
Female	9.6	9.5	8.1	9.8
WEST				
White:				
Male	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.1
Female	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2
Nonwhite:				
Male	12.4	10.0	9.7	9.3
Female	12.3	12.1	9.7	9.5

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *Lifetime and Recent Migration*, Series PC(2)-2D, table 8.

Since the primary concern here is with nonwhite migrants out of the South, figure VI-13 deals only with those who were resident in the South in 1955. For both whites and nonwhites those individuals who were residents in the South in both 1955 and in 1960 had lower levels of education than those who lived in the South in 1955 but in some other region in 1960 (fig. VI-13). The educational differentials by region of residence in 1960 were much greater for nonwhites than for whites and greater for males than for females. Among nonwhites, migrants from the South to the West had higher median levels of education in all ages than did migrants to any other region or nonmigrants. Among whites the migrants from the South to the Northeast had higher levels of education than did migrants to any other region or nonmigrants.

The group aged 25 to 29 included the largest number of migrants from the South. Among nonwhite males in this age group moving from the South to the West between 1955 and 1960, the median educational level was more than 3 years higher than it was for the nonwhite males who remained in the South. Those

Figure VI-13.—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, BY PERSONS RESIDING IN THE SOUTH IN 1955 BY RESIDENCE IN 1960, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX



Source: Table VI-7.

Table **VI–8.**—MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS RESIDING IN THE SOUTH IN 1955, BY RESIDENCE IN 1960, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Color, sex, and region of residence in 1960	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
NORTHEAST					
White:					
Male	13.1	14.0	13.1	13.0	12.7
Female	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4
Nonwhite:					
Male	10.9	9.7	8.5	7.7	6.9
Female	11.7	10.6	9.3	8.5	8.0
NORTH CENTRAL					
White:					
Male	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.6	10.8
Female	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.4	10.7
Nonwhite:					
Male	10.9	9.5	8.8	7.9	7.4
Female	11.6	10.3	9.1	8.7	8.0
SOUTH					
White:					
Male	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.5	9.8
Female	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.6
Nonwhite:					
Male	9.0	8.2	7.6	6.8	6.1
Female	10.2	9.3	8.5	7.8	7.3
WEST					
White:					
Male	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	11.7
Female	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.1	11.6
Nonwhite:					
Male	12.2	11.1	10.2	9.1	8.0
Female	12.3	11.3	10.7	9.5	8.7

Source: Data derived from *1960 Census of Population*, Subject Reports, *Lifetime and Recent Migration*, Series PC(2)–2D, table 8.

nonwhite males in this age group who left the South and went to the Northeast or North Central Regions had nearly 2 years more education on the average than did those staying.

The differentials among nonwhite females were slightly smaller but of the same order of magnitude. Only among female migrants aged 25 to 29 moving from the South to the West did the educational level of the nonwhites approach that of the whites.

In all other streams examined the educational level of nonwhites was considerably below that of whites. Also, among nonwhites the educational differences by region of residence in 1960 decreased slightly with the increasing age of migrants, whereas among whites there was an increase with increasing age of migrants. There was also a much sharper decrease in level of education for nonwhite migrants with increasing age than was true for white migrants.

The heavy rates of outmigration of nonwhites from the South were described earlier. This fact combined with the educational selectivity of migration shown here, makes it clear that the prospects for a rapid improvement in educational level of nonwhites in the South are small. In other words, as nonwhites achieve higher levels of education in the South, they tend to leave the region. This leaves the South at an economic disadvantage on two counts. In the first place, the public investment in education for the outmigrants is lost to the region, even though the individuals concerned are quite likely to be better off financially. In the second place, the region tends to be left with nonwhites with lower educational achievement levels and who are less able to make positive economic contribution.

While the same sort of selectivity took place among white outmigrants from the South, two factors operated to prevent its having the same net effect. In the first place, the educational differential between the white outmigrants and those that stayed in the South was much less among whites than it was among nonwhites. In the second place, there was a larger stream of white migrants into the South than of nonwhite migrants and in general these migrants into the South tended to be better educated than other residents of the South. For example, white male migrants 25 to 29 years of age moving from the Middle Atlantic Division of the Northeast Region to the South Atlantic Division of the South between 1955 and 1960 had an average of slightly over 13 years of schooling, while men in this age group in the South Atlantic Division had approximately 12 years of schooling. Nonwhite males 25 to 29 moving from the Middle Atlantic Division to the South Atlantic Division had an average of about 11 years of schooling, as compared with about 9 years of schooling for the comparable residents in the South Atlantic Division. However, fewer than 2,000 nonwhite males in this age group moved from the Middle Atlantic to the South Atlantic Division between 1955 and 1960, compared with nearly 25,000 white males.

Moving in the reverse direction, from the South Atlantic to the Middle Atlantic Division, approximately 23,000 white males aged 25 to 29 had an average educational attainment of 13 years, as compared with 7,500 nonwhite males with slightly less than 11 years of schooling on the average.

Thus, it is apparent that the nonwhite migrant from the South not only poses a frequent educational problem for the area to which he migrates, but also by his moving prevents the improvement of the educational level of the nonwhite population of the South. This indicates that the educational problem must be approached from the national level.

Education and income

An implicit assumption throughout much of this study has been that education and income are positively associated. The tables in chapter V showing education and income for detailed occupations give support to this assumption. However, it is important to know whether the association between education and income is the same for whites as it is for nonwhites. In order to develop information on this question, data were compiled on the median income of nonwhites as a proportion of the median income of the total population within age and education categories for 1950 and 1960 for both the United States and the South.

Income of nonwhite males. There was no age-education category in which the median income of nonwhite males exceeded that of all males (table VI–9). The situation in which nonwhite median income was closest to the median income of the total was among males 18 to 19 years of age who had from 1 to 3 years of college. In this category in 1950 the income of nonwhites was approximately 97 percent of the income of the total population in this category but had dropped to about 85 or 86 percent in 1960. In general, the median income of nonwhite males was about two-thirds of the median income of the total population in similar age-education groups, although in the South the proportion goes to a low of 43 percent for nonwhite males 55 to 64 years of age who had 4 years of college. A part of this difference is due to the higher proportion of nonwhites in the total population of the South. In general, the incomes of younger nonwhite males were more nearly commensurate with the median incomes of the total population at younger ages; also, the median incomes of nonwhites with very little education were more like the median incomes of others with very little education than was the case for those with more education. However, as indicated by the 18 to 19 year olds with 1 to 3 years of college, young nonwhite males with this level of education had incomes relatively higher than any category except the very poorly educated. (In 1950 the upper educational category was 4 years or more of college whereas in 1960 the upper educational category was 5 years or more; thus the data from 1950 to 1960 at these higher educational levels are not comparable.) Among the younger, less well educated nonwhite males the median income position of the nonwhites relative to the total population deteriorated between 1950 and 1960.

In terms of median income, the nonwhite males were relatively worse off in the South than in the United States as a whole although at the lower educational levels the reverse was the case. In other words, the uneducated nonwhites (those with less than an eighth-grade education) were relatively better off financially in the South than in other parts of the country. It must be remembered, however, that all median incomes are lower in the South and also that the relative differences between the South and the rest of the country are, in general, not as great as the differences from one age-educational group to other age-educational groups.

Income of nonwhite females. The situation regarding females presents a different picture (table VI–9). For several age-education groups the median income of nonwhite females was higher than that of other females. This occurs among the better educated females, and as frequently in the South as in the rest of the country. As might have been expected from the earlier discussion on

Table VI–9.—MEDIAN INCOME OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION AS A PERCENT OF THE MEDIAN INCOME OF TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE AND EDUCATION CATEGORIES, BY SEX, FOR THE SOUTH AND THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1960

Sex, age, and area	Elementary school						High school				College				
	1 to 4 years		5 to 7 years		8 years		1 to 3 years		4 years		1 to 3 years		4 or more years	4 years	5 or more years
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1960
MALE															
18 and 19 years old:															
United States......	88	85	81	83	67	68	78	85	79	78	97	84	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
The South..........	94	94	85	86	70	77	71	85	75	80	97	87	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 and 21 years old:															
United States......	87	78	75	73	78	70	77	71	75	68	74	72	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
The South..........	93	92	84	79	83	69	74	68	76	71	63	70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22 to 24 years old:															
United States......	87	80	82	73	75	70	70	66	74	66	82	71	81	70	94
The South..........	93	87	84	77	81	72	69	68	60	64	70	67	(NA)	76	(NA)
25 to 29 years old:															
United States......	83	80	79	74	74	69	71	68	73	70	67	71	67	70	69
The South..........	87	84	81	75	75	71	67	67	62	63	57	59	63	63	67
30 to 34 years old:															
United States......	83	74	74	71	74	68	70	67	70	69	68	70	62	64	71
The South..........	87	83	77	72	74	67	65	62	60	59	59	63	57	57	65
35 to 44 years old:															
United States......	80	79	72	72	66	73	67	70	67	72	63	67	59	58	66
The South..........	87	80	75	73	72	68	63	61	59	58	53	56	56	51	61
45 to 54 years old:															
United States......	71	79	70	71	70	71	66	67	63	68	59	64	56	53	63
The South..........	85	84	76	74	67	67	60	60	63	55	48	50	51	50	60
55 to 64 years old:															
United States......	55	70	65	66	69	68	65	65	63	67	59	62	52	48	66
The South..........	82	78	73	68	64	65	62	55	51	51	49	50	48	43	65
65 to 74 years old:															
United States......	67	67	64	74	61	77	55	68	63	62	60	52	43	49	81
The South..........	79	83	70	68	56	70	51	64	47	58	(NA)	54	(NA)	44	(NA)
75 years and over:															
United States......	74	81	72	71	77	76	59	69	(NA)	71	(NA)	74	(NA)	62	(NA)
The South..........	92	91	75	81	61	72	(NA)	59	(NA)	55	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE															
18 and 19 years old:															
United States......	75	82	76	84	63	86	73	90	52	73	82	98	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
The South..........	86	90	83	90	77	88	78	87	48	72	79	90	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 and 21 years old:															
United States......	77	79	78	85	56	80	47	76	48	48	68	91	(NA)	105	(NA)
The South..........	85	88	82	89	71	84	54	74	38	43	55	79	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22 to 24 years old:															
United States......	76	83	76	82	66	78	62	75	56	58	58	66	90	92	89
The South..........	87	89	85	86	69	77	57	73	41	45	50	44	90	98	(NA)
25 to 29 years old:															
United States......	82	82	74	82	71	74	71	76	63	74	76	93	88	100	95
The South..........	90	89	84	84	71	78	66	69	50	49	72	66	88	101	101
30 to 34 years old:															
United States......	76	83	74	77	73	71	75	78	74	83	75	104	96	123	105
The South..........	89	90	75	81	73	22	68	66	59	54	71	79	99	114	107
35 to 44 years old:															
United States......	72	83	70	70	68	72	71	73	70	84	76	97	95	113	101
The South..........	90	88	75	78	70	67	66	60	57	57	73	66	97	106	103
45 to 54 years old:															
United States......	65	80	68	62	64	61	65	61	62	68	65	78	85	92	90
The South..........	88	89	74	77	63	64	64	54	53	51	67	62	91	98	95
55 to 64 years old:															
United States......	67	85	67	81	73	68	61	56	66	61	61	63	81	85	82
The South..........	89	92	81	86	65	78	57	57	53	49	72	64	87	95	90
65 to 74 years old:															
United States......	85	93	80	90	74	90	70	80	55	75	64	61	63	73	78
The South..........	95	97	86	94	77	90	72	77	47	80	(NA)	66	(NA)	79	(NA)
75 years and over:															
United States......	81	92	85	92	81	89	89	87	90	81	(NA)	73	(NA)	49	(NA)
The South..........	94	96	91	94	79	90	(NA)	88	(NA)	89	(NA)	87	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: Data derived from *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, Special Reports, Part 5, Chapter B, *Education*, table 13; *1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Educational Attainment*, Series PC(2)–5B, tables 6 and 7.

the occupational position of nonwhite females, the relative position of these women in terms of income generally improved between 1950 and 1960. The major exception to this statement was in the South among nonwhite females over 25 years of age with more than an eighth-grade education but less than 4 years of college. Among the nonwhite females there is a tendency for the incomes of younger women to equal or exceed the incomes of comparable white females. In 1960, for example, nonwhite females aged 25 to 45 with 4 years of college had median incomes above the median income of white females in the same age-education group.

In the South, nonwhite females with from 1 year of high school through 3 years of college tended to be slightly worse off financially as compared with the total population than they were in other regions. This was the same group whose relative financial position deteriorated in the South between 1950 and 1960. One possible explanation might be that these women were at the educational level at which the greatest discrimination is felt. However it is interesting to note that those with more or less education than this group had tended to be as well or better off than the total population in the South. Nonwhites with lower levels of education were not seen as threatening the older patterns, and nonwhites with higher levels of education operate in situations where there was less discrimination. Also most of the nonwhites in the South have less than a ninth-grade education, but those having from 9 years of education to some college are competing with the modal group of whites in the South. On the basis of these facts, it is possible to formulate the hypothesis that nonwhites face the greatest economic competition in the South when their educational level places them slightly above the average for all nonwhites, but they face less economic competition when they achieve a college degree, or when their level of education is so low that they fit the stereotype of the "uneducated Negro."

Summary

The educational gap between whites and nonwhites was narrowing and this trend can be expected to continue among the younger age groups. Since the median years of school completed changes but little in any group after age 25, the differentials that now exist will continue into the future for those presently 25 and over unless some new major programs of adult education are developed.

Among both whites and nonwhites, females had more education than males, but among whites the gap was narrowing whereas among nonwhites it seemed to be widening. In general the differential in education between males and females decreased as average levels of education went up, but among nonwhites there was little evidence that this was happening, and the matriarchal nonwhite family structure may support the higher educational levels of nonwhite females.

School enrollment of nonwhites was slightly lower than it was for whites in all parts of the country. However, the differences were not great for ages 8 through 12, with approximately 96 percent of the nonwhites enrolled. On the other hand, above age 12 through 18, the enrollment of nonwhites declined much more rapidly than that of whites. The proportions converge again at about age 19, with approximately two-thirds of the nonwhites who are enrolled still being in high school as compared with about 25 percent of the whites. For educational levels of nonwhites to improve, the enrollment levels between ages 13 and 18 must be raised.

In addition to raising the levels of enrollment of nonwhites, their school progress must also be improved. Among the students enrolled, nonwhites have higher proportions classed as educationally retarded at all ages. While this was true for both urban and rural portions of the South as well as for the rest of the country, the highest rates of retardation were found in the rural South. In the urban South the rates of retardation of nonwhites were similar to those of nonwhites in the Northeast and were actually lower for several age groups. Educational retardation was the highest at age 19, apparently because of the standards applied for high school graduation.

Despite their record of retardation, nonwhites have higher rates of educational advancement than whites, up to 16 and 17 (up to age 14 in the rural-farm portion of the South). This higher rate of educational advancement seems to arise as a consequence of the higher enrollments of nonwhites at ages 5 and 6. Apparently many nonwhite children were enrolled in school early so that both parents would be free to work, and the educational pattern of "social promotion" moved them along as advanced students up to the time of high school graduation. At this point higher standards were apparently applied and the proportion of both whites and nonwhites classed as educationally advanced dropped sharply with the nonwhites generally having a smaller proportion educationally advanced beyond this point.

The educational level of the population in various areas is to some extent a consequence of patterns of migration because in general migrants are better educated than nonmigrants. This was especially true of the nonwhite population because of the large volume of migration. Nonwhite males between 25 and 29 years of age moving out of the South between 1955 and 1960 had approximately 2 years more education than did the corresponding age group that stayed behind. This educational differential was still not sufficiently high to give them an advantage in their new location, but the outmigration of these better educated persons served to prevent much improvement in the educational level of nonwhites in the South. Thus the South loses its investment in education of the outmigrants and is left with a disproportionate number of individuals who, because of their lower educational achievements, are less able to make an economic contribution.

In regard to the relationship between education and income, it was evident that among the younger, less well educated nonwhite males, the median income position relative to the total population deteriorated between 1950 and 1960. In terms of the median income of most educational groups, nonwhite males were relatively worse off in the South than in the rest of the United States, although at the lower educational levels the reverse was the case.

Among females there were several age-education groups—usually among the better educated women—in which the median income of nonwhites was higher than that of other females, and there were as many of these groups in the South as in the rest of the country. The relative income position of nonwhite females improved generally between 1950 and 1960, the major exception being those nonwhite females in the South over 25 years of age with more than an eighth-grade education but less than 4 years of college. On the basis of the patterns of change in relative income by age and education, the hypothesis has been formulated that in the South nonwhites face the greatest economic competition (or discrimination) when their educational level places them slightly above the average for all nonwhites and face less competition when they achieve a college degree, or when their level of education is so low that they fit the stereotype of the "uneducated Negro."

NOTES

[1] For a more complete discussion of this topic in general, see Folger and Nam, "Education of the American Population." (U.S. Government Printing Office), 1967.

[2] See Irwin Katz, "Review of Evidence Relating to Effects of Desegregation on the Intellectual Performance of Negroes," *American Psychologist,* Vol. 19, No. 6, Washington, D.C. (June 1964), pp. 381–399.

[3] See Daniel O. Price, "Educational Differentials Between Negroes and Whites in the South," *Demography,* Vol. 5, No. 1 (1968), pp. 23–33.

CHAPTER VII

MARITAL PATTERNS AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Introduction

In previous chapters we have looked at the differences in educational achievement, educational enrollment, and occupations based on race and sex. In this chapter we shall examine differences in white and nonwhite marital patterns as well as differences in family composition. While the statistical cutoff date for the preceding chapter was 1960, this chapter includes material for 1965. Appropriate 1965 data for earlier chapters are not available.

The major trend in marital status of whites and nonwhites since 1890 (fig. VII–1) has been a decreasing proportion of single persons and an increasing proportion of those married, with some increases in the proportion widowed and divorced. The greatest change occurred for both whites and nonwhites between 1940 and 1950: a sharp increase in proportion of persons married, with a resulting decrease in proportion of those single. In 1940 white and nonwhite males had approximately the same proportions single, while among females a larger proportion of whites was single. By 1950, however, among both males and females, the whites had smaller proportions single than did nonwhites. Between 1950 and 1960 the trend of the decreasing proportion of single persons was reversed for nonwhites, and by 1965 the proportion of nonwhite single males was nearly as high as it had been in 1940. A similar pattern was observed for nonwhite females. Between 1960 and 1965 there was also an increase in the proportion of single whites, both male and female.

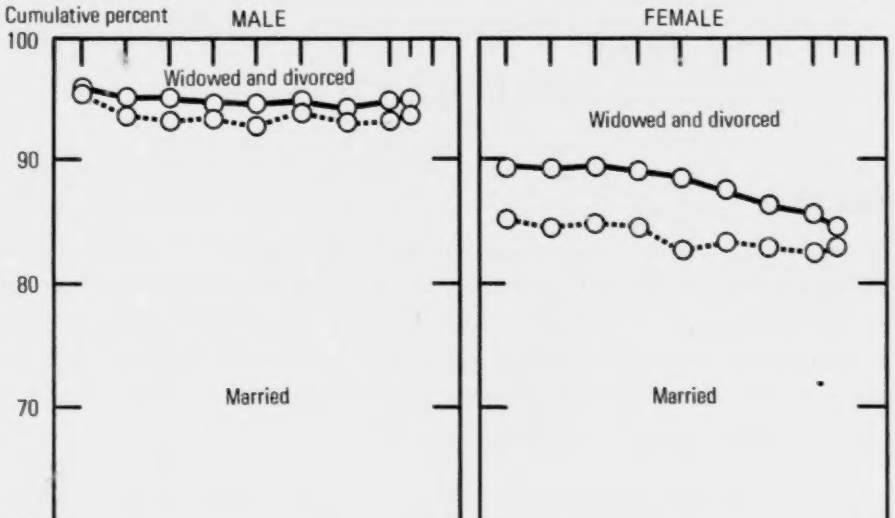
At all dates for which data are available, nonwhites have had larger proportions widowed and divorced. The proportion in this category has not increased as rapidly among nonwhite females as among white females, and thus there has been a trend toward convergence in proportion of white and nonwhite females widowed and divorced.

Marital status by cohorts

Since marital status is largely dependent on age, it is important to look at this information by age groups rather than for the total population. Marital status for an individual at any point in time is also a function of marital status at pre-

Figure VII-1.—MARITAL STATUS BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1890 TO 1965

[For 1890 to 1930, includes persons with marital status not reported, not shown separately]



Source: *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 46; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 177; *1960 Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, Series P–20, No. 144, "Marital Status and Family Status: March 1965," tables 1 and 3.

vious points in time. That is, an individual cannot be classified as widowed or divorced without first having been married, and the classification of "married with spouse absent" implies a prior status of "married with spouse present." Thus it is important to look at marital status for cohorts and see how the changes in one cohort differ from the changes in another cohort at the same age level. (In the discussion that follows, cohorts will be identified by the year in which members were 15 to 19 years old. For example, persons 15 to 19 years old in 1950 are members of the 1950 cohort.) Adequate data are not available for carrying out this analysis over a long period of time because the presence or absence of spouse was not reported prior to 1940. However, it is possible to examine cohorts from 1940 to 1960 and to use some data for 1965. This analysis furnishes an indication of current trends.

A review of the marital status of white males (fig. VII–2) indicates very clearly an increasing trend toward marriage at younger ages than previously, with each cohort having a lower percentage classed as single at each age than did its preceding cohort at the same age. The fact that the 1965 data did not change the trend for any cohort indicates that the increase in proportion single (table VII–1) was a function of the age distribution rather than a reversal of the trend.

Data on the percent single in cohorts of nonwhite males (fig. VII–2), present a slightly different picture from that for white males. There was the increasing tendency toward early marriage, beginning with the cohort of 1910 and continuing to the cohort of 1940. However, the cohort of 1940 showed a slackening of the trend. At ages 25 to 29, this cohort had a smaller percentage single than did the cohort of 1930 at the same age, but at ages 35 to 39, the 1930 group had a smaller percentage single. Apparently, the rate of marriage of the members of the 1940 cohort was considerably lower following ages 25 to 29 than was the marriage rate at the same age level for the older cohort. There was a further slackening of the trend toward early marriage in the 1950 cohort which had a larger percentage single at ages 25 to 29 than did the 1940 cohort at the same age level. It cannot be determined at this point whether these figures represent a change in the trend toward earlier marriages or whether they represent a reduction of the marriage rate of nonwhite males during the 1950 to 1960 decade due to some set of circumstances peculiar to that period. It is also possible, of course, that the self-enumeration procedure of the 1960 census resulted in a larger proportion of nonwhite males classing themselves as single than would have been classed as single from responses to a verbal question.[1] An improved coverage of single nonwhite males could also have produced this effect. This improved coverage could have been from one census to the next or a general improvement in coverage with the increasing age of respondents.

With respect to marital status of females, figure VII–3 shows the percent single in cohorts of white females. Here again, the same pattern of decreasing age at marriage is evident for more recent cohorts. For example, the 1950 cohort had approximately the same percentage single at ages 25 to 29 that the 1930 cohort had at ages 35 to 39, while the older cohort had more than twice as large a proportion still single at ages 25 to 29 than did the 1950 group.

Among nonwhite females (fig. VII–3), the picture is similar to that of nonwhite males, although the apparent change in trend is not as great. The 1950 cohort had only a slightly higher percentage single at ages 25 to 29 than did the 1940 cohort. The cohorts of 1940 and 1930 both had the same percentage single at ages 35 to 39. The data for 1965 indicate a continuation of the trend of decreasing proportion single.

The proportion of white and nonwhite male cohorts married with spouse present is shown in figure VII–4. With the decreasing proportion single and the decreasing age at marriage, it is not surprising that this chart shows a trend toward increase in proportion married with spouse present. As might have been expected on the basis of figure VII–2, the 1950 cohort of nonwhite males showed a smaller proportion married with spouse present at ages 25 to 29 (in 1960) than did the cohort of 1940 at the same age. Similar proportions of white and nonwhite males single were indicated in figure VII–2. However, considerably smaller proportions of nonwhite males than white males married with spouse present are shown in figure VII–4. The data for 1965 indicate a continuation of the trend of increasing proportions married with spouse present with a fairly sharp increase for the nonwhite males. This tends to reduce the white-nonwhite differential.

Looking at the proportion married with spouse present among white and nonwhite female cohorts (fig. VII–4), a different picture than that for the males can be noted. The proportion of males married with spouse present tends to level off with increasing age, whereas the proportion of females married with spouse present tends to reach a peak and then decline with increasing age. This is due, at least in part, to the higher death rates of males. Among white females, there is a very clear trend of increasing proportions married with spouse present at increasingly younger ages. The same general trend is seen among nonwhite females, but at a somewhat lower level. Once again, the 1950 cohort deviates from the trend, with a smaller proportion married with spouse present at age 25 to 29 than the cohorts of 1940 or 1930. However, the data for 1965, bring the nonwhite cohort of 1950 back into line with the trend of increasing proportions married with spouse present.

The percent of white and nonwhite males married with spouse absent is shown in figure VII–5. The much higher proportion of nonwhite males married with spouse absent explains the white-nonwhite differential of proportion married with spouse present seen in figure VII–4. For nonwhites, there was an apparently growing trend of proportion married with spouse absent at increasingly younger ages. While this figure appears to provide evidence that the proportion of nonwhite males married with spouse absent reaches a peak and then declines with increasing age, this is not necessarily the case. Most of the declines were in the data for 1960 as compared with 1950 and may have resulted from differences in the methods of collecting data for these two censuses.[1] Other causes for the decline may be the changing levels of underenumeration at different ages and from one census to the next or other shortcomings of the data. The data for 1965 show a decrease (small for whites, larger for nonwhites) in the proportion of males married with spouse absent in the 1950 cohorts. It is uncertain whether this is real or a result of the changing quality of the data.[2]

Figure VII–5 shows the percentage of white and nonwhite female cohorts classed as married with spouse absent. (For 1965, females married with spouse absent in the Armed Forces were excluded from those classed as married with spouse absent.) Comparing the pattern of those married with spouse absent in white female cohorts with that in white male cohorts (fig. VII–5) it is evident that the proportion of white females married with spouse absent seems to rise to a level of about 3 percent, or a little less, fairly early in the history of the cohort, and then remain at about this level. Among males, this level is approached only with increasing age, except that the 1950 cohort reached a level of 3 percent at ages 25 to 29.

The data for white females provide some evidence that the 3 percent level classed as married with spouse absent is being approached at increasingly younger ages, and the 1965 data indicate that the cohorts of 1940, 1950, and 1960 exceeded this level. However, the much higher proportion of nonwhite females married with spouse absent and the increasingly younger ages at which even higher levels are being reached lends weight to the stereotype of the matriarchal, or female-headed, Negro family. In 1965, 1 out of every 5 Negro females 30 to 34 years of age was classed as married with spouse absent. The trends indicate an increasing proportion of nonwhite females classed as married with spouse absent. A portion of these are undoubtedly unwed mothers who prefer to class themselves as married with spouse absent rather than single.

Since the patterns of divorce and separation have different age distributions for whites and nonwhites, it seems reasonable to combine into one category those divorced and those married with spouse absent in order to get a proper comparison between whites and nonwhites. This has been done and the proportions in this category, which represents "broken marriages," are shown for white and nonwhite male cohorts in figure VII–6. Here we see that the proportion of nonwhite males with broken marriages is nearly 3 times as great as the proportion of white males. The proportion of white males has been fairly stable from one cohort to another, although increasing slightly. The 1965 data show a decrease in proportion in this category for both white and nonwhite males as a consequence of the decrease in proportion married with spouse absent discussed earlier.

Table VII-1.—Marital Status and Presence of Spouse, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the United States: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965

Year, age, color, and sex	Total	Single	Married		Widowed	Divorced
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
1940						
Male						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	98.4	1.2	0.3	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	73.5	24.5	1.6	0.1	0.3
25 to 29 years	100.0	36.7	59.7	2.4	0.3	0.9
30 to 34 years	100.0	20.7	74.6	2.7	0.6	1.4
35 to 39 years	100.0	15.1	78.9	3.1	1.1	1.8
40 to 44 years	100.0	12.5	80.2	3.4	1.9	2.0
45 to 49 years	100.0	11.2	80.3	3.6	2.9	2.0
50 to 54 years	100.0	11.1	78.4	3.8	4.7	2.0
55 to 59 years	100.0	10.9	76.4	3.7	7.0	2.0
60 to 64 years	100.0	10.7	73.1	3.7	10.7	1.8
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	96.8	2.4	0.7	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	60.4	33.9	4.8	0.5	0.4
25 to 29 years	100.0	30.5	59.6	8.0	1.1	0.8
30 to 34 years	100.0	21.3	66.2	9.4	1.9	1.2
35 to 39 years	100.0	16.9	68.4	10.3	2.9	1.5
40 to 44 years	100.0	13.9	69.0	10.6	4.8	1.7
45 to 49 years	100.0	11.3	70.3	10.0	6.6	1.8
50 to 54 years	100.0	10.1	69.7	9.1	9.5	1.6
55 to 59 years	100.0	9.0	69.3	8.1	12.2	1.4
60 to 64 years	100.0	8.2	66.7	7.4	16.4	1.3
Female						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	89.0	10.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	48.4	48.0	3.3	0.4	0.9
25 to 29 years	100.0	23.2	71.4	2.7	0.9	1.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	15.0	77.8	2.6	1.9	2.4
35 to 39 years	100.0	11.5	79.0	3.1	3.6	2.8
40 to 44 years	100.0	9.8	78.2	2.4	6.1	2.7
45 to 49 years	100.0	8.9	75.9	2.4	9.4	2.4
50 to 54 years	100.0	9.0	70.9	2.4	14.6	2.1
55 to 59 years	100.0	9.0	64.8	2.4	21.3	1.8
60 to 64 years	100.0	9.6	55.9	2.1	30.3	1.4
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	81.0	15.7	2.6	0.4	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	37.2	51.1	8.5	2.0	1.2
25 to 29 years	100.0	19.4	63.1	11.2	4.2	2.1
30 to 34 years	100.0	12.6	64.8	12.2	7.7	2.7
35 to 39 years	100.0	8.8	64.2	11.8	12.5	2.7
40 to 44 years	100.0	6.8	61.6	10.5	18.6	2.5
45 to 49 years	100.0	5.5	59.4	8.9	24.0	2.2
50 to 54 years	100.0	4.9	54.5	7.4	31.5	1.7
55 to 59 years	100.0	4.4	50.0	6.3	37.9	1.4
60 to 64 years	100.0	4.6	42.6	4.9	46.8	1.1
1950						
Male						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	96.8	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	59.5	32.1	2.3	0.1	0.9
25 to 29 years	100.0	23.6	71.4	2.1	0.2	1.8
30 to 34 years	100.0	13.1	81.7	2.9	0.3	2.1
35 to 39 years	100.0	10.1	84.1	2.9	0.5	2.4
40 to 44 years	100.0	9.0	84.2	3.2	1.0	2.7
45 to 49 years	100.0	8.8	83.1	3.4	1.8	3.0
50 to 54 years	100.0	8.5	81.7	3.6	3.3	3.0
55 to 59 years	100.0	8.4	79.9	3.4	5.5	2.8
60 to 64 years	100.0	8.8	76.1	3.5	9.1	2.5
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	95.6	3.2	1.1	0.1	-
20 to 24 years	100.0	54.7	35.9	7.9	0.5	0.9
25 to 29 years	100.0	25.2	60.6	11.9	0.7	1.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	13.4	69.5	12.7	1.1	2.4
35 to 39 years	100.0	10.4	72.2	12.8	1.9	2.7
40 to 44 years	100.0	9.0	72.7	12.4	3.0	2.8
45 to 49 years	100.0	8.3	71.9	12.2	4.9	2.8
50 to 54 years	100.0	7.0	70.7	11.6	7.9	2.8
55 to 59 years	100.0	6.2	69.9	10.5	10.8	2.6
60 to 64 years	100.0	6.2	66.5	9.3	15.6	2.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII-1.—MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF SPOUSE, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1965—Continued

Year, age, color, and sex	Total	Single	Married		Widowed	Divorced
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
1950--Continued						
Female						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	83.5	14.9	1.3	0.1	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	32.4	62.8	2.8	0.3	1.6
25 to 29 years	100.0	13.1	80.9	2.8	0.7	2.4
30 to 34 years	100.0	9.3	83.9	2.7	1.3	2.9
35 to 39 years	100.0	8.5	83.1	2.9	2.2	3.4
40 to 44 years	100.0	8.6	80.6	3.1	4.1	3.7
45 to 49 years	100.2	8.2	77.5	3.2	7.4	3.6
50 to 54 years	100.0	8.1	72.7	3.3	12.6	3.3
55 to 59 years	100.0	8.0	66.9	3.1	19.3	2.7
60 to 64 years	100.0	8.4	57.9	3.0	28.6	2.1
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	78.9	16.3	4.3	0.2	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	31.2	52.6	13.1	1.1	1.9
25 to 29 years	100.0	14.1	64.7	15.5	2.3	3.4
30 to 34 years	100.0	8.9	68.0	15.1	4.1	3.9
35 to 39 years	100.0	6.9	67.0	14.7	7.1	4.3
40 to 44 years	100.0	5.7	63.9	14.0	12.4	4.1
45 to 49 years	100.0	4.9	59.8	12.4	19.1	3.7
50 to 54 years	100.0	4.1	54.9	10.5	27.4	3.1
55 to 59 years	100.0	4.2	49.8	8.5	35.1	2.4
60 to 64 years	100.0	4.1	42.3	6.9	44.9	1.8
1960						
Male						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	96.1	2.9	0.9	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	52.6	42.6	3.7	0.1	1.0
25 to 29 years	100.0	20.0	74.8	3.2	0.1	1.8
30 to 34 years	100.0	11.3	83.5	2.9	0.2	2.1
35 to 39 years	100.0	8.3	86.1	2.8	0.4	2.3
40 to 44 years	100.0	7.1	86.8	2.8	0.7	2.6
45 to 49 years	100.0	7.0	86.1	2.9	1.2	2.9
50 to 54 years	100.0	7.5	84.5	3.0	1.9	3.1
55 to 59 years	100.0	8.0	82.4	3.1	3.4	3.1
60 to 64 years	100.0	7.6	80.2	3.3	6.0	2.9
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	96.2	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	57.1	33.4	8.6	0.2	0.7
25 to 29 years	100.0	27.6	58.4	11.8	0.4	1.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	17.2	66.3	12.8	0.8	2.9
35 to 39 years	100.0	12.7	69.7	12.8	1.4	3.5
40 to 44 years	100.0	9.7	71.8	12.4	7.3	3.8
45 to 49 years	100.0	8.8	71.7	12.2	3.4	3.9
50 to 54 years	100.0	9.2	70.0	11.5	5.4	3.8
55 to 59 years	100.0	10.6	66.6	11.2	8.1	3.5
60 to 64 years	100.0	7.9	66.0	10.5	12.3	3.2
Female						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	83.9	13.5	2.2	0.1	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	27.4	66.0	4.5	0.3	1.8
25 to 29 years	100.0	9.8	83.8	3.5	0.5	2.5
30 to 34 years	100.0	6.6	86.5	3.2	0.9	2.9
35 to 39 years	100.0	5.9	85.9	3.1	1.8	3.4
40 to 44 years	100.0	6.0	83.6	3.1	3.4	3.8
45 to 49 years	100.0	6.6	80.2	3.1	6.0	4.1
50 to 54 years	100.0	7.8	74.7	3.2	10.2	4.1
55 to 59 years	100.0	8.4	67.8	3.0	16.8	3.9
60 to 64 years	100.0	7.9	59.4	2.9	26.5	3.3
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	83.8	11.8	4.1	0.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	100.0	35.4	48.1	14.1	0.7	1.7
25 to 29 years	100.0	15.7	62.3	16.7	1.8	3.6
30 to 34 years	100.0	9.6	65.1	17.2	3.3	4.8
35 to 39 years	100.0	7.6	65.3	16.4	5.2	5.5
40 to 44 years	100.0	6.4	64.0	15.0	8.7	5.8
45 to 49 years	100.0	5.9	61.3	13.7	13.2	5.8
50 to 54 years	100.0	6.1	56.7	12.3	19.8	5.2
55 to 59 years	100.0	6.9	50.2	10.5	28.2	4.3
60 to 64 years	100.0	4.7	44.0	8.0	39.9	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII-1.—MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF SPOUSE, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1965—Continued

Year, age, color, and sex	Total	Single	Married		Widowed	Divorced
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
1965						
Male						
White:						
14 to 19 years	100.0	97.2	2.3	0.2	-	-
20 to 24 years	100.0	52.4	44.8	2.0	-	0.8
25 to 29 years	100.0	15.9	79.9	2.2	-	1.8
30 to 34 years	100.0	10.8	84.7	2.1	0.1	2.2
Nonwhite:						
14 to 19 years	100.0	98.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	-
20 to 24 years	100.0	56.8	36.3	6.4	0.4	-
25 to 29 years	100.0	27.3	63.8	8.4	0.5	0.2
30 to 34 years	100.0	15.2	72.0	9.2	0.3	2.7
Female						
White:						
14 to 19 years	100.0	89.2	9.3	1.1	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	32.1	62.2	3.6	0.1	1.6
25 to 29 years	100.0	7.9	84.4	3.5	0.7	3.2
30 to 34 years	100.0	5.0	87.3	3.6	0.9	3.0
Nonwhite:						
14 to 19 years	100.0	91.0	6.9	2.0	0.1	0.2
20 to 24 years	100.0	34.3	48.8	14.2	0.7	1.8
25 to 29 years	100.0	11.6	63.9	17.9	1.0	5.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	7.1	64.7	22.6	2.4	3.2

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Data derived from *1940 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, *Characteristics by Age*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, tables 6 and 9; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 104; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 176, and *1960 Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P–20, No. 144, November 10, 1965, "Marital Status and Family Status: March 1965," tables 1 and 3.

The nonwhite males show consistently large increases in this category for each cohort up to 1950. The 1950 cohort (aged 25 to 29 in 1960 and 30 to 34 in 1965) shows a slightly lower level of broken marriages than did the 1940 cohort at the same ages. It is not known whether this is a consequence of the increased proportion of single nonwhite males at these ages, other factors that distinguish the 1960 and 1965 data from the 1950 data, or a change in the trend in proportion of broken marriages.

The proportion of females either divorced or married with spouse absent (fig. VII–6) shows the same general picture as that for males, although at higher levels and with larger increases among nonwhites. Among nonwhite females, the 1950 cohort was consistent with the increasing trend in proportion with broken marriages. From this figure and from table VII–1 it can be seen that approximately 1 out of every 5 nonwhite females between the ages of 25 and 50 was divorced or married with spouse absent. For white females in this age group in 1965, approximately 1 in 15 was in this category. Clearly, more information is needed on the factors involved in the instability of nonwhite marriages. This is one of the few variables on which there does not seem to have been convergence in white and nonwhite characteristics. The white and nonwhite cohorts of 1910 were apparently more similar on this characteristic than any cohort since.

The question might be raised as to whether or not the higher rates of broken marriages among nonwhites represent a regional difference and might be due in large part to that portion of the nonwhite population living in the rural South. Table VII-2 gives data for the South comparable to data furnished in

Table **VII-2.**—MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF SPOUSE, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE SOUTH: 1950 AND 1960

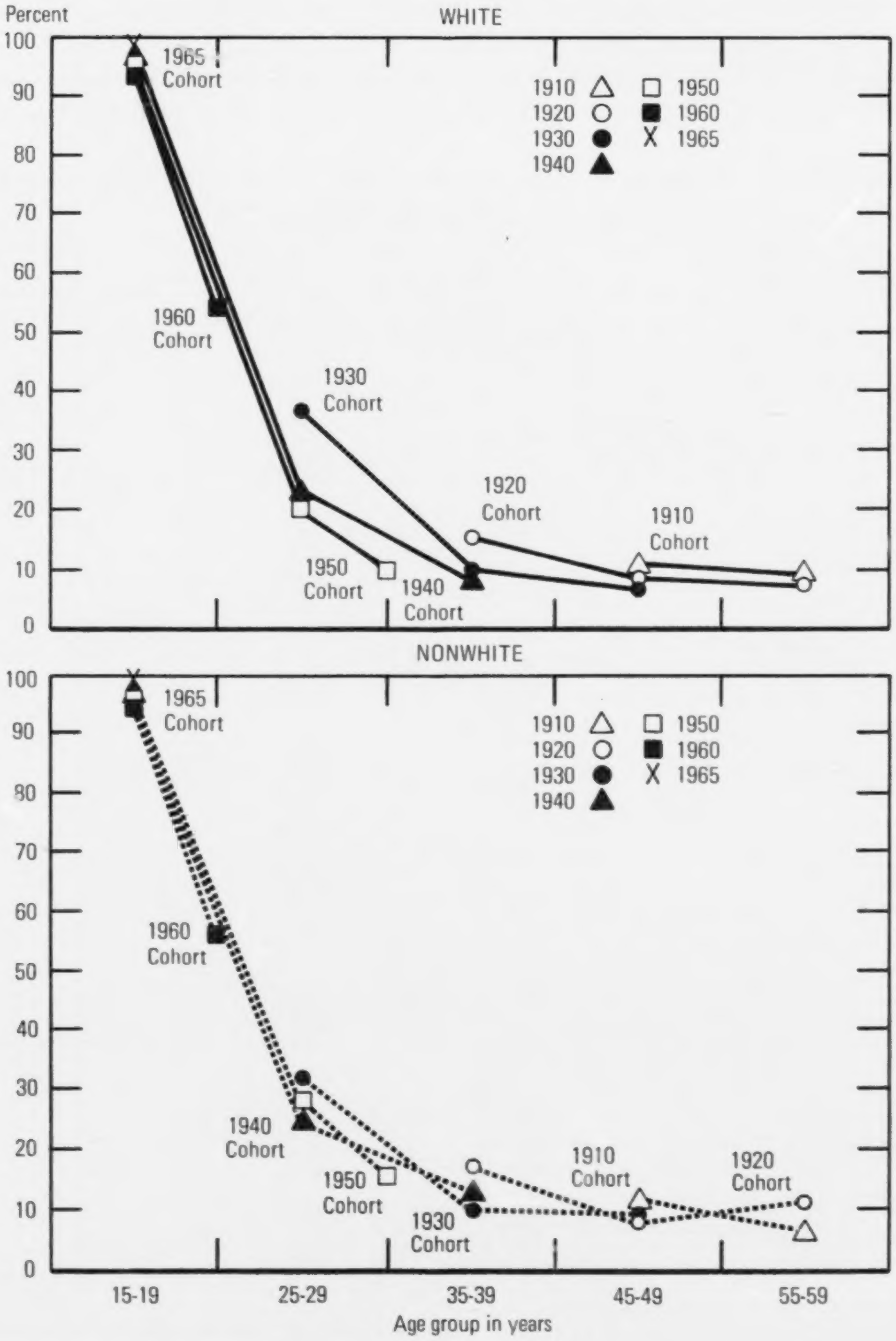
Year, age, color, and sex	Total	Single	Married		Widowed	Divorced
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
1950						
Male						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	95.6	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	53.1	42.6	3.0	0.1	1.2
25 to 29 years	100.0	19.3	74.8	3.7	0.2	1.9
30 to 34 years	100.0	10.5	83.9	3.3	0.3	2.1
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	95.4	3.4	1.1	0.1	-
20 to 24 years	100.0	52.5	38.4	7.9	0.4	0.7
25 to 29 years	100.0	22.9	63.6	11.4	0.7	1.4
30 to 34 years	100.0	13.1	72.2	11.8	1.1	1.8
Female						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	75.9	21.5	1.9	0.1	0.5
20 to 24 years	100.0	24.7	69.5	3.6	0.5	2.0
25 to 29 years	100.0	9.7	83.2	3.3	1.0	2.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	7.3	82.9	4.8	2.1	2.9
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	77.6	17.4	4.5	0.3	0.3
20 to 24 years	100.0	30.0	53.8	13.2	1.2	1.8
25 to 29 years	100.0	13.2	66.3	15.2	2.6	2.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	8.4	70.3	14.0	4.3	3.0
1960						
Male						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	94.9	3.9	1.2	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	48.9	45.2	4.3	0.1	1.3
25 to 29 years	100.0	16.8	77.3	3.8	0.2	1.9
30 to 34 years	100.0	9.1	85.2	3.3	0.3	2.2
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	96.2	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	100.0	57.2	33.6	8.4	0.2	0.6
25 to 29 years	100.0	26.3	59.6	12.1	0.5	1.4
30 to 34 years	100.0	16.1	67.6	13.1	0.9	2.3
Female						
White:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	78.6	18.1	3.0	0.1	0.5
20 to 24 years	100.0	22.2	69.8	5.5	0.3	2.1
25 to 29 years	100.0	7.6	84.9	4.2	0.6	2.7
30 to 34 years	100.0	5.0	87.0	3.7	1.2	3.0
Nonwhite:						
15 to 19 years	100.0	83.9	11.6	4.0	0.2	0.2
20 to 24 years	100.0	36.2	47.0	14.5	0.8	1.5
25 to 29 years	100.0	15.9	61.6	17.2	2.2	3.1
30 to 34 years	100.0	9.6	65.0	17.4	4.0	4.0

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: Data derived from *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 147; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 242.

Figure **VII–2.**—Percent of Male Cohorts Classified as Single, by Age and Color, for the Conterminous United States: 1910 to 1965

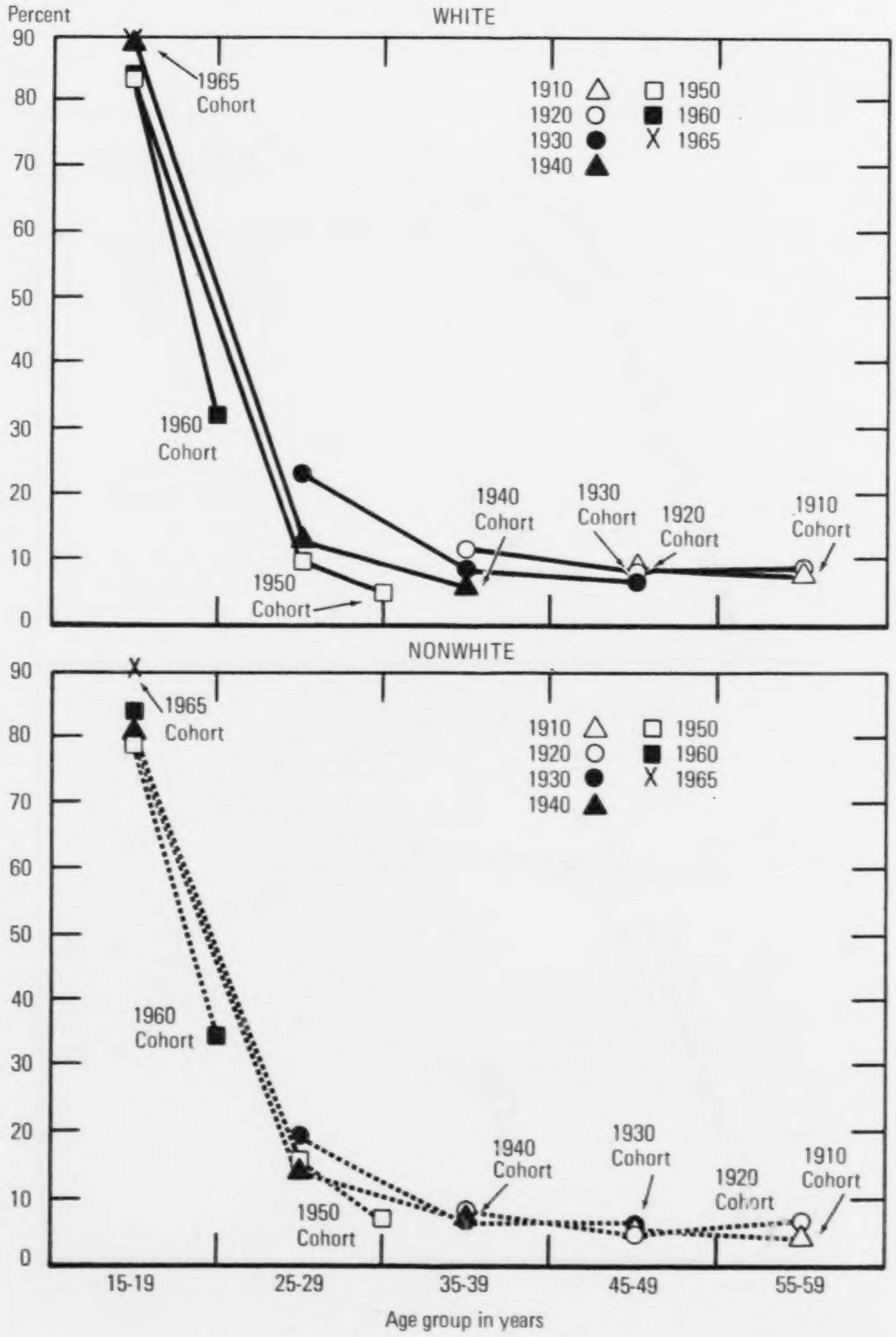
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 15 to 19 years old]



Source: Table VII–1.

Figure **VII–3.**—Percent of Female Cohorts Classified as Single, by Age and Color, for the Conterminous United States: 1910 to 1965

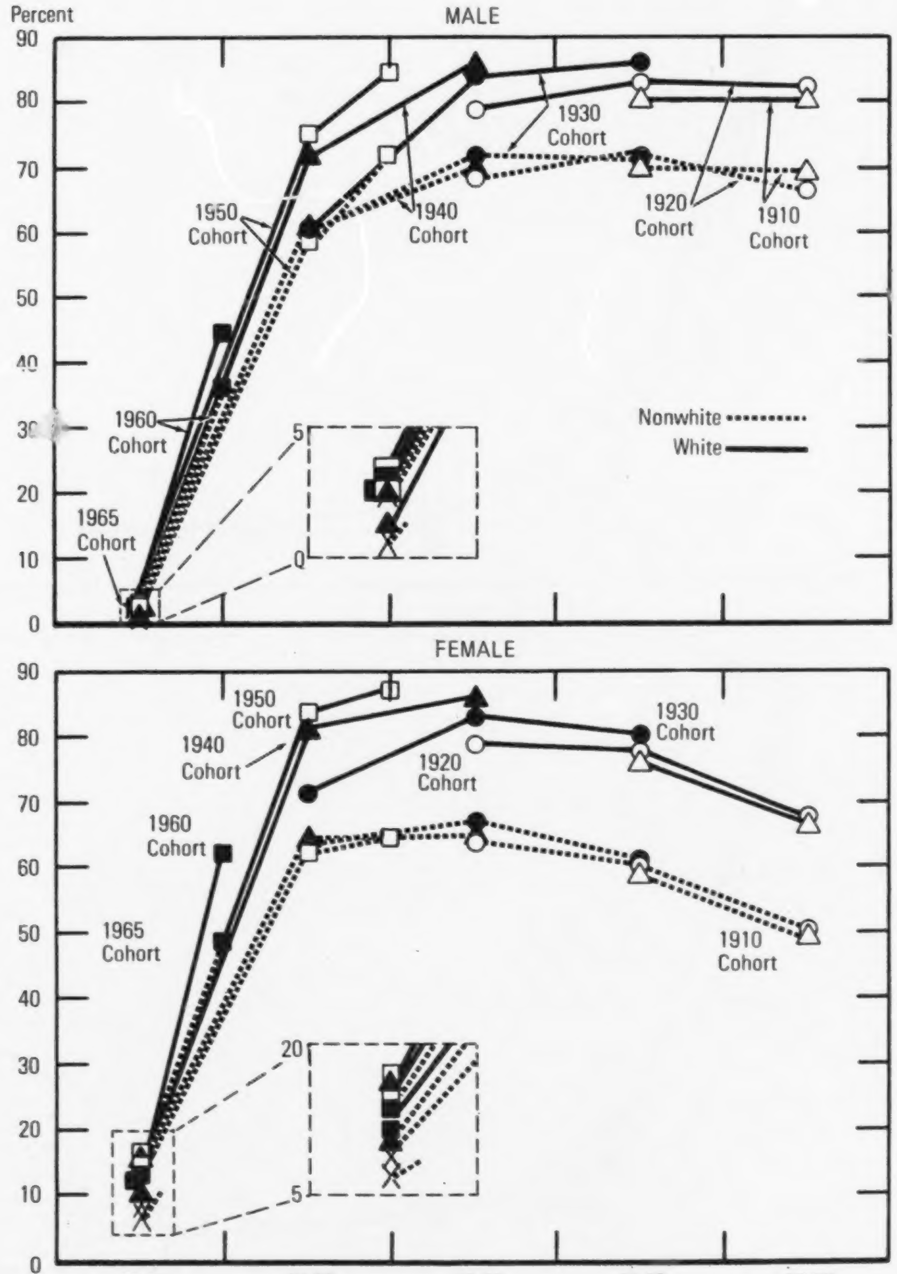
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 15 to 19 years old]



Source: Table VII–1.

Figure VII–4.—Percent of Cohorts Classified as Married, With Spouse Present, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Conterminous United States: 1910 to 1965

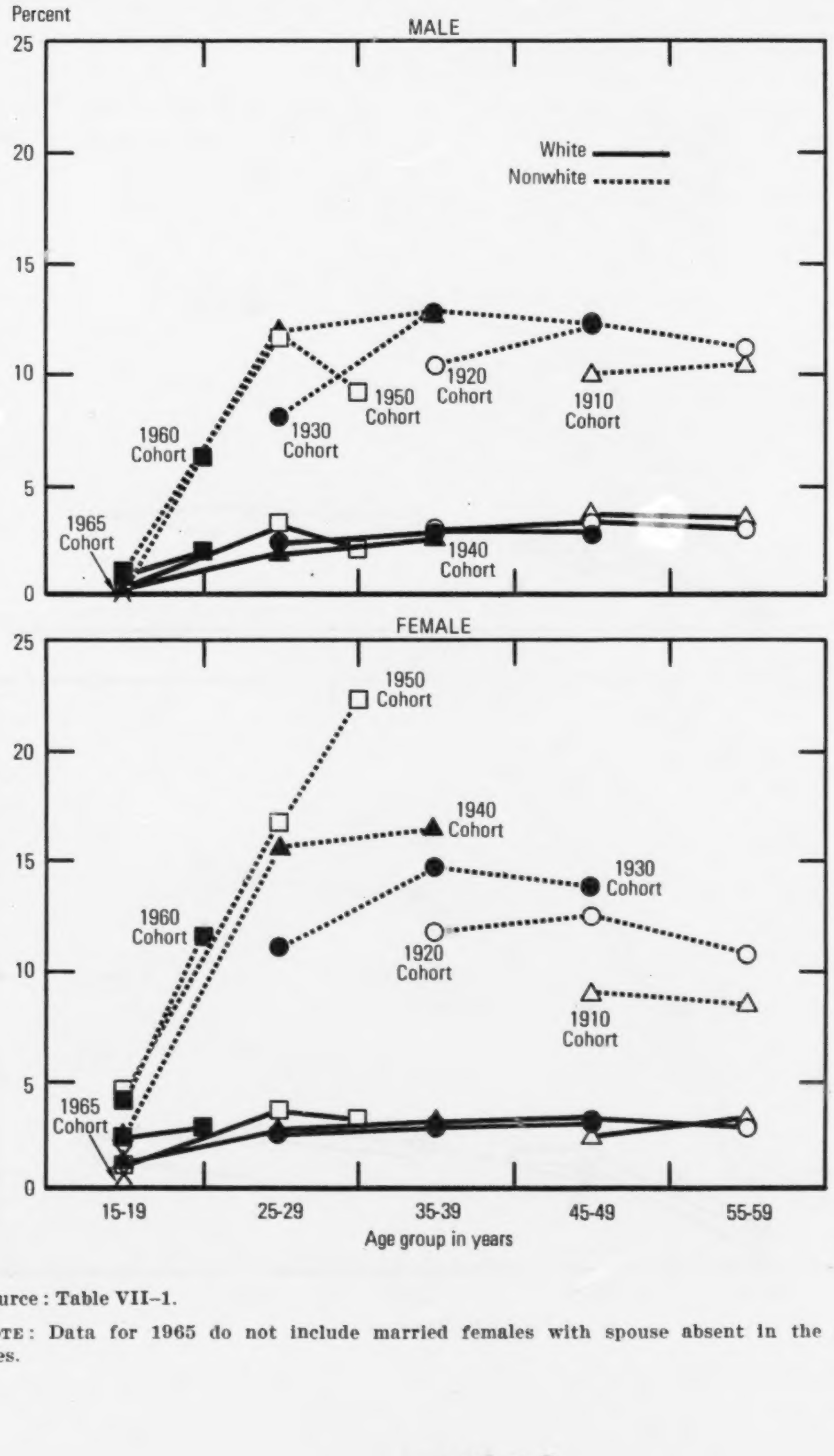
[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 15 to 19 years old]



Source: Table VII–1.

Figure VII–5.—PERCENT OF COHORTS CLASSIFIED AS MARRIED, WITH SPOUSE ABSENT, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1910 TO 1965

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 15 to 19 years old]

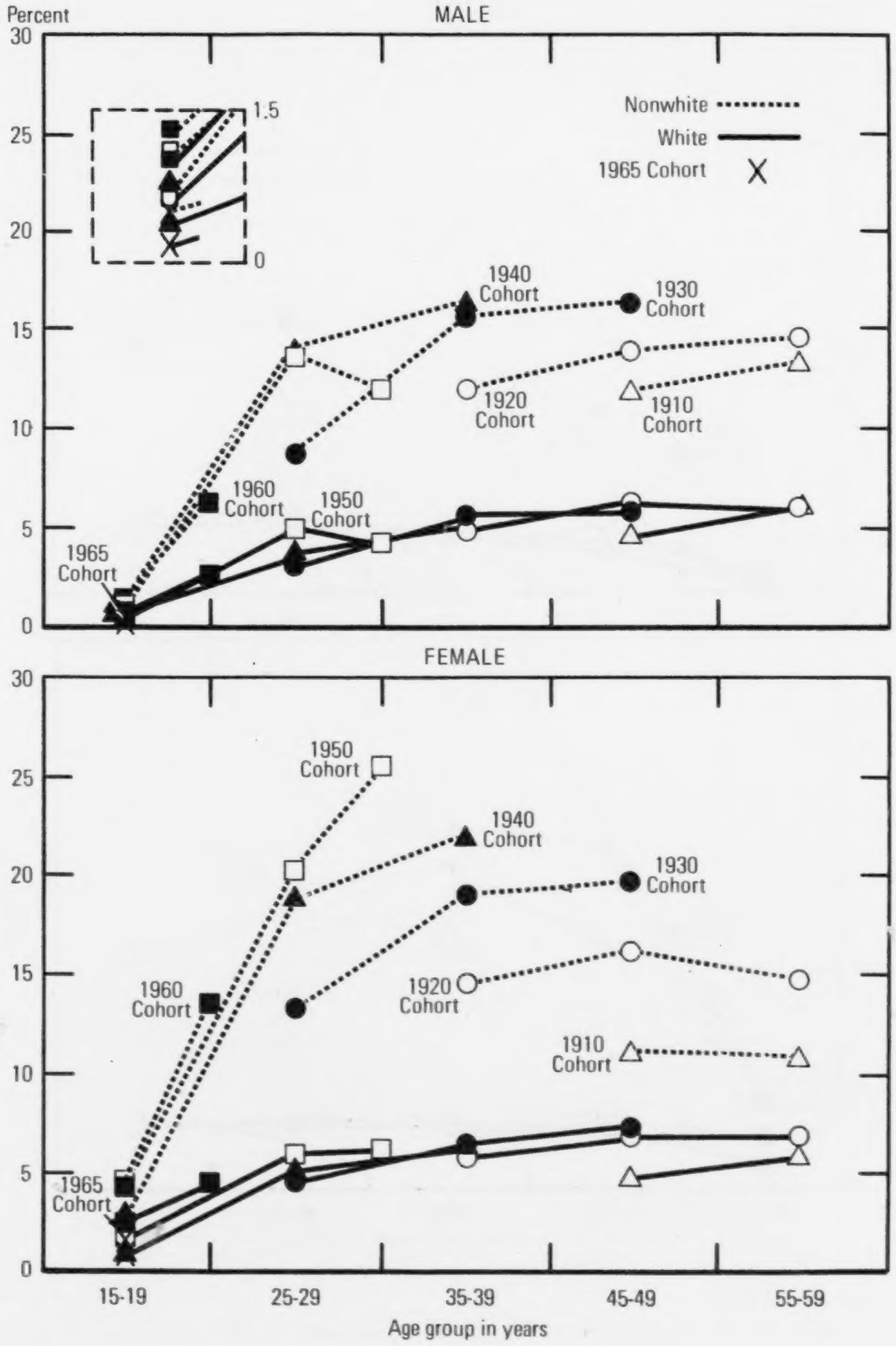


Source: Table VII–1.

NOTE: Data for 1965 do not include married females with spouse absent in the Armed Forces.

Figure VII–6.—Percent of Cohorts Classified as Married, With Spouse Absent or Divorced, by Age, Color, and Sex, for the Conterminous United States: 1910 to 1965

[Cohorts identified by year in which members were 15 to 19 years old]



Source: Table VII–1.

table VII–1 for the United States, except that it presents data for selected age groups and only 1950 and 1960. A comparison of the data in the two tables indicates that the proportion of broken marriages among nonwhites in the South is, in general, equal to or less than the proportion for the country as a whole. Thus, the higher rate of broken marriages for nonwhites cannot be attributed to that portion of the nonwhite population living in the South. The rural background of many nonwhites may be related to this phenomenon in some way, but in general, rural areas have lower rates of broken marriages than urban areas.

Charts showing the proportion of cohorts classed as widowed are not presented, since they give little that is new. The data are available in table VII–1. As might be expected, females show larger proportions widowed than do males, because of the differential death rates. The decline in proportion widowed among nonwhites is much greater than among whites because of the higher death rates among nonwhites. The proportion of whites and nonwhites widowed shows strong evidence of converging rapidly.

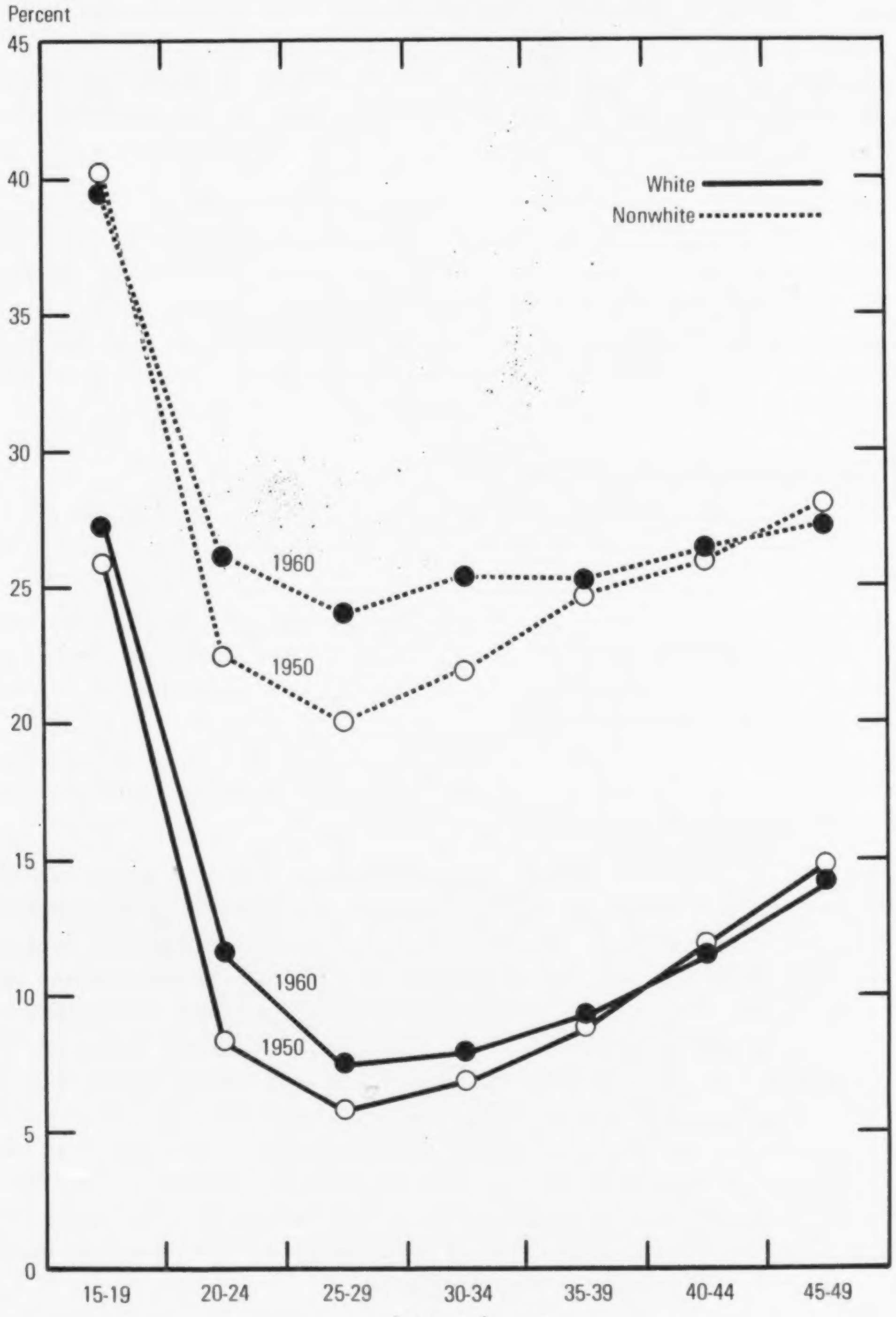
Household with female head

The information in the previous section on the proportion of nonwhites with broken marriages shows the marital patterns which produce the disproportionate number of nonwhite families with female heads. In 1940, slightly over 14 percent of white households had female heads, while over 22 percent of nonwhite households had female heads. By 1950, the proportion of white households with female heads showed no increase, but the proportion of nonwhite households with female heads had increased to nearly 24 percent. By 1960, the households with female heads had increased to 16 percent for whites and to 27 percent for nonwhites, and in 1965 the figures were 18 percent and 30 percent for whites and nonwhites, respectively.

Since females have a greater life expectancy than males, we would expect to find an increasing proportion of females among the older heads of households. Therefore, it is important to examine the sex of heads of households by age in order to see to what extent the white-nonwhite differences are due to their ages. The percentage of households with female heads by age, color, and residence of head of household for 1950 and 1960 is shown in table VII–3. (Data for 1965 are not available.) This table shows very clearly that among whites and nonwhites, households with female heads are much more an urban than a rural phenomenon. It also indicates a much higher proportion of nonwhite than white households with female heads regardless of place of residence or age of the head of the household. The figures on percent of households with female heads are consistent with figures in table VII–1 showing the percentage of females that are divorced or married with spouse absent.

It is important to look at the changes in percent of households with female heads between 1950 and 1960, but the data of table VII–3 do not permit us to

Figure **VII-7.**—PERCENT OF URBAN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS, BY AGE AND COLOR OF HEAD, FOR THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1960



Source: Table VII-3.

Table VII–3.—PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEADS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND RESIDENCE: 1950 AND 1960

Age of head and year	Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
15 to 19 years old:						
1950	25.8	40.2	10.7	19.6	5.0	6.3
1960	27.3	39.4	10.3	21.8	3.8	4.0
20 to 24 years old:						
1950	8.3	22.4	3.1	10.6	0.7	3.1
1960	11.6	26.2	4.3	13.1	1.2	4.9
25 to 29 years old:						
1950	5.8	20.1	2.8	12.0	0.8	4.0
1960	7.5	24.1	3.4	13.6	2.9	6.1
30 to 34 years old:						
1950	6.8	21.9	3.6	13.8	1.2	5.6
1960	7.8	25.4	4.0	15.8	1.1	9.1
35 to 39 years old:						
1950	9.0	24.7	5.2	17.3	1.8	7.3
1960	9.3	25.2	5.2	17.9	1.7	10.3
40 to 44 years old:						
1950	11.8	25.9	7.0	19.4	2.7	8.3
1960	11.5	26.4	6.8	19.3	2.5	10.1
45 to 49 years old:						
1950	14.7	28.0	9.6	23.2	4.2	10.4
1960	14.2	27.3	8.8	20.2	3.5	10.5

Source: *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 107; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 181.

do this on a cohort basis, because if the head of the household changes from male to female, the age of the head may also change. Therefore, those households whose heads were 20 to 24 in 1950 are not necessarily the same as those households whose heads were 30 to 34 in 1960.

Figure VII–7 shows the percent of urban households with female heads by age and color of the household head for 1950 and 1960. This chart again emphasizes the white and nonwhite differences and indicates that the differences were greater in 1960 than in 1950. The proportion of households with female heads at the younger ages is due almost entirely to instability of marriages, whereas increasing proportions after age 29 are due at least, in part, to the higher death rate of males.

Size of families and households

The average size of white and nonwhite families, by type of family, for 1950 and 1960 and the percentage change in average size during this period are furnished in table VII–4. This table indicates that for both whites and nonwhites, husband and wife families are larger than other types of families. Among families with one spouse absent, those with other male heads are smaller than those with female heads. This difference is not large for whites, but it is appreciable for nonwhites.

Table **VII-4.**—AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY, BY COLOR AND TYPE, 1950 AND 1960, AND PERCENT CHANGE 1950 TO 1960

Color and type of family	1950	1960	Percent change, 1950 to 1960	Color and type of family	1950	1960	Percent change, 1950 to 1960
WHITE				NONWHITE			
All families......	3.54	3.58	1.13	All families......	4.07	4.30	5.65
Husband-wife families...	3.61	3.66	1.39	Husband-wife families...	4.16	4.41	6.01
Other male head.........	3.05	2.82	-7.54	Other male head.........	3.63	3.56	-1.93
Female head.............	3.06	2.93	-4.25	Female head.............	3.82	4.04	5.76

Source: *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 187.

The average size of both white and nonwhite families increased between 1950 and 1960, but among whites, only the husband and wife families increased in average size. Among nonwhites, not only did husband and wife families increase in average size by approximately 6 percent, but families with female heads also increased in average size by almost 6 percent. The average size of white families with female heads decreased by over 4 percent between 1950 and 1960. Thus, among nonwhites the proportion of families with female heads is increasing and the average size of these families is also increasing. This indicates that an increasing proportion of nonwhite children will grow up in families without a male head.

Table **VII-5.**—AVERAGE SIZE OF WHITE AND NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD: 1940, 1950, 1960, AND 1965

Color and year	Average size of household	Average number of members under 18 years	Color and year	Average size of household	Average number of members under 18 years
WHITE			NONWHITE		
1940..........................	3.64	1.11	1940..........................	4.02	1.48
1950..........................	3.37	1.06	1950..........................	3.90	1.47
1960..........................	3.23	1.15	1960..........................	3.85	1.67
1965..........................	3.25	1.16	1965..........................	3.85	1.73

Source: *1950 Census of Population,* Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 107; *1960 Census of Population,* Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 181, and *1960 Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics,* Series P-20, No. 144, November 10, 1965, "Marital Status and Family Status: March 1965."

A family is defined by the Census Bureau as a group of two or more persons living together, who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A household is the entire group of persons who occupy a dwelling unit and if there is a family in the dwelling unit, the household will be equal to or larger than the family. However, a household may or may not include a family and in some instances one person may constitute a household. The average size of households declined among both whites and nonwhites between 1940 and 1960 (table VII-5). Between 1960 and 1965 white households increased slightly and nonwhite households did not change in size. The average size of households is smaller than the average size of families, since, by definition, there may be one-person households but no one-person families.

The average number of individuals under 18 years of age per household is also shown in table VII–5. While the average size of households did not stop its decline until 1960, the average number of household members under 18 increased following 1950. This was a consequence of the high birth rates following World War II. The differences in average size of white and nonwhite households were almost, but not quite, accounted for by the differences in average number of individuals under 18.

Household composition

Several important differences between whites and nonwhites are evident in data on the relationship of members of the households to the heads of households, during 1950 and 1960 (table VII–6). Among males, a higher proportion of whites than of nonwhites were heads of households, but this is to be expected since white households are smaller on the average. Both whites and nonwhites showed larger proportions of males as heads of households in urban than in rural areas because the average size of household is smaller in urban areas.

Since nonwhite households are larger on the average, it is not surprising that a larger proportion of individuals in the household was classified as children of the head of the household. The increase in the average numbers in the household under 18 years of age between 1950 and 1960 (table VII–5) is reflected in table VII–6 as an increased proportion in the category of "child of head" between 1950 and 1960.

The proportion of grandchildren of the head of the household, presents one of the most striking differences between whites and nonwhites in the matter of household structure. Among white males, only 2 percent or less was classified as grandchildren of the head of the household, whereas, among nonwhite males, from 4 to 9 percent was so classified. This proportion increases from urban to rural-farm areas for both whites and nonwhites, but the relative differences by place of residence are much greater for nonwhites. Among whites, the proportion classed as grandchildren consistently declined in all areas between 1950 and 1960. However, among nonwhites, this proportion increased in rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas. This clearly represents a larger proportion of nonwhite families with a three-generation range, but in many of these families the intermediate generation is absent. Some parents, or mothers with no husbands, leave their children with grandparents while they live and work elsewhere, sending for the children once they are established. This explanation is consistent with the increased proportion of grandchildren in rural areas between 1950 and 1960.

Table VII–6.—Persons in Households by Relationship to Head, by Color and Sex, for the United States, Urban and Rural: 1950 and 1960

Sex, color, residence, and year	Total	Head	Wife of head	Child of head	Grand-child of head	Parent of head or wife	Other relative of head	Lodger	Resident employee
MALE									
White									
Urban:									
1950	100.0	53.7	(X)	36.7	1.6	1.1	3.9	3.0	-
1960	100.0	54.0	(X)	40.5	1.0	0.7	2.2	1.6	-
Rural nonfarm:									
1950	100.0	50.8	(X)	41.7	1.7	0.9	3.1	1.7	0.1
1960	100.0	51.1	(X)	44.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	-
Rural farm:									
1950	100.0	46.1	(X)	45.2	2.0	1.2	3.5	1.2	0.9
1960	100.0	49.4	(X)	44.3	1.5	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.4
Nonwhite									
Urban:									
1950	100.0	43.0	(X)	33.9	4.8	0.7	7.9	9.4	0.2
1960	100.0	41.5	(X)	42.7	4.3	0.6	6.3	4.3	0.1
Rural nonfarm:									
1950	100.0	40.1	(X)	42.4	7.1	0.6	6.4	3.1	0.3
1960	100.0	36.1	(X)	47.9	7.8	0.5	5.7	1.9	0.1
Rural farm:									
1950	100.0	35.9	(X)	48.8	7.4	0.7	5.4	1.5	0.3
1960	100.0	32.7	(X)	50.9	9.0	0.6	5.3	1.4	0.2
FEMALE									
White									
Urban:									
1950	100.0	9.8	46.3	32.7	1.4	3.0	4.0	2.3	0.4
1960	100.0	11.2	45.4	36.0	0.8	2.4	2.6	1.2	0.2
Rural nonfarm:									
1950	100.0	6.9	47.3	37.4	1.4	2.2	3.0	1.2	0.4
1960	100.0	7.3	46.8	40.1	1.1	1.8	2.1	0.6	0.2
Rural farm:									
1950	100.0	3.1	46.5	41.3	1.9	2.6	3.7	0.6	0.4
1960	100.0	3.9	48.9	40.4	1.4	2.1	2.8	0.4	0.2
Nonwhite									
Urban:									
1950	100.0	14.2	32.3	30.8	4.3	2.7	7.9	6.9	0.9
1960	100.0	15.0	31.1	38.3	3.8	2.1	6.3	2.8	0.6
Rural nonfarm:									
1950	100.0	11.3	32.3	39.2	6.3	2.0	6.3	2.0	0.7
1960	100.0	10.5	29.8	44.4	7.0	1.5	5.3	1.1	0.3
Rural farm:									
1950	100.0	4.2	32.3	46.8	7.0	2.3	6.2	0.9	0.3
1960	100.0	4.8	29.8	48.7	8.3	1.8	5.6	0.8	0.2

– Represents zero or rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.

Source: *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 107; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 181.

The proportion of males classified as parents of the head of the household or of the wife of the head was small among both whites and nonwhites, but it was larger for whites than for nonwhites. This indicates that the 3-generation family is more likely to be formed among whites by the addition of the father of the head of the household or his wife. Among both whites and nonwhites, the proportion of parents of head of the household decreased between 1950 and

1960 indicating an increased tendency for older individuals to live on their own rather than with their children. Other relatives of the head of the household also showed a decrease between 1950 and 1960, but still outnumbered parents by a sizeable margin. Nonwhites were more than twice as likely as whites to have some relative of head of the household other than a parent living with them. The proportion of lodgers also decreased between 1950 and 1960 and was primarily an urban phenomenon. The reduction in number of lodgers and other relatives of head of household between 1950 and 1960 is doubtless a partial consequence of a more favorable housing situation in 1960 than in 1950.

A relatively small proportion of females are heads of households, but as might have been expected from the previous discussion, the proportion is higher for nonwhites than for whites. Again, we see that the female-headed household is primarily an urban phenomenon, but that the proportion tends to increase in rural as well as urban areas for both whites and nonwhites between 1950 and 1960.

Among white females, the largest category of household members was that of wife of head, with children of head running a close second. Among nonwhite females, however, the proportion of children exceeded the proportion of wives. Among both white and nonwhite females, the proportion classed as children increased between 1950 and 1960.

The pattern of grandchildren in nonwhite families is the same among females as among males.

Since males have higher death rates than females, a single widowed parent is more likely to be female than male, and we see this reflected in the higher proportion of females classed as parent of head or wife of the head of the household. This is true for both whites and nonwhites. Other relatives of the head of the household are also more likely to be female than male for the same reason, although the differences are quite small.

Summary

For both whites and nonwhites, the 1890–1950 trend in marital status showed an increase in proportion married and a decrease in proportion single, with the greatest change coming in the 1940–1950 decade. During the 1950–1960 decade, this trend continued for whites but was apparently reversed for nonwhites, and between 1960 and 1965 the trend seemed reversed for both whites and nonwhites. Examination of the data by age in cohorts, however, indicates that the percent single in the population was apparently a function of changing age distribution rather than any change in the trend toward increasing proportions getting married. It is possible that improved enumeration of single males may have been responsible for part of the increase in percent single.

The proportion of nonwhites that was either married with spouse absent or divorced was much higher than the corresponding proportion of whites and showed evidence of continuing to increase. The proportion of nonwhites with these "broken marriages" was no higher in the South than in the rest of the country.

A consequence of the high proportion of nonwhites with "broken marriages" was the high proportion of nonwhite households with female heads. In 1965 about 30 percent of nonwhite households had female heads while the corresponding percentage for whites was about 16 percent. Households with female heads were primarily an urban phenomenon among both whites and nonwhites.

Between 1950 and 1960 the average size of nonwhite families increased by a larger amount than did the average size of white families. Among nonwhites, families with female heads showed nearly as large a percentage increase in average size as did husband-wife families while white families with female heads decreased in average size.

The nonwhite household was more likely than the white household to be made up of three generations, and the 3-generation nonwhite households were more likely to include the grandchildren of the head while 3-generation white households are more likely to have a parent of the husband or wife present. Approximately twice as large a proportion of nonwhite families as white families had individuals other than members of the immediate family living in the household.

NOTES

[1] In 1960 information on marital status was obtained by self-enumeration for most of the population, with the result that most respondents got to see the full range of available responses before answering. The 1950 procedure of direct enumeration, in which the respondent may often have formulated his answer before the enumerator had finished reading the question, may have elicited a number of responses of "single" from people who didn't realize that this meant "never married."

[2] See Jacob S. Siegel, "Completeness of Coverage of the Nonwhite Population in the 1960 Census and Current Estimates, and Some Implications." Paper presented at the conference on Social Statistics and the City, June 22–23, 1967, Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University.

APPENDIX A

INDEX OF OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE

In the discussion of changing occupational patterns of Negroes we are concentrating on occupational change rather than occupational position. Obviously one cannot be discussed independently of the other, but the emphasis is on patterns of *change*. The present occupational distribution of Negroes is given in the statistical tables, and considerable differences can be seen between the occupational patterns of Negroes and whites. As is well known, these differences are the consequences of discrimination and differences in educational achievement, with the latter being in large measure the result of social and economic discrimination. Differences in themselves, of course, are not "bad" (in a normative sense), and only the naive would set *identical* occupational distributions of whites and Negroes as a goal. However, when the differences reflect discrimination and lack of opportunity, then they become important. It is impossible, of course, to determine from the statistical data when the differences are due to personal choice, but if the members of one group are disproportionately concentrated in low income occupations it is reasonable to infer that discrimination in employment or in training practices probably exists. For this reason we concentrate on *changing* patterns in employment.

It is difficult to examine patterns of change directly, and, therefore, an index of occupational *change* has been constructed. It was assumed that the index of change should not be an overall index but should be applicable to specific occupations and groups of occupations in order to pinpoint areas of change and lack of change.

It was assumed that interest is in change relative to whites, not absolute change. For example, between 1950 and 1960 there might have been a 25-percent increase in the number of Negro males employed in professional and technical occupations in an area. This absolute change might seem to be real improvement in occupational status until one realizes that during the same period there might have been a 40-percent increase in the number of white males employed in professional and technical occupations in the same area.

It was also assumed that the index of change should be independent of changes in the proportion of employed persons in an area that are Negro. Continuing with the hypothetical example above, during the period in which the number of Negro males in professional and technical occupations increased 25 percent, there might have been a decrease of 20 percent in the actual number of employed Negro males in the area but an increase in the number of employed white males. An index should be independent of these changes.

In addition to being independent of changes in the proportion of the employed in an area that is Negro, it was assumed that the index should be independent of changing proportions in an occupation. Thus if an increasingly complex society results in an increasing proportion of individuals in professional and technical occupations, this should not affect the value of the index of change if Negroes and whites participate proportionately in the increase.

On the basis of these assumptions an Index of Occupational Change was developed. Table A–1 illustrates the computation of this index. The first portion of the table shows the hypothetical distribution of whites and Negroes in three occupations in 1950 and 1960. The second portion of the table shows the percentage distribution of whites and Negroes. To compute the Index of Occupational Change for occupation A, for example, the intermediate ratios shown in lines 9 and 10 are first computed as indicated and then the index is computed as shown on line 11.

Table **A–1.**—HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE ILLUSTRATING COMPUTATION OF INDEX OF OCCUPATIONAL CHANGE

Line No.	Item	Total	Occupational class		
			A	B	C
	NUMBER				
	1950:				
1	White	500	300	150	50
2	Negro	300	50	50	200
	1960:				
3	White	500	310	150	40
4	Negro	300	60	60	180
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
	1950:				
5	White	100.0	60.0	30.0	10.0
6	Negro	100.0	16.7	16.7	66.7
	1960:				
7	White	100.0	62.0	30.0	8.0
8	Negro	100.0	20.0	20.0	60.0
	Ratio of 1960 percent to 1950 percent:				
9	White--line 11 ÷ line 8	1.00	1.03	1.00	0.80
10	Negro--line 12 ÷ line 9	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.90
	Index of Occupational Change:				
11	Line 14 ÷ line 13	1.00	1.17	1.20	1.12
	Percent in occupation that is Negro:				
12	1950	37.5	14.3	25.0	80.0
13	1960	37.5	16.2	28.6	81.8

This index has a value of 1.00 when the number of Negroes in an occupation relative to the number of whites has not changed between two points in time except for changes attributable to the varying proportion of the employed that are Negro. If the number of Negroes in an occupation has increased more rapidly than the number of whites, or if the number of Negroes has decreased less than the number of whites, the value of the index will be greater than 1.00 if the change cannot be attributed to the changing proportion of Negroes among the employed. If the value of the index is less than 1.00, then the relative number of Negroes in the occupation has not increased as rapidly as the number of whites, or the relative decrease in number of Negroes in the occupation has been greater than the decrease in number of whites in the occupation. An index value greater than 1.00 represents relative gains in employment of Negroes in the occupation, while an index value less than 1.00 represents losses in relative employment of Negroes. The index has the disadvantage of being sensitive to small proportions at the beginning of a time period.

Table A–1, line 11, illustrates another characteristic of the index. The index can show relative gains for Negroes in all occupations without showing a gain for the total. At first this seems anomalous until it is realized that each and every occupation in a group can show an increase in the proportion of Negroes without any increase in the number or proportion of Negroes in the total group. This is illustrated by the last two lines of the table. Whenever there has been a relative increase in the proportion of Negroes in an occupation, the Index of Occupational Change will have a value greater than 1.00.

It would be possible to construct an Index of Occupational Change by taking the ratio of the last two lines of table A–1, but this ratio would then have to be related to the change in proportion of Negroes in the total group. This would effectively be a comparison of Negroes with total population rather than a comparison of Negroes and whites.

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table B-1.—Population of the Conterminous United States, by Race, Residence, and Region: 1870 to 1960

[Population in thousands]

Area and race	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1870			1880		
United States	38,469	28,567	9,902	49,984	35,895	14,089
White	33,589	24,343	9,247	43,403	30,258	13,145
Negro	4,880	4,224	656	6,581	5,637	944
Northeast	12,299	6,851	5,448	14,507	7,137	7,370
White	12,119	6,768	5,351	14,278	7,052	7,226
Negro	180	83	97	230	86	144
North Central	12,981	10,279	2,702	17,364	13,166	4,198
White	12,708	10,107	2,601	16,979	12,944	4,035
Negro	273	172	102	385	221	164
West	991	739	252	1,768	1,223	545
White	984	735	249	1,756	1,218	538
Negro	7	4	3	12	6	6
South	12,288	10,791	1,497	16,517	14,500	2,017
White	7,867	6,825	1,043	10,563	9,176	1,387
Negro	4,421	3,967	454	5,954	5,324	630
Secessionist South	9,487	8,670	818	12,990	11,862	1,128
White	5,549	5,058	490	7,630	6,957	673
Negro	3,939	3,611	328	5,360	4,905	455
Nonsecessionist South	2,801	2,122	679	3,526	2,638	889
White	2,319	1,766	552	2,933	2,219	714
Negro	482	356	126	594	419	175
	1890			1900		
United States	75,995	45,197	22,720	62,948	40,227	30,797
White	66,809	38,091	21,174	55,101	33,928	28,718
Negro	8,834	6,828	1,481	7,489	6,008	2,006
Northeast	21,047	6,501	10,896	17,407	6,511	14,546
White	20,638	6,408	10,695	17,122	6,427	14,229
Negro	385	84	193	270	77	301
North Central	26,333	16,166	7,406	22,410	15,004	10,167
White	25,776	15,933	7,163	21,914	14,751	9,843
Negro	496	176	240	431	191	319
West	4,0[illegible]	2,428	1,157	3,102	1,945	1,664
White	3,873	2,279	1,090	2,872	1,782	1,594
Negro	30	10	15	27	12	20
South	24,524	20,103	3,261	20,028	16,767	4,421
White	16,522	13,470	2,226	13,193	10,967	3,052
Negro	7,923	6,558	1,033	6,761	5,727	1,365
Secessionist South	18,976	16,162	2,814	16,114	13,690	3,787
White	11,776	10,020	1,055	9,579	8,351	2,017
Negro	7,187	6,732	1,756	6,119	5,332	1,229
Nonseccessionist South	5,548	3,941	1,607	4,321	3,077	1,245
White	4,746	3,450	1,296	3,614	2,617	998
Negro	736	427	310	642	395	247

See source at end of table.

Table B-1.—POPULATION OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, BY RACE, RESIDENCE, AND REGION: 1870 TO 1960—Continued

[Population in thousands]

Area and race	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1910			1920		
United States	91,972	49,349	42,623	[illegible]	51,406	54,305
White	81,732	41,900	39,832	94,821	44,201	50,620
Negro	9,828	7,139	2,689	10,463	6,904	3,559
Northeast	25,869	6,690	19,179	29,662	7,124	22,537
White	25,361	6,597	18,764	28,958	7,027	21,930
Negro	484	84	400	679	90	589
North Central	29,889	16,398	13,491	34,020	16,243	17,777
White	29,279	16,191	13,088	33,164	16,061	17,103
Negro	543	149	395	793	132	661
West	6,826	3,496	3,330	8,903	4,216	4,686
White	6,544	3,326	3,219	8,567	4,023	4,543
Negro	51	11	40	79	20	58
South	29,389	22,765	6,618	33,126	23,822	9,304
White	20,547	15,786	4,761	24,259	17,089	6,993
Negro	8,749	6,895	2,470	8,912	6,661	2,251
Secessionist South	22,402	17,959	4,444	25,107	18,773	6,334
White	14,448	11,508	1,491	17,029	12,526	4,503
Negro	7,928	6,437	2,941	8,056	6,228	1,828
Nonseccessionist South	7,613	4,807	2,190	8,019	5,049	2,970
White	6,099	4,278	1,821	7,103	4,563	2,540
Negro	821	457	364	856	433	423
	1930			1940		
United States	122,755	53,820	68,955	131,669	57,246	74,424
White	108,999	46,028	62,837	118,215	50,242	67,973
Negro	11,891	6,697	5,194	12,866	6,612	6,254
Northeast	34,427	7,720	26,707	35,977	[illegible]	27,568
White	33,372	7,585	25,652	34,567	8,264	26,303
Negro	1,147	126	1,021	1,370	146	1,234
North Central	38,594	16,243	22,351	40,143	16,706	23,437
White	37,151	16,157	21,149	38,640	16,403	22,159
Negro	1,262	154	1,108	1,420	159	1,261
West	11,896	4,903	6,993	13,883	5,756	8,128
White	10,802	4,360	6,442	13,350	5,498	7,851
Negro	120	21	99	171	28	1,142
South	37,371	24,953	12,417	41,656	26,375	15,290
White	27,674	18,079	9,240	31,659	[illegible]	11,659
Negro	9,362	6,395	2,966	9,905	6,283	3,616
Secessionist South	28,761	19,554	9,207	31,821	20,687	11,144
White	19,634	13,195	6,439	22,915	14,769	8,146
Negro	8,407	5,963	2,444	8,879	5,886	2,993
Nonsecessionist South	8,610	5,400	3,210	9,835	5,689	4,146
White	8,040	4,884	3,155	8,743	5,231	3,513
Negro	954	432	522	1,026	402	623

See source at end of table.

Table **B–1**.—POPULATION OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, BY RACE, RESIDENCE, AND REGION: 1870 TO 1960—Continued

[Population in thousands]

Area and race	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1950			1960		
United States	150,697	54,230	96,468	178,464	53,765	124,699
White	134,942	48,186	86,756	158,455	48,253	110,202
Negro	15,027	5,655	9,371	18,860	5,059	13,801
Northeast	39,478	8,105	31,373	44,678	8,838	35,840
White	37,399	7,972	29,427	41,522	8,686	32,836
Negro	2,017	121	1,897	3,028	132	2,896
North Central	44,461	15,970	28,491	51,619	16,138	35,481
White	42,119	15,765	26,354	48,003	15,917	32,085
Negro	2,220	138	2,082	3,446	149	3,297
West	19,562	5,914	13,648	27,194	5,977	21,217
White	18,574	5,633	12,941	25,453	5,645	19,808
Negro	568	54	513	1,074	74	1,000
South	47,197	24,241	22,956	54,973	22,813	32,160
White	36,850	18,816	18,034	43,477	18,004	25,472
Negro	10,222	5,342	4,880	11,312	4,704	6,608
Secessionist South	36,550	19,130	17,421	43,435	18,115	25,321
White	27,438	14,080	13,357	33,475	13,652	19,821
Negro	9,049	5,009	4,040	9,862	4,403	5,459
Nonsecessionist South	10,647	5,112	5,535	11,538	4,698	6,840
White	9,412	4,735	4,677	10,002	4,352	5,649
Negro	1,173	333	839	1,449	301	1,149

Source: *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910*, Vol. I, *Population*, tables 40 and 42; *Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920*, Vol. II, *Population*, tables 23 and 24; *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, tables 21 and 22; *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940*, Vol. II, table 22; *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, U.S. Summary, table 56; Everett S. Lee and others, *Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870–1950*, Vol. I, table P–4.

Table B–2.—Rate of Change in Population Due to Migration (CPDM Rates) by Age, Race, Sex, and Residence, for Regions of the United States: 1910 to 1960

The Northeast Region

Race, sex, and age	Urban					Rural				
	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
NEGRO										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	193.6	428.8	80.8	369.9	201.7	76.4	286.5	25.8	365.2	126.6
15 to 19 years old....	577.6	631.6	176.1	245.0	200.7	244.3	349.7	189.0	564.1	601.8
20 to 24 years old....	1,715.2	1,648.2	388.4	494.2	483.3	298.1	386.0	137.5	462.1	370.1
25 to 29 years old....	2,000.2	2,265.6	651.9	920.0	774.3	91.3	475.0	91.5	181.0	-112.3
30 to 34 years old....	892.5	908.9	264.9	852.6	494.5	9.8	437.2	76.4	147.8	-243.4
35 to 39 years old....	350.6	475.3	31.4	503.3	243.0	-7.9	437.2	36.0	89.8	-124.6
40 to 44 years old....		236.0	-12.5	277.6	151.3		338.4	-10.7	30.0	-136.4
45 to 49 years old....	-14.6	21.3	-32.0	108.3	100.4	-124.9	132.0	17.0	-2.4	-69.9
50 to 54 years old....			-66.3	53.8	71.5			4.3	-7.2	-64.3
55 to 59 years old....	-14.2	24.2	8.2	26.9	52.8	42.2	140.0	59.5	6.6	-85.6
60 to 64 years old....			84.8	69.4	47.2			79.0	15.3	-146.3
65 to 69 years old....		45.8	-103.0	-87.9	25.0		90.8	-132.3	-178.9	-200.3
70 to 74 years old....			49.2	-34.5	27.7			-15.1	-53.8	-179.1
75 to 79 years old....	14.0	64.0	73.2	90.5	62.8	-17.7	84.9	3.4	56.8	-82.2
80 to 84 years old....					65.8					-57.3
85 years old and over.					56.7					-53.4
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	223.4	513.5	137.4	387.9	234.4	-7.2	233.8	-61.6	166.7	0.3
15 to 19 years old....	617.2	883.8	237.4	360.2	330.2	5.9	239.5	-3.9	53.5	-43.4
20 to 24 years old....	1,454.7	1,867.4	676.1	708.3	751.7	17.1	241.5	-39.4	30.8	-42.7
25 to 29 years old....	1,272.6	2,001.3	760.0	984.0	762.9	67.9	445.3	56.9	25.9	-93.3
30 to 34 years old....	462.0	791.2	308.3	620.8	350.9	73.8	446.7	130.0	150.7	-114.9
35 to 39 years old....	121.8	498.2	91.2	346.5	187.6	-4.4	319.2	51.2	109.7	-58.4
40 to 44 years old....		292.4	54.2	176.1	106.6		216.3	-2.7	65.9	-290.3
45 to 49 years old....	14.2	184.8	41.3	107.6	87.6	3.4	174.3	39.6	86.3	-114.0
50 to 54 years old....			53.4	75.6	88.4			65.0	91.7	-119.4
55 to 59 years old....	16.0	145.0	88.6	83.3	106.3	-0.4	119.2	64.3	61.8	-159.5
60 to 64 years old....			94.7	63.8	88.4			19.9	27.4	-228.6
65 to 69 years old....		125.3	-92.8	-71.1	19.3		86.3	-318.7	-261.9	-323.8
70 to 74 years old....			99.2	11.6	-24.7			-90.2	-24.5	-148.6
75 to 79 years old....	25.1	71.9	79.1	94.6	121.8	-52.8	44.5	-12.9	197.4	-17.1
80 to 84 years old....					68.2					-11.2
85 years old and over.					15.2					-0.8
WHITE										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	-43.9	-16.8	-18.8	-51.9	-27.3	-16.0	-5.7	60.5	95.9	-25.0
15 to 19 years old....	13.5	12.7	0.4	-46.7	-25.5	-54.1	-55.5	20.7	13.6	-117.5
20 to 24 years old....	57.5	77.0	14.5	-16.7	6.5	-145.1	-155.8	-61.0	-103.2	-247.4
25 to 29 years old....	49.1	74.2	18.6	-25.1	22.3	-178.3	-182.0	-76.3	-20.1	-168.5
30 to 34 years old....	22.4	20.6	-18.3	-69.0	-40.7	-62.7	-74.8	69.1	58.2	31.5
35 to 39 years old....	-25.1	-21.2	-48.6	-74.2	-48.7	-7.4	26.4	128.5	125.5	50.7
40 to 44 years old....		-24.6	-44.9	-61.2	-32.2			110.2	107.1	-18.4
45 to 49 years old....	-37.0	-34.8	-43.2	-53.6	-30.4	-4.0	15.4	93.6	79.0	-9.1
50 to 54 years old....			-52.1	-43.9	-25.5			69.4	51.0	-28.1
55 to 59 years old....	-38.9	-55.0	-52.4	-41.5	-11.8	13.2	29.4	59.7	31.6	-45.7
60 to 64 years old....			-54.8	-40.4	-29.9			58.8	13.6	-30.9
65 to 69 years old....		-66.7	-80.4	-49.8	-46.5		17.9	24.5	4.0	-30.1
70 to 74 years old....			-65.4	-57.7	-64.6			24.2	9.2	-38.6
75 to 79 years old....	-19.4	65.6	-16.0	-47.1	-53.9	-23.0	-114.2	-17.2	-15.5	-46.3
80 to 84 years old....					-19.2					-32.1
85 years old and over.					-7.3					-23.9
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	-19.2	-10.7	-10.5	-37.3	-15.5	-27.2	-33.7	39.4	65.2	-48.3
15 to 19 years old....	51.2	37.7	22.2	11.6	31.6	-113.1	-141.0	-44.1	-35.2	-167.2
20 to 24 years old....	86.0	92.9	53.3	34.0	54.2	-227.1	-249.9	-152.5	-127.1	-250.6
25 to 29 years old....	41.6	61.9	23.7	-22.9	-31.8	-150.8	-174.7	-56.3	3.6	-75.1
30 to 34 years old....	-5.1	4.0	-23.6	-72.0	-69.7	32.3	0.5	124.2	171.7	93.1
35 to 39 years old....	-21.4	-11.9	-40.7	-67.8	-42.2	-10.5	23.8	126.0	156.3	9.4
40 to 44 years old....		-9.5	-29.9	-53.1	-31.7		-65.3	82.8	105.8	-48.1
45 to 49 years old....	-15.0	-16.6	-32.2	-42.0	-17.9	-8.7	-17.0	62.2	66.2	-50.9
50 to 54 years old....			-31.9	-34.6	-19.9			47.6	41.8	-62.6
55 to 59 years old....	-10.0	0.7	-42.8	-40.0	-13.8	-22.0	13.5	30.8	22.3	-88.0
60 to 64 years old....			-34.7	-38.2	-28.3			18.3	7.6	-73.3
65 to 69 years old....		-31.4	-47.9	-29.9	-15.9		-26.8	-28.3	-18.3	-107.8
70 to 74 years old....			-29.7	-42.4	-17.5			-13.3	-6.2	-129.6
75 to 79 years old....	-1.4	-7.5	-3.6	-56.4	-17.6	-29.1	-60.7	-33.1	-13.0	-78.6
80 to 84 years old....					-7.7					-63.2
85 years old and over.					-5.8					-29.9

Table B-2.—Rate of Change in Population Due to Migration (CPDM Rates) by Age, Race, Sex, and Residence, for Regions of the United States: 1910 to 1960—Continued

The North Central Region

Race, sex, and age	Urban					Rural				
	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
NEGRO										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	630.5	607.1	61.9	481.5	269.9	-118.4	184.7	26.2	113.0	108.5
15 to 19 years old....	907.9	686.4	30.3	368.8	200.7	-50.6	232.7	124.0	171.0	346.5
20 to 24 years old....	1,887.7	1,393.1	284.2	683.6	352.9	-98.1	166.0	99.3	256.5	511.4
25 to 29 years old....	1,945.7	1,806.2	495.0	1,047.8	729.4	-127.1	94.8	-17.0	50.1	62.3
30 to 34 years old....	1,007.0	833.5	210.4	1,008.1	460.6	-46.6	195.3	8.2	-51.9	-254.8
35 to 39 years old....	608.8	430.6	9.2	666.1	219.9	64.6	155.9	-9.8	-68.5	-121.2
40 to 44 years old....		251.5	-27.4	429.1	155.8		188.5	20.1	-77.4	-62.6
45 to 49 years old....	191.9	46.5	-58.8	258.2	122.8	-140.2	147.4	116.2	-1.7	-34.2
50 to 54 years old....				151.5	90.4			80.9	-42.9	-60.1
55 to 59 years old....	83.8	44.2	14.1	118.6	79.9	29.1	205.3	111.4	5.1	-116.2
60 to 64 years old....			60.9	128.2	65.7			119.0	11.9	-13.2
65 to 69 years old....		124.8	-48.0	0.9	-22.9		100.6	-54.3	-111.5	-98.6
70 to 74 years old....			101.5	40.9	-1.0			28.3	-61.7	-114.5
75 to 79 years old....	68.5	101.1	54.5	138.3	76.7	30.6	211.2	-1.3	-40.4	56.9
80 to 84 years old....					61.0					-19.4
85 years old and over.					52.8					137.0
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	666.9	713.0	101.2	516.1	305.6	-231.6	129.3	-32.9	-0.9	-63.3
15 to 19 years old....	841.9	840.2	163.0	495.1	329.0	-259.4	40.7	-22.5	-54.2	-103.6
20 to 24 years old....	1,533.6	1.503.3	366.4	824.7	602.4	-477.4	-138.9	-246.8	-239.8	-347.9
25 to 29 years old....	1,431.8	1,809.3	537.1	1,045.8	731.2	-310.1	-80.6	-173.4	-230.5	-340.1
30 to 34 years old....	731.9	839.0	255.9	817.3	364.6	-83.0	213.1	58.4	-1.3	-184.2
35 to 39 years old....	373.8	476.5	52.8	500.9	176.2	-119.5	180.4	72.9	-7.4	-3.8
40 to 44 years old....		293.0	10.6	277.6	129.4		209.5	54.8	35.1	-7.7
45 to 49 years old....	184.6	238.0	35.1	180.3	95.4	-31.2	130.6	90.9	77.7	27.8
50 to 54 years old....			35.8	130.3	89.3			49.5	29.0	-67.3
55 to 59 years old....	108.4	186.8	83.8	135.8	77.6	-6.5	153.4	121.3	41.9	-99.5
60 to 64 years old....			68.3	142.3	86.3			60.7	49.1	-99.1
65 to 69 years old....		174.9	23.1	18.6	2.9		56.8	-161.0	-196.2	-162.7
70 to 74 years old....			120.3	120.9	3.8			11.3	-61.7	-43.1
75 to 79 years old....	92.9	131.3	68.3	144.2	96.6	-51.0	58.5	-31.8	-51.9	-79.1
80 to 84 years old....					105.6					-39.9
85 years old and over.					31.7					-128.6
WHITE										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	80.0	37.4	-47.7	-63.5	5.7	-86.0	-77.3	-6.3	-15.4	-88.7
15 to 19 years old....	183.9	83.6	-1.9	-10.5	48.2	-108.7	-100.1	-28.4	-83.4	-164.2
20 to 24 years old....	373.4	310.5	82.9	143.2	158.8	-211.9	-217.7	-142.1	-248.4	-332.5
25 to 29 years old....	328.5	326.2	121.0	138.2	227.2	-217.4	-279.8	-191.8	-248.8	-310.9
30 to 34 years old....	165.8	110.5	-3.9	18.0	31.9	-137.0	-166.3	78.3	-136.9	-92.5
35 to 39 years old....	72.7	24.4	-70.0	-48.7	-17.0	-95.8	-106.7	10.0	-42.2	-64.2
40 to 44 years old....		10.3	-65.3	-48.8	-1.7		-72.4	23.1	-30.2	-75.9
45 to 49 years old....	84.3	20.5	-47.7	-32.0	12.5	-79.1	-40.0	30.3	-27.6	-60.2
50 to 54 years old....			-45.7	-20.6	15.7			23.1	-34.6	-62.4
55 to 59 years old....	76.8	-6.3	-40.0	-13.1	8.6	-32.1	5.0	43.1	-24.8	-59.2
60 to 64 years old....			-33.3	-3.7	7.9			53.0	-25.9	-36.5
65 to 69 years old....		-3.9	-40.6	-9.2	-24.5		9.6	26.6	-36.6	-50.4
70 to 74 years old....			-12.9	4.4	-22.0			29.7	-20.5	-43.8
75 to 79 years old....	65.5	12.2	23.4	35.1	10.5	-13.3	-18.2	-16.4	-70.1	-40.8
80 to 84 years old....					19.5					-40.9
85 years old and over.					14.4					-29.8
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	114.3	57.1	-31.5	-38.3	14.1	-99.6	-96.1	-22.8	-39.4	-99.2
15 to 19 years old....	265.3	186.4	63.8	115.7	141.0	-165.4	-187.1	-104.6	-177.5	-231.5
20 to 24 years old....	398.4	394.5	190.5	212.8	284.9	-275.0	-326.4	-261.9	-305.3	-386.3
25 to 29 years old....	250.8	272.9	95.6	66.5	96.2	-217.3	-290.2	-193.0	-210.2	-299.4
30 to 34 years old....	101.6	79.1	-34.4	-71.2	-42.3	-126.6	-135.3	-20.3	-17.6	-18.9
35 to 39 years old....	72.9	27.4	-57.2	-76.8	-24.2	-93.1	-103.0	17.0	-6.0	-78.7
40 to 44 years old....		30.6	-35.1	-51.4	7.9		-70.2	-2.6	-28.8	-98.3
45 to 49 years old....	86.9	36.3	-21.1	-23.2	15.8	-83.8	-76.3	5.6	-43.1	-93.0
50 to 54 years old....			-22.8	-17.7	10.0			-7.7	-60.2	-90.2
55 to 59 years old....	84.8	-102.2	-15.6	-3.9	10.5	-69.4	-22.1	5.3	-58.8	-97.7
60 to 64 years old....			-13.4	5.6	1.0			-4.5	-73.7	-97.0
65 to 69 years old....		43.8	-10.0	9.8	-1.5		-47.0	-40.8	-111.7	-135.5
70 to 74 years old....			-18.1	23.7	9.8			-25.2	-74.7	-133.2
75 to 79 years old....	69.2	44.4	30.3	45.9	36.0	-37.3	-45.6	-23.4	-131.8	-94.3
80 to 84 years old....					32.1					-85.5
85 years old and over.					10.9					-43.2

Table B-2.—Rate of Change in Population Due to Migration (CPDM Rates) by Age, Race, Sex, and Residence, for Regions of the United States: 1910 to 1960—Continued

The Secessionist South

Race, sex, and age	Urban					Rural				
	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
NEGRO										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	191.3	354.5	215.6	199.1	90.1	-53.2	-127.3	-82.2	-210.0	-249.1
15 to 19 years old....	302.4	328.0	191.2	169.5	148.8	-100.0	-138.5	-102.2	-192.8	-247.2
20 to 24 years old....	615.7	541.7	344.9	212.3	175.1	-231.0	-266.3	-174.1	-333.4	-396.0
25 to 29 years old....	547.9	476.0	430.7	212.7	128.2	-282.6	-391.3	-265.4	-457.7	-540.1
30 to 34 years old....	185.7	107.0	212.9	106.1	15.8	-191.4	-290.1	-201.1	-434.1	-473.7
35 to 39 years old....	115.0	21.3	121.7	9.0	-2.2	-150.3	-206.3	-104.8	-348.0	-339.5
40 to 44 years old....		64.7	98.2	4.5	21.3		-163.2	-58.7	-273.6	-246.7
45 to 49 years old....	10.4	-13.9	42.6	8.3	34.9	-2.1	-13.2	-16.6	-195.6	-185.2
50 to 54 years old....			-1.9	39.0	50.1			43.6	-149.0	-169.5
55 to 59 years old....	-67.0	-26.9	-33.5	40.4	37.8	-5.4	-11.9	-1.5	-107.2	-139.6
60 to 64 years old....			-1.9	64.2	37.9			-40.7	-121.4	-113.9
65 to 69 years old....		26.7	139.5	233.2	112.8		(NA)	-14.2	-53.1	-90.8
70 to 74 years old....			74.8	163.8	126.4			-53.3	-56.7	-92.9
75 to 79 years old....	27.7	44.1	53.6	154.8	65.4	-13.0	(NA)	-29.2	-114.6	-98.4
80 to 84 years old....					62.8					-72.7
85 years old and over.					32.3					-44.9
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	716.3	97.0	293.4	253.4	103.0	-125.2	-106.8	-114.6	-225.3	-269.7
15 to 19 years old....	911.3	226.2	333.8	288.4	184.3	-183.2	-159.4	-150.4	-247.6	-316.0
20 to 24 years old....	1,257.2	374.7	552.3	333.6	226.0	-316.7	-297.7	-276.8	-416.8	-527.5
25 to 29 years old....	756.8	183.6	361.2	154.8	88.1	-301.2	-345.3	-312.1	-476.0	-571.0
30 to 34 years old....	273.4	-61.2	109.4	-4.5	-23.7	-180.9	-195.3	-207.0	-391.3	-429.3
35 to 39 years old....	253.5	-97.9	60.1	-40.0	-7.7	-138.4	-128.3	-112.6	-296.2	-296.6
40 to 44 years old....		-93.1	56.1	-15.2	25.8		-76.2	-69.3	-217.4	-225.4
45 to 49 years old....	197.3	-100.5	21.9	6.0	21.1	-85.6	-37.4	-52.6	-169.9	-172.7
50 to 54 years old....			12.0	36.5	24.0			-43.3	-144.1	-162.1
55 to 59 years old....	177.2	-77.5	6.1	34.8	23.2	-62.3	-24.1	-59.5	-130.9	-160.6
60 to 64 years old....			26.0	72.6	44.7			-54.4	-149.1	-157.0
65 to 69 years old....		-64.6	215.9	284.7	137.2		(NA)	-56.6	-100.0	-123.2
70 to 74 years old....			88.9	188.1	169.5			-71.0	-114.7	-138.9
75 to 79 years old....	114.9	-36.7	37.7	112.2	18.4	-33.9	(NA)	-32.7	-149.8	-113.0
80 to 84 years old....					38.6					-99.9
85 years old and over.					59.7					-59.8
WHITE										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	290.9	292.7	60.4	208.7	186.3	1.4	-56.5	-9.9	-79.1	-142.1
15 to 19 years old....	374.1	331.7	88.9	316.4	291.7	-110.0	-98.5	-57.3	-104.8	-139.9
20 to 24 years old....	582.1	575.0	308.9	598.8	552.8	-198.8	-260.4	-144.6	-245.6	-270.9
25 to 29 years old....	620.8	582.9	354.3	573.7	459.8	-206.3	-261.2	-184.4	-268.3	-379.7
30 to 34 years old....	318.8	340.7	145.9	331.1	172.1	147.5	-184.1	-89.9	-169.7	-239.3
35 to 39 years old....	229.8	205.3	43.0	181.8	140.2	40.0	-44.4	12.5	-88.7	-146.5
40 to 44 years old....		160.9	22.6	153.8	149.8		-78.9	22.0	-77.7	-125.2
45 to 49 years old....	194.9	144.3	0.1	141.6	143.8	-16.5	-62.7	10.2	-79.5	-126.4
50 to 54 years old....			21.8	147.7	132.8			35.0	-66.6	-98.5
55 to 59 years old....	123.1	59.9	-7.0	136.5	143.3	-41.0	-41.2	-0.9	-54.5	-83.7
60 to 64 years old....			3.0	127.9	147.3			-25.6	-50.7	-69.2
65 to 69 years old....		92.7	25.8	159.8	210.3		-45.9	34.0	-4.6	-24.0
70 to 74 years old....			12.3	144.2	224.4			-7.7	-9.4	-21.9
75 to 79 years old....	11.3	194.2	23.3	250.1	172.4	-16.2	-41.4	-33.6	-49.3	-49.6
80 to 84 years old....					113.6					-51.4
85 years old and over.					70.2					-19.6
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	364.1	328.4	98.2	238.4	202.2	-50.9	-69.8	-25.4	-98.6	-160.0
15 to 19 years old....	539.8	482.3	193.4	470.0	349.5	-143.1	-135.3	-88.7	-210.8	-256.9
20 to 24 years old....	748.0	743.2	462.1	693.5	600.4	-201.4	-262.1	-188.3	-337.4	-407.9
25 to 29 years old....	521.8	528.9	298.7	446.0	362.5	-194.9	-243.6	-189.8	-275.5	-311.4
30 to 34 years old....	227.4	225.0	64.9	158.1	111.1	-143.9	-165.7	-74.0	-141.7	-131.0
35 to 39 years old....	159.8	188.3	27.4	138.6	145.1	-76.3	-96.4	-2.3	-93.8	-131.0
40 to 44 years old....		199.4	36.8	166.5	167.5		-87.9	-10.9	-94.9	-133.5
45 to 49 years old....	135.4	232.5	35.0	143.5	148.5	-81.0	-87.2	-21.1	-99.3	-126.8
50 to 54 years old....			59.1	161.7	151.8			-14.8	-86.2	-98.8
55 to 59 years old....	152.5	218.2	56.4	169.9	176.2	-76.4	-41.9	-28.3	-77.8	-98.5
60 to 64 years old....			72.5	185.5	222.9			-39.1	-78.6	-91.9
65 to 69 years old....		177.5	117.0	236.2	254.0		-78.8	18.3	-56.3	-78.5
70 to 74 years old....			70.6	188.6	244.6			-42.4	-58.0	-83.6
75 to 79 years old....	92.0	117.8	37.5	285.2	161.6	-41.3	-69.6	-47.4	-92.5	-112.7
80 to 84 years old....					123.7					-81.9
85 years old and over.					72.8					-32.6

Table B-2.—RATE OF CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO MIGRATION (CPDM RATES) BY AGE, RACE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910 TO 1960—Continued

The Nonsecessionist South

Race, sex, and age	Urban					Rural				
	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
NEGRO										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	147.5	133.5	161.1	149.6	147.3	-50.7	-100.3	-133.3	-229.9	-148.5
15 to 19 years old....	329.3	267.2	192.6	131.9	124.3	-22.2	-77.6	-82.6	-132.2	-116.3
20 to 24 years old....	740.8	663.7	436.7	300.0	232.0	-112.7	-125.3	-142.2	-239.1	-182.3
25 to 29 years old....	634.1	654.1	583.7	508.7	456.1	-174.8	-235.7	-206.2	-423.6	-426.8
30 to 34 years old....	226.4	223.7	279.8	338.8	248.0	-127.6	-114.9	-154.7	-393.8	-407.9
35 to 39 years old....	113.9	69.7	120.7	144.0	74.1	-103.3	-127.0	-106.5	-335.7	-288.7
40 to 44 years old....		55.1	75.8	65.7	20.9		-61.3	-106.3	-286.3	-232.8
45 to 49 years old....	-52.2	-33.5	236.8	27.0	-3.4	-120.6	-11.4	-69.0	-212.6	-123.7
50 to 54 years old....			-13.9	26.0	21.7			-76.6	-158.5	-102.0
55 to 59 years old....	-27.9	-38.7	-6.1	4.1	42.0	0.8	-28.4	7.6	-100.5	-115.0
60 to 64 years old....			29.2	20.8	19.1			-12.5	-71.2	-136.7
65 to 69 years old....		133.2	1.0	-23.6	13.5		(NA)	2.1	-172.3	-138.9
70 to 74 years old....			56.0	11.8	-21.4			3.3	-111.1	-107.6
75 to 79 years old....	32.2	20.9	32.0	34.1	46.3	-12.4	(NA)	-35.2	-53.6	-43.9
80 to 84 years old....					40.4					-68.6
85 years old and over.					51.4					-51.4
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	162.4	261.9	222.3	193.4	140.2	-149.0	-96.1	-163.3	-248.3	-256.3
15 to 19 years old....	406.1	444.8	261.9	229.3	211.8	-199.6	-177.6	-176.7	-254.5	-246.3
20 to 24 years old....	630.7	750.2	488.7	368.3	364.0	-331.5	-286.3	-321.2	-461.3	-461.5
25 to 29 years old....	356.1	523.8	502.8	471.4	353.4	-273.2	-248.6	-259.5	-476.7	-477.6
30 to 34 years old....	108.3	229.4	244.1	248.5	178.3	-99.9	-61.2	-110.4	-303.2	-353.1
35 to 39 years old....	17.4	115.0	115.1	99.8	50.0	-128.4	-77.4	-86.6	-281.0	-224.2
40 to 44 years old....		84.9	46.2	40.9	37.6		-46.0	-99.8	-198.6	-200.4
45 to 49 years old....	-11.2	55.6	63.1	41.9	20.7	-71.6	-18.8	-35.0	-131.1	-144.0
50 to 54 years old....			34.7	34.5	15.9			-27.5	-139.3	-151.4
55 to 59 years old....	-25.0	23.9	37.8	14.6	-6.5	-42.0	-18.2	-7.1	-73.5	-114.9
60 to 64 years old....			34.9	26.1	6.7			-47.8	-98.0	-129.1
65 to 69 years old....		43.6	-24.1	-57.4	-53.3		(NA)	-206.4	-318.7	-277.0
70 to 74 years old....			-6.9	-80.8	-36.0			-70.5	-177.2	-200.0
75 to 79 years old....	-17.1	31.5	11.9	27.3	-95.4	-43.5	(NA)	-68.2	-78.9	-79.5
80 to 84 years old....					30.3					-90.9
85 years old and over.					18.5					-67.8
WHITE										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	208.3	83.2	-3.4	-23.4	-9.8	-74.6	-76.0	-38.1	-123.4	-162.7
15 to 19 years old....	318.5	139.9	48.1	56.5	54.0	-101.0	-117.5	-77.5	-134.4	-185.2
20 to 24 years old....	579.7	388.2	249.3	288.2	261.3	-185.1	-208.5	-156.9	-301.0	-338.2
25 to 29 years old....	485.4	351.2	265.3	258.9	249.1	-197.1	-262.0	-193.3	-307.9	-470.7
30 to 34 years old....	247.8	104.7	41.4	28.0	-2.0	-139.2	-175.0	-105.[illegible]	-198.5	-300.2
35 to 39 years old....	160.3	28.9	-32.5	-61.8	-52.3	-75.1	-92.8	-19.6	[illegible]15.5	-198.0
40 to 44 years old....		15.2	-37.6	-50.8	-24.9		-60.8	-13.0	-99.9	-166.0
45 to 49 years old....	150.0	12.0	-30.2	-27.2	-19.1	-62.8	-57.5	-21.4	-100.9	-136.8
50 to 54 years old....			-29.9	-18.9	10.2			-22.0	-91.7	-130.7
55 to 59 years old....	85.9	-14.8	-34.4	-10.6	1.2	-46.3	-40.0	0.9	-74.3	-103.4
60 to 64 years old....			-35.4	-7.9	-5.4			-19.6	-54.3	-77.6
65 to 69 years old....		-0.4	-23.0	17.6	-10.5		-9.9	37.6	-26.1	-55.6
70 to 74 years old....			-19.6	21.4	20.8			22.6	-16.8	-29.2
75 to 79 years old....	68.2	132.1	14.5	34.4	50.5	-3.8	-23.2	-6.6	-44.6	-38.3
80 to 84 years old....					39.0					-39.9
85 years old and over.					21.7					-24.0
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	282.9	113.1	29.4	7.7	9.6	-87.1	-97.0	-54.7	-134.9	-183.0
15 to 19 years old....	421.3	244.5	118.2	205.2	171.9	-138.7	-171.6	-112.4	-237.8	-296.1
20 to 24 years old....	666.5	442.4	322.7	362.5	330.6	-223.9	-271.1	-226.5	-365.1	-490.6
25 to 29 years old....	450.6	290.2	215.0	180.4	117.9	-200.0	-253.4	-194.0	-302.7	-407.6
30 to 34 years old....	216.4	45.6	13.7	-37.8	-70.5	-138.1	-148.9	-80.1	-148.4	-215.6
35 to 39 years old....	173.6	8.0	-18.2	-57.0	-49.2	-90.8	-88.4	-23.1	-115.5	-163.9
40 to 44 years old....		23.3	-1.4	-93.0	-1.5		-82.5	-38.3	-114.2	-151.4
45 to 49 years old....	152.9	30.9	1.5	-1.9	-40.3	-101.3	-87.4	-41.0	-111.8	-145.2
50 to 54 years old....			5.9	8.8	18.8			-45.0	-106.9	-126.7
55 to 59 years old....	110.6	57.5	4.4	16.0	31.4	-89.9	-42.6	-28.0	-95.1	-137.0
60 to 64 years old....			7.1	27.4	11.1			-41.4	-91.1	-106.3
65 to 69 years old....		45.7	34.4	53.3	41.3		-47.5	-205.7	-85.3	-122.0
70 to 74 years old....			19.9	51.3	58.1			-254.9	-69.6	-112.3
75 to 79 years old....	79.2	48.4	18.9	87.8	61.3	-36.9	-34.[illegible]	-29.3	-40.0	-107.0
80 to 84 years old....					37.2					-101.9
85 years old and over.					17.9					-58.3

Table B-2.—RATE OF CHANGE IN POPULATION DUE TO MIGRATION (CPDM RATES) BY AGE, RACE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE, FOR REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910 TO 1960—Continued

The West

Race, sex, and age	Urban					Rural				
	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960
NEGRO										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	382.5	599.6	346.1	1,162.7	453.0	668.7	655.1	303.4	112.9	-68.0
15 to 19 years old....	635.5	695.9	442.9	1,102.1	581.4	1,031.0	882.4	507.2	282.8	1,035.2
20 to 24 years old....	1,332.4	1,287.4	874.4	1,550.5	1,232.6	5,886.4	1,173.2	998.8	430.4	3,270.3
25 to 29 years old....	1,604.4	1,617.6	1,376.0	1,713.4	1,802.9	6,167.7	654.0	1,035.6	190.2	526.8
30 to 34 years old....	871.1	1,143.8	949.1	1,524.2	850.1	1,077.2	-522.9	588.1	131.4	-309.0
35 to 39 years old....	396.0	769.4	524.8	1,033.3	404.1	202.3	-632.1	446.8	113.4	-72.2
40 to 44 years old....		570.5	285.7	753.1	247.7		-315.1	308.1	98.0	-67.7
45 to 49 years old....	27.1	226.0	119.0	653.6	183.8	-56.2	1.5	184.0	97.8	-137.1
50 to 54 years old....			89.3	428.8	199.3			79.9	65.5	78.8
55 to 59 years old....	89.8	200.4	154.9	319.9	177.2	-23.8	175.8	144.4	112.6	-87.3
60 to 64 years old....			217.1	251.6	179.0			233.2	59.3	-20.7
65 to 69 years old....		178.0	113.0	62.7	174.6		(NA)	47.5	-108.9	-191.4
70 to 74 years old....			209.3	84.8	147.6			113.2	-102.9	-25.2
75 to 79 years old....	169.4	151.2	141.2	286.7	172.5	75.2	(NA)	-45.1	200.0	-127.3
80 to 84 years old....					124.6					-129.0
85 years old and over.					94.7					-48.1
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	429.4	755.5	381.2	1,116.9	504.4	298.5	862.8	198.8	68.0	-73.6
15 to 19 years old....	610.5	829.7	434.7	1,137.3	594.8	221.0	773.4	146.2	62.3	-117.8
20 to 24 years old....	1,022.5	1,302.0	880.9	1,851.7	1,346.9	459.5	447.2	123.0	9.7	221.2
25 to 29 years old....	1,192.1	1,826.7	1,253.9	1,960.9	1,405.4	761.3	796.7	598.6	31.0	343.1
30 to 34 years old....	716.3	1,260.0	824.6	1,634.0	714.7	759.5	717.6	713.4	209.4	72.7
35 to 39 years old....	317.4	863.5	496.9	1,454.8	330.5	186.1	600.4	387.9	329.1	35.6
40 to 44 years old....		550.6	264.8	1,090.1	241.7		400.4	141.9	301.5	-264.0
45 to 49 years old....	205.5	440.2	171.4	695.9	216.2	-14.9	325.0	175.8	192.6	-28.1
50 to 54 years old....			225.3	491.5	256.1			140.4	74.8	-108.8
55 to 59 years old....	157.1	302.8	232.1	409.4	316.9	-57.8	262.8	211.2	96.6	-75.8
60 to 64 years old....			216.8	411.4	296.2			39.0	137.6	-34.6
65 to 69 years old....		353.3	228.9	235.7	240.1		(NA)	45.6	-14.7	-175.0
70 to 74 years old....			184.5	269.2	223.3			100.0	-21.2	-52.1
75 to 79 years old....	219.1	246.5	91.2	618.4	180.7	14.0	(NA)	-14.7	264.0	-116.2
80 to 84 years old....					222.4					-59.1
85 years old and over.					94.9					-155.2
WHITE										
Male										
10 to 14 years old....	224.5	325.9	87.9	200.1	284.7	42.4	-0.2	105.6	221.6	-129.0
15 to 19 years old....	347.9	356.0	138.0	315.8	330.8	14.5	-10.3	85.6	239.8	-115.9
20 to 24 years old....	508.2	613.2	343.4	544.7	537.9	22.7	-10.9	72.8	171.1	-163.4
25 to 29 years old....	496.3	682.3	416.2	554.0	647.5	67.5	-22.3	99.1	152.4	-326.2
30 to 34 years old....	252.9	497.6	209.0	341.8	386.0	24.5	-10.8	140.1	235.6	-213.0
35 to 39 years old....	110.7	345.1	85.7	202.4	275.8	16.1	34.9	176.7	252.5	-109.0
40 to 44 years old....		275.6	53.7	180.3	233.8		28.8	165.6	211.8	-136.1
45 to 49 years old....	64.9	195.8	36.1	164.3	201.0	3.1	9.6	131.7	172.8	-131.6
50 to 54 years old....			21.2	147.5	168.3			103.9	124.4	-120.0
55 to 59 years old....	108.4	193.2	27.2	130.9	147.2	-4.4	37.8	98.7	87.7	-141.6
60 to 64 years old....			40.1	123.7	110.3			95.6	69.5	-97.1
65 to 69 years old....		150.1	44.7	116.1	127.0		81.7	30.4	30.6	-91.7
70 to 74 years old....			68.7	103.0	127.2			5.5	0.5	-109.3
75 to 79 years old....	-4.6	390.7	68.3	138.5	117.0	20.1	27.4	-2.6	-12.6	-90.5
80 to 84 years old....					97.0					-76.4
85 years old and over.					42.6					-35.8
Female										
10 to 14 years old....	303.5	355.3	118.7	238.5	284.4	5.4	15.8	75.9	186.0	-153.2
15 to 19 years old....	438.9	432.3	200.2	377.7	353.9	-80.1	-55.6	5.5	46.4	-268.1
20 to 24 years old....	603.5	636.9	384.8	576.0	579.6	-69.0	-148.3	-70.2	8.1	-384.2
25 to 29 years old....	485.0	607.4	325.4	496.0	514.2	97.9	-62.7	46.7	223.5	-200.5
30 to 34 years old....	300.9	408.7	147.6	282.5	331.6	157.9	18.7	193.3	381.8	-44.5
35 to 39 years old....	236.2	317.4	77.3	214.4	269.0	76.7	-10.2	181.0	321.2	-104.1
40 to 44 years old....		275.6	63.5	201.2	238.7		-22.8	130.4	234.7	-162.5
45 to 49 years old....	220.6	234.7	51.2	173.8	206.0	55.3	-20.1	96.3	169.3	-150.0
50 to 54 years old....			69.1	165.0	180.6			77.8	126.1	-152.9
55 to 59 years old....	279.1	244.1	78.8	160.7	163.7	62.9	3.9	77.7	90.2	-142.0
60 to 64 years old....			109.1	170.5	163.8			56.6	55.7	-150.6
65 to 69 years old....		257.9	127.8	137.7	179.9		43.8	5.6	1.6	-173.2
70 to 74 years old....			118.8	(NA)	176.3			-12.7	-16.2	-195.6
75 to 79 years old....	178.9	155.2	83.2	176.1	140.4	55.0	-13.6	21.1	38.4	-153.6
80 to 84 years old....					102.2					-84.6
85 years old and over.					52.5					-42.9

INDEX

[The letter *n* after page number indicates reference to note]

A

Accountants, 133–135, 165–167
Actors, 134, 135, 165, 166
Airplane mechanics and repairmen, 147
Alaska, 16*n*
Aleutians in the United States, 1
Architects, 134, 135
Armed Forces, 42, 44, 223
Art teachers, 134, 135, 165, 166
Artists, 134, 135, 165, 166
Attendants
  Auto service and parking, 149, 151
  Hospitals and other institutions, 179, 180
Auditors, 133–135, 165–167
Authors, 134, 135, 165, 166
Automation, 120, 156, 161

B

Bakers, 144, 146
Barbers, 155–157
Bartenders, 155, 179, 180
Beegle, J. Allan, iv
Bentel, Lillian W., v
Birth rates, 237
Blacksmiths, 144, 146
Boilermakers, 144, 146
Bookkeepers, 140, 141, 170
Brakemen, 149, 151, 153
Bryant, W. Keith, iv
Burgess, Robert W., iii
Bus drivers, 149–151

C

Cabinetmakers, 144, 146
Carpenters, 143, 144, 146, 147
Cashiers, 170
Census Monograph Series, iii, iv
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, v
Charwomen, 155, 179, 180
Chemists, 134, 135
Childbearing years, 4
Child-rearing ages, 4, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 96, 107
Chinese in the United States, 1
Church, 136
Civilian labor force, experienced, 41, 42
Civil rights, v, 1, 108
Civil War, 1
Clergymen, 133–137
Clerical and kindred workers, 6, 112, 116, 119, 125, 127, 129, 140, 169, 170
Clerical and sales occupations. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Cohort analysis, v, 2, 3
Cohorts
  Marital status, 7, 219–233
  Migration, 4, 17–40
  Occupations, 5, 41–109
College presidents, professors, and instructors, 134, 135, 165, 166
Compositors, 144, 146, 148
Cooks, 155, 179, 180
CPDM (Change in population due to migration) rate, 18ff, 248–252
Craftsmen and operatives. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, 112, 116, 119–121, 125, 127, 143–148, 150, 172, 173
Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen, 144–146

D

Dental technicians, 135, 167
Dentists, 134, 135
Depression, 12, 46, 49, 52, 53, 84, 96
Designers and draftsmen, 134, 135, 165, 166
Dietitians, 165, 166
Discrimination, 7, 61, 82, 117, 131, 133, 136, 137, 142, 143, 147 148 161 163, 164, 166, 167, 183, 184, 215, 241
Divorce. *See* Marital status.
Dressmakers and seamstresses, 175–177
Dropouts, school, 5, 6, 120, 121, 196, 203
Dulaney, Jean, v
Durand, John D., iii

E

Earnings (*see also* Income), 112, 147, 183, 184
Eckler, A. Ross, iv
Editors, 165, 166
Education, 3, 6, 96, 120, 121, 126, 131, 185–217
  Attainment, v, 38, 131, 137, 147, 157, 188
  College, 188, 200, 214, 215
  Elementary school, 214
  High school, 6, 7, 188, 200, 205, 208, 214
  Kindergarten, 196, 199, 203–205
  School enrollment, 3, 6, 7, 174, 185, 194–198, 205–207, 216
  Years of school completed, 3, 126, 131, 136, 147, 153, 160, 162, 164, 172, 185, 187, 188, 190–193, 208, 210, 211, 215
Educational advancement, 3, 7, 198–208
Educational retardation, 3, 6, 198–208
Education and income, 212–215
Education and migration, 7, 22, 126, 133, 188, 189, 194, 208–212, 216
Education and occupation, 135–184
Electricians, 144
Elevator operators, 120, 155, 156
Engineers: technical, civil, electrical, mechanical, aeronautical, 134
Enumeration, 15, 41, 44, 48, 118, 122, 221, 223, 239, 240
Equitable Life Assurance Society, iv
Eskimoes in the United States, 1
Experienced civilian labor force (*see also* Occupations, major groups), 41, 42

F

Family composition. *See* Household composition.
Family size, 8, 235–237, 240
Farmers and farm managers. *See* Occupations, major groups
Farm laborers and foremen. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Farm workers, 152
Female headed households, 8, 183, 215, 223, 233–235, 239, 240
Filers, grinders, and polishers 149, 151
Filipinos in the United States, 1
Firemen, 154–156, 163
Fishermen and oystermen, 159–160
Folger, John K., iv, 217*n*
Foremen, 173, 174
Forgemen, 144, 146
Freedman, Ronald, iii
Furnacemen, smelters, and pourers, 149, 151

G

Gainful workers, 42
Government employment, 6, 135–184
Grandchildren, 8, 237, 239, 240
Grandparents, 237
Guards and watchmen, 154–156

H

Hamilton, C. Horace, 40*n*
Hammermen, 144, 146
Hathaway, Dale E., iv
Hawaiians, 1, 16*n*
Henderson, F. M., 40*n*
Herring, Pendleton, iv
High school, 6, 7, 188, 200, 205, 208, 214
Household composition, 3, 7, 237–239
Household size, 236, 237
Hypotheses, 7, 88, 188, 194, 215

I

Income
  By education, 212, 215
  Differentials, 5, 7, 111–115, 137, 143, 157, 164, 212–215
  Earnings, 112, 147, 183, 184
  Medians, 7, 111, 122, 143, 145, 147, 150, 152, 153, 157, 159–163, 165, 167, 169–173, 176–179, 213, 214
  Medians, expected, 113–115
  Occupational distribution, 111–115, 135–184
  Of farm laborers, 122
Index of Occupational Change, 2, 115, 117, 118, 121, 122, 132, 162, 241–243
Indians, American, 1
Institute for Research in Social Science, v
Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters, 141, 143, 172

J

Janitors, 155, 179, 180
Japanese in the United States, 1
Jorgensen, Janet May, v, 40*n*
Judges, 134, 135, 165, 166

K

Katz, Irwin, 217*n*
Kindergarten, 196, 199, 203–205
Kirk, Dudley, iii
Klein, Sheldon M., v

L

Laborers, except farm and mine. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Laborers, farm, 41, 115
Labor force, 4, 82, 88, 96, 107, 123
  Civilian, experienced, 41, 42
Laundry and drycleaning, 149, 151, 152, 175, 176
Lawyers, 134, 135, 165, 166
Librarians, 165, 166
Linemen and servicemen, 144, 146
Locomotive engineers and firemen, 144, 146
Lodgers, 239
Longshoremen and stevedores, 158, 159
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers, 157, 158

M

Machinists and jobsetters, 144, 146, 148
Mail carriers, 140, 141
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm, 112, 116, 119, 125, 127, 129, 130, 137–139, 167, 168, 184
Marital patterns, v, 219
Marital status, 3, 7
  Divorced, 7, 219, 221, 223, 226, 233, 240
  Married, spouse absent, 7, 221–228, 231–233, 235, 236, 240
  Married, spouse present, 221, 222, 224–227, 230
  Single, 219, 221, 224–226, 228, 229
  Widowed, 219, 221, 224–226, 233
Marriages, broken, 7, 226, 227, 232–235, 240
Masons, tilesetters, and stonemasons, 144–146
Matriarchal families. *See* Female headed households.
Meat cutters, 149, 151
Mechanics, repairmen, and loomfixers, 144–146
Mechanization (*see also* Automation), 175, 176
Medical technicians, 135, 167
Migration, 1–3, 11, 13, 17–40, 119
  Family, 4, 21
  Into the South, 208
  Westward, 121
Migration and education, 7, 22, 126, 133, 188, 189, 194, 208, 212, 216
Miller, Herman P., iv
Millwrights, 144, 146
Mine operatives, 149, 151
Molders, 144–147
Musicians and music teachers, 134, 135, 165, 166

N

Nam, Charles B., iv, 217*n*
Negro population, v, 1–9, 11–14, 16, 17, 32, 38, 111, 119, 189
  In American society, v, 8, 205
Nonsecessionist South (*see also* South), 1, 9–15
North Central Geographic Region, 4, 13, 14, 33–39, 114, 126, 128, 132, 143, 187–189, 200, 209, 211
Northeast Geographic Region, 13, 14 29–33, 39, 124–126, 185, 186, 188, 205, 209, 211
Nurses, 134, 135, 164–166, 180

O

Occupational change
  By cohorts, 4, 41–107
    Trends, female, 4, 61–94
    Trends, male, 4, 42–61
  By occupational groups
    Female, 94–107
    Male, 78–94
Occupational Change, Index of, 2, 115, 117, 118, 121, 122, 132, 162, 241–243
Occupation not reported (*see also* Occupations, major groups), 2, 163, 181
Occupations
  Detailed, 3, 133
    Distribution, 115, 133–184
    Index of change, 133–184
    Median income, 133–184
    Median school years completed, 135–183
    Percent employed by government, 135–183
    Percent worked 40–52 weeks, 135–183
    Unemployment rate, 135–183

Occupations—Continued
  Major groups, 2, 4, 5
    Change by cohorts, female, 94–107
    Change by cohorts, male, 78–94
    Change in distribution, 111–132
    Clerical and sales, 2, 41, 46, 53, 61, 64, 72, 74, 80, 82, 96–98, 108, 115, 120, 123, 130
    Craftsmen and operatives, 41, 46, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 82–84, 98, 99, 107, 108, 128
    Distribution by cohorts, 41, 78
    Farmers and farm managers, 41, 44, 46, 49, 52, 53, 57, 90–92, 103, 105, 108, 112, 115, 116, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 129, 161, 162, 182
    Farm laborers and foremen, 41, 46, 52, 53, 57, 72, 92–94, 106–108, 112, 116, 119, 121, 125, 127, 162, 182
    Income differentials, 111–115
    Laborers, except farm and mine, 4, 41, 53, 72, 88, 89, 103, 104, 108, 112, 116, 119, 122, 125, 127, 157 181
    Private household workers, 5, 41, 46, 53, 64, 67, 70, 74, 84–86, 100, 101, 107, 108, 112, 115, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 130, 154, 155, 157, 177, 178
    Professional and managerial, 2, 41, 44, 46, 52, 53, 57, 61, 64, 72, 78, 80, 94, 95, 108
    Professional and technical, 5, 112, 117–120, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 164, 165, 241, 242
    Projections for 1970, 108
    Service workers, except private household, 41, 46, 53, 61, 64, 67, 70, 72, 74, 78, 86–88, 101, 102, 108, 112, 116, 119, 122, 124, 125, 127, 154, 155, 157, 178
Occupations, Negro, 145
Occupations, specific (discussed in text)
  Accountants and auditors, 133–135, 165–167
  Actors, 134, 135, 165, 166
  Airplane mechanics and repairmen, 147
  Architects, 134, 135
  Artists and art teachers, 134, 135, 165, 166
  Attendants in hospitals and other institutions, 179, 180
  Bakers, 144, 146
  Barbers, 155–157

Occupations, specific—Continued
  Bartenders, 155, 179, 180
  Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen, 144, 146
  Boilermakers, 144, 146
  Bookkeepers, 140, 141, 170
  Brakemen and switchmen, 149, 151, 153
  Bus drivers, 149–151
  Cabinetmakers and patternmakers, 144, 146
  Carpenters, 143, 144, 146, 147
  Cashiers, 170
  Charwomen, 155, 179, 180
  Chemists, 134, 135
  Clergymen, 133–137
  Compositors and typesetters, 144, 146, 148
  Cooks (except in private household), 155, 179, 180
  Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen, 144–146
  Designers and draftsmen, 134, 135, 165, 166
  Dietitians, 165, 166
  Dressmakers and seamstresses, 175–177
  Electricians, 144
  Elevator operators, 120, 155, 156
  Engineers, 134
  Farmers and farm managers, 41, 44, 46, 49, 52, 53, 57, 90–92, 103, 105, 108, 112, 115, 116, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 129, 161, 162, 182
  Farm laborers and foreman, 41, 46, 52, 53, 57, 72, 92–94, 106–108, 112, 116, 119, 121, 125, 127, 162, 182
  Farm workers, 152
  Firemen, 154–156, 163
  Firemen and policemen, 154, 156, 165
  Fishermen and oystermen, 158–160
  Foreman, 173, 174
  Furnacemen, smelters, and pourers, 149, 151
  Guards and watchmen, 154–156
  Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters, 141, 143, 172
  Insurance and real estate agents, and brokers, 171, 172
  Janitors, and charwomen, 155, 179, 180
  Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, 150, 152, 176
  Laborers
    Farm, 41, 115

Occupations, specific—Continued
  Laborers—Continued
    In communications, utilities, and sanitary services, 159
    In construction, 160
    In furniture, saw, and planing mills, 160
    In manufacture of stone, clay, and glass products, 158
  Librarians, 165, 166
  Locomotive engineers and firemen, 144, 146
  Longshoremen and stevedores, 158, 159
  Lumberman, raftsman, and woodchoppers, 157, 158
  Machinists and jobsetters, 144, 146, 148
  Mail carriers, 140, 141
  Masons, tilesetters, and stonecutters, 144–146
  Meat cutters, 149, 151
  Mechanics and repairmen, 144–146
  Medical and dental technicians, 135, 167
  Millwrights, 144, 146
  Molders, 144–147
  Musicians and music teachers, 134, 135, 165, 166
  Natural scientists, 164
  Nurses, 134, 135, 164–166, 180
  Officials and inspectors in State and local administrations, 138
  Operatives
    In food and kindred products, 150
    In manufacture of motor vehicles and related equipment, 152
    In manufacture of transportation equipment, except motor vehicles, 152
    In production of food and kindred products, 174
    In saw and planing mills, 153
  Packers and wrappers, 149, 151
  Painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, 144, 146, 147, 149, 151
  Physicians and surgeons, 136, 165, 166
  Plasterers and cement finishers, 145
  Plumbers and pipefitters, 144, 146
  Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals, 154
  Practical nurses and midwives, 180
  Railroad brakemen and switchmen, 149, 151, 153
  Real estate agents and brokers, 141, 143
  Sailors and deckhands, 149, 151
  Sawyers, 149, 151, 153

Occupations, specific—Continued
  Secretaries, 170
  Shoemakers and repairmen, 145, 147
  Social welfare and recreation workers, 134, 165–167
  Spinners and weavers, 149, 151, 175, 176
  Stationary engineers, 148
  Stenographers, 170
  Stonemasons, 144–146
  Tailors and furriers, 144, 146
  Taxicab and truck drivers, 149–151
  Teachers, 5, 136, 137, 164
  Telephone operators, 170
  Therapists and healers, 167
  Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers, 144, 146
  Toolmakers and diemakers, 148
  Truck drivers and deliverymen, 150
  Typists, 169, 170
  Unpaid family workers, 162
  Waiters, bartenders, and counterworkers, 155, 180
  Welders and flame cutters, 149, 151, 153
Officials, public administration, 138
Operatives and kindred workers, 148, 149, 174–176
Orientals in the United States, 165, 194

P

Packers and wrappers, 149, 151
Painters, glaziers, and paperhangers, 144, 146, 147, 149, 151
Part-Hawaiians, 1
Part-time work. *See* Weeks worked by detailed occupation.
Patternmakers, 144, 146
Physicians and surgeons, 136, 165, 166
Plasterers and cement finishers, 145
Plumbers and pipefitters, 144, 146
Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals, 154
Population distribution, 9–16, 245–247
Population redistribution, 4, 17–39
Presser, Harriet Betty, v, 109*n*
Price, Daniel O., iii, 40*n*, 217*n*
Printing craft, 144, 146
Private household workers. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Professional and managerial occupations. *See Occupations,* major groups.
Professional, technical, and kindred workers. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Projections, occupational, 5, 78–109
Public emergency workers, 42

R

Real estate agents and brokers, 141, 143
Regional distributions
  Educational advancement, 198–208
  Educational retardation, 198–208
  Income, 113–115
  Index of Occupational Change, 118–132
  Major occupational groups, 118–132
  Median years of school completed, 126, 131, 185–194
  Migration and education, 208–212
  Migration by cohorts, 17–40
  Migration, net, 39
  CPDM (change in population due to migration) rates by race, 248–252
  Percent Negro, by residence, 13–15
  Percent urban, by race, 11, 12
  Population by race, 11, 12
  School enrollment, 194–198
  States, 10
Relationship to head of household, 237–239
Retardation, educational, 3, 6, 198–208
Riley, John W., Jr., iii
Rockefeller Foundation, v
Rural-urban distributions (*see also* Regional distributions)
  CPDM (Change in population due to migration) rates, by race, 248–252
  Female headed households, 234–235, 240
  Migration by cohorts, 17–40
  Percent Negro, 11, 14, 15
  Population, 245–247
  Relationship to head of household, 237–239
Rural-urban distributions in South (*see also* Regional distributions)
  Educational advancement, 204–208
  Educational retardation, 200–205
  Median years of school completed, 189–194
Russel Sage Foundation, iv

S

Sailors and deckhands, 149, 151
Sales workers, 112, 116, 119, 120, 125–127, 141, 142, 171
Sawyers, 149, 151, 153
School dropouts, 5, 6, 120, 121, 196, 203
School enrollment (*see also* Education), 3, 6, 7, 194, 198
Schools. *See* Education.
Scientists, natural, 164
Secessionist South (*see also* South), 1, 9–15
Secretaries, 170
Segregated clientele, 134–136, 138, 139, 141, 156
Segregation, 5, 123, 132, 136, 164, 183
Self-enumeration. *See* Enumeration.
Service workers, except private household. *See* Occupations, major groups.
Shoemakers and repairmen, 145, 147
Siegel, Jacob S., 40*n*, 240*n*
Single. *See* Marital status.
Social Science Research Council, iii, v
Social workers, 134, 165–167
South Region (*See also* Regional distributions), 4, 13, 19, 21, 22, 39, 114, 115, 118, 120–124, 128, 132, 162, 189–192, 194–198, 201, 204, 206, 207, 209, 212–217, 227, 233, 240
  Educational advancement, 204–208
  Educational retardation, 200–205
  Income and education, 212–215
  Income differentials, 137, 143, 157, 164, 175, 212–215
  Marital status, 227, 233
  Median years of school completed, 189–194
  Migration (into), 208
  Migration (out of), 4, 5, 11, 119, 120
  Nonsecessionist, 1, 9–16, 28, 29
  School enrollment, 194–198
  Secessionist, 1, 9–16, 22–29, 38, 39
Spinners and weavers, 149, 151, 175, 176
Statistical tables, 245–252
Stenographers, 170
Stolnitz, George J., iii
Stonemasons, 144–146
Suburban, 32
Suburbanization, 28
Survival rates, 17, 18, 40
Switchmen, 149, 151, 153

T

Taeuber, Conrad, iii
Tailors and furriers, 144, 146
Taxicab and truck drivers, 149–151
Teachers, 5, 136, 137, 164
Telephone operators, 170
Therapists, 167
Three-generation household, 8, 237, 240
Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers, 144, 146
Toolmakers and diemakers, 148

Transportation and equipment, 149, 152, 153, 158
Trends, 1, 22, 42–108, 208, 221, 222, 226, 239
  In cohorts, female, 61–78
  In cohorts, male, 42–61
Truck and tractor drivers, 149–151
Typesetters, 144, 146, 148
Typists, 169, 170

U

Underenumeration. *See* Enumeration.
Unemployed, 42, 46, 122, 131
Unemployment by detailed occupation, 135–184
Urban. *See* Rural-urban distributions.
Urbanization, 1, 4, 11, 12

W

Waiters, 155, 180
War years. *See* World War II
Washington, D.C., 15
Webbink, Paul, iii
Weeks worked, by detailed occupation, 135–184
Welders and flame cutters, 149, 151, 153
Welfare, 12
West Region, 13–15, 17, 38, 39, 114, 121, 125, 128, 129, 131, 193, 194, 200, 209, 211
Workers, public emergency, 42
World War I, 14
World War II, 32, 44, 46, 49, 53, 56, 61, 67, 70, 98, 102, 117, 172, 174, 237

Y

Years of school completed (*see also* Education), 3, 126, 131, 136, 147, 153, 160, 162, 164, 172, 185, 187, 188, 190–193, 208, 210, 211, 215

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—363-886